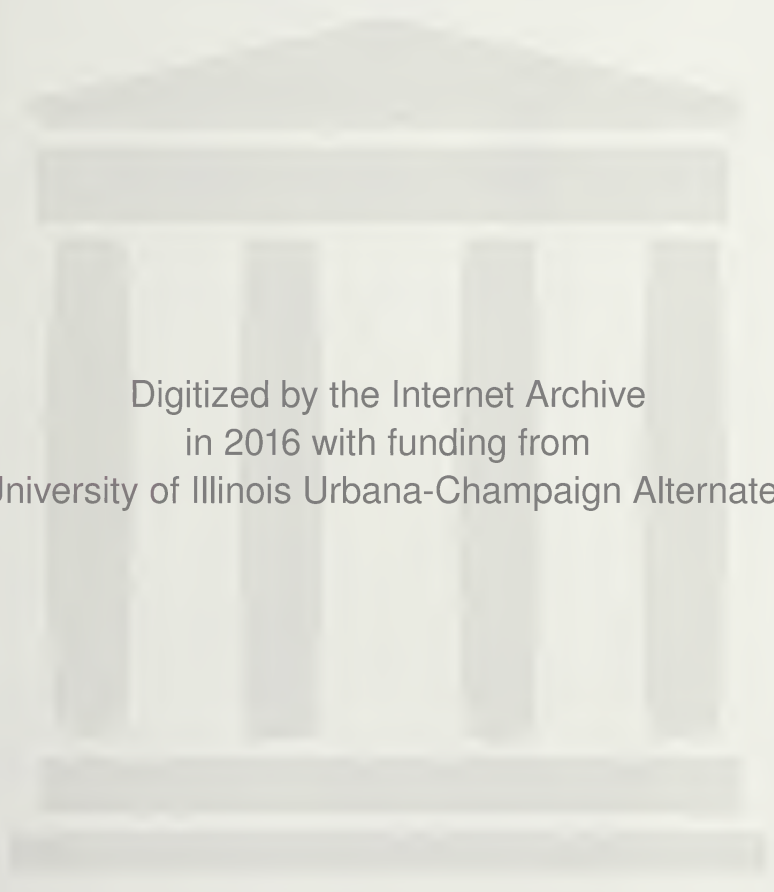


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Vol. XCVIII.

No. 1,084.



The
**Board of Trade
Journal**

Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1917.

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Metropolitan Police Office,
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10th August, 1917.

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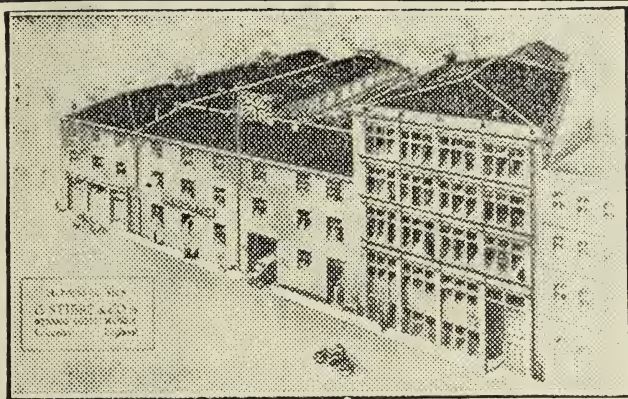
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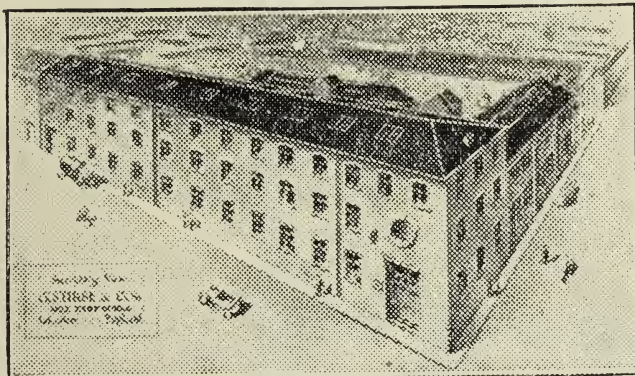
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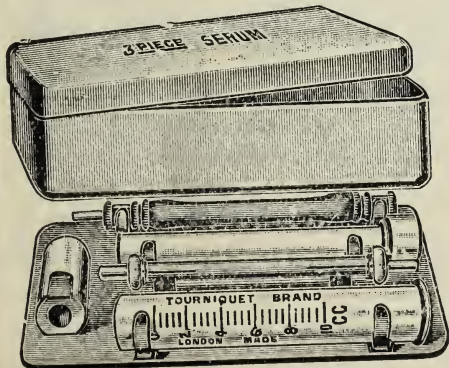
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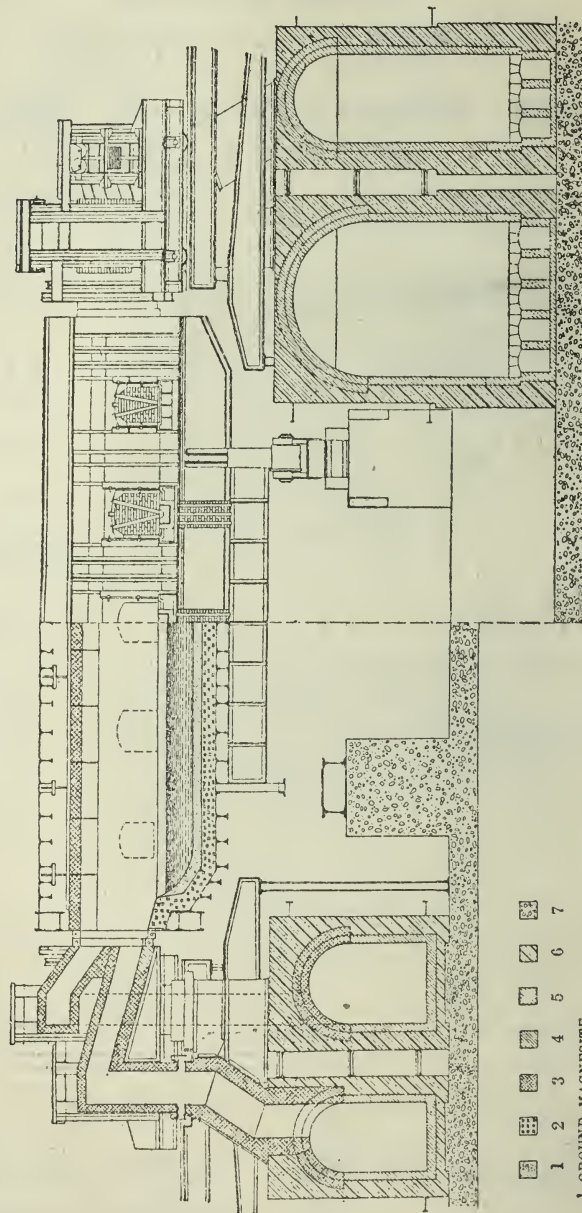
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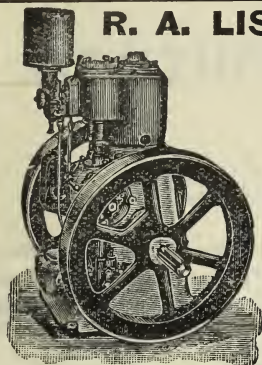
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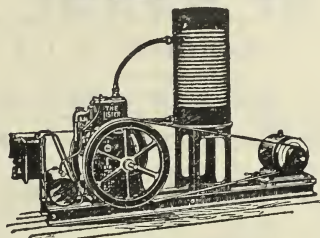
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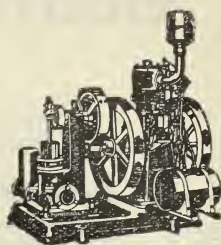


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Board of Trade Journal.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1917.

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THE Board of Trade Journal.

(*Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.*)

Vol. XCVIII.]

September 6, 1917.

[No. 1,084

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

TELEGRAMS { "Advantage, Stock, London."
Code :—A.B.C., 5th Edition. TELEPHONE { London Wall 4713
(5 lines.)

32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

(*British Industries Fair Office.*)

TELEGRAMS { "Shoforsamp, London."
Code :—A.B.C., 5th Edition. TELEPHONE : City 2323.

The objects and work of the Department are described on p. 541.

PROHIBITIONS OF EXPORT IN FORCE IN CERTAIN ALLIED AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal."

Attention is directed to the Supplement (Part II.) to the current issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," containing complete lists of articles which, according to the latest information received by the Board of Trade, are prohibited to be exported from Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. This part of the Supplement also contains a reprint of the United Kingdom Contraband List in its present form.

Part I., which was issued as a Supplement to last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," contained the "prohibited export" lists of the United Kingdom, Denmark, France (and Algeria), Italy, Japan, and the Netherlands.

Parts I. and II. of the present Supplement form the ninth of the series which has been issued by the Board of Trade at quarterly intervals since the 29th July, 1915, and supersede Parts I. and II. of the Supplement issued on the 31st May and the 7th June last.

Copies may be obtained at a cost of 3d. each part (3½d. post free), either through any bookseller, or direct from His Majesty's Stationery Office (*see* addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Since the outbreak of war many new industries have been established in the United Kingdom, and goods which formerly had to be obtained from abroad are now being manufactured at home. The Department of Commercial Intelligence desires to make its record of such new industries as complete as possible, in order to satisfy enquiries for new sources of supplies which are frequently received. Manufacturers are invited, therefore, to inform the Department of new industries, or new developments of existing industries, established in this country.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles; British manufacturers or producers of these articles now in a position to supply are invited to make application for the names of the enquirers:—

Collar studs, metal, for export.

Doming cups used in connection with the manufacture of camel hair brushes.

Imitation amber necklets and muff chains for South Africa.

Machinery for making wire brushes for beating wool.

Pipe case hinges, catches and other parts.

Red sulphide of arsenic.

Small metal valves for spray bellows.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for British goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—see the Notes on pp. 717-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." *In any case of doubt or difficulty concerning the various regulations, information may be obtained, either by letter or on personal application, from the Department of Commercial Intelligence.*

CANADA.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada reports that an agent in Montreal, a British subject who has been six years in the Dominion, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *builders' hardware, tiles, sanitary fittings, etc.*, with a view to obtaining agencies for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. (*See Notice to Exporters on p. 488.*)

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent for the Provinces referred to, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (317) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 41,452.)

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The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner in London for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, S.W. 1, whence further information may be obtained:— (D.C.I. 42,437.)

A Toronto firm asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *black sheets, tinplates, and steel and brass tubing (brazed, lapwelded, and seamless).* See Notice to Exporters on p. 488.

A Winnipeg firm enquires for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of *bed-ticking or mattress covers, and cotton laundry cloths used for covering steam-heated rollers.*

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A Montreal import and export firm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of Canadian maple sugar, maple syrup, condensed and evaporated milk, canned goods, etc.

**Canadian Maple Sugar and Syrup;
Milk; Canned Goods, etc.—**
Market sought.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner in London for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that an agent in Johannesburg desires to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *groceries, including milk (in tins), bacon and hams, and tea.* [In the case of such of the goods as firms may not be able to deliver at present (*see Notice to Exporters on p. 488*), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.]

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of groceries, desirous of appointing an agent in Johannesburg, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (318) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 41,593.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that an agent in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *round iron and steel for rivets, bolts, etc.; steel plates for boilers and other purposes; steel tubes; and tin plates,* with a view to obtaining agencies for *after the war* trade in the Lyons district and the South-East of France.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent for the territories referred to, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (319) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 42,237.)

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that an agent in that city desires to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *linen and cotton goods, and yarns.* (Reference No. 320.) *See Note † following.* (D.C.I. 41,761.)

The Acting British Consul at Turin (Mr. T. D. Dunlop) reports that an agent in Turin wishes to take up agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *piece-goods, including men's tailorings and women's dress goods.* (Reference No. 321.) *See Note † following.* (D.C.I. 41,233.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in Milan and Turin, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 488), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

Openings for British Trade.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

H.M. Minister at Bogotá reports that a manufacturers' representative and commission agent at Cali (a British subject) desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of goods not clashing with agencies—principally American—already held. The enquirer particularly desires to represent a British commission house, which would be prepared to obtain articles of practically all kinds which his clients might require, to send price lists and samples where necessary, and to allow a credit of from 30 to 120 days on goods ordered through them—the terms on which the American commission houses he represents do business. The enquirer is prepared to handle practically any lines, including *hardware, metal goods, cooking utensils, enamelled ware, aluminium, steel, galvanised iron roofing sheets, woollen goods and clothing*; also *small electric motors, lamps, and supplies* to compete with German and American goods. The enquirer states that the trade in electrical goods, though small at present owing to the fact that electricity has not long been installed in the Cali district, is bound to increase with the development of the country. The territory covered at present is the Cauca and the Cauca Valley, but it is hoped to extend this before long. While realising that at present business cannot be done in many lines (*see Notice to Exporters on p. 488*), the enquirer wishes to hear from British firms now, with a view to making arrangements for trade *after the war*.

British commission houses desirous of doing business in Colombia may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (322) should be quoted.

(D.C.I. 40,605.)

CHILE.

The Acting British Consul at Santiago (Mr. T. Sargent) reports that a merchant in that city (a British subject) desires to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *instruments and appliances for chemical and physical laboratories in universities and schools*; also for *furniture (altars, etc.), vestments (robes, etc.), for use in Roman Catholic churches*. The enquirer states that the first-named goods were formerly imported into Chile from Germany. [In the case of such of the goods as firms may not be able to deliver at present (*see Notice to Exporters on p. 488*), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.]

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in Santiago, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (323) should be quoted.

(D.C.I. 41,420.)

SOUTH AMERICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 478 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 31st May last containing suggestions to British manufacturers of hardware on the necessity of adapting their manufactures to the needs of the Uruguayan and other South American markets, it is notified that H.M. Vice-Consul at Montevideo has forwarded a collection of samples of locks and door handles which he has received from the British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, together with an assortment of German catalogues of general hardware.

In a covering letter the Secretary of the Chamber states that the range of sample locks forwarded illustrates the types which the Uruguayan market

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AMERICA—continued.

requires. Each lock is accompanied by a brief description of its merits or demerits, and the set of samples should prove of practical value to British manufacturers desirous of doing business in a market which was dominated by Germans prior to the war.

The door handles are of the pattern most in vogue in Uruguayan and other South American markets, to which it is useless to send round-knob handles.

For convenience of packing, the locks, etc., are enclosed in cardboard boxes in order to show the class of boxing utilised by competitors of United Kingdom firms. It cannot be too strongly urged that, in addition to supplying the patterns and measurements of locks, etc., which are in demand in Uruguay, it is an imperative necessity that all such similar goods should be properly boxed, and labelled in Spanish.

United Kingdom manufacturers of locks and door handles may inspect the samples at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2., where also the catalogues referred to may be consulted.

(D.C.I. 41,496.)

CONTRACTS RECENTLY AWARDED.

AUSTRALIA.

The "Victoria Government Gazette" of 27th June publishes the names of

Contracts Awarded for Stores and Services.

contractors for the supply of school requisites to the Education Department from 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918, together with the accepted contract prices. These include *apparatus, chemicals and requisites for teaching elementary science, kindergarten materials, school books, maps, timber and tools for manual training classes, and materials for cookery centres*. The same issue of the "Gazette" also publishes the names of contractors for the supply of stores and services during 1917-18 to the Victorian Railways and other Government Departments, together with the accepted contract prices. The stores include *forage, electric lamps, coal, iron tubing, and induction motors*.

The "Government Gazette of Western Australia" of 29th June contains the names of contractors for the supply of material to the Railway and other Government Departments, together with the accepted contract prices. The material includes *electric lamps and batteries, oilman's stores, ironmongery, cast-iron pipes, provisions, etc.*

The issues of the "Gazettes" referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of U.K. goods at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

(D.C.I. 42,297.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) calls attention

Contracts Awarded for Supply of Stores to the Dominion Government.

to the official "New Zealand Gazette" of 5th July, which publishes the names of successful tenderers, together with the *accepted* contract prices, for the supply of certain stores required by the Dominion Government during the year ending 30th June, 1918. The stores referred to include the following classes of goods:—*Bricks, drainpipes, etc.; cement, lime, plaster, etc.; disinfectants; leather goods, belting and hose; oils and spirits; general and builders' ironmongery; household and miscellaneous supplies; metals and metal manufactures; paints, oils, colours, etc.; plumbers' and engineers' supplies; lighting materials; and tools.*

The issue of the "Gazette" referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of U.K. goods at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 40,242.)

PRINTED AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS POST FOR PLACES ABROAD.

With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions and elsewhere abroad, it should be borne in mind that *postage must be prepaid* on all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Correspondents in the Dominions and Colonies of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries. *Care should be taken to ensure correct stamping, particularly when catalogues are sent. Packages sent at reduced rates by the Printed and Commercial Papers Post must be sent open* (see page 58 of the Post Office Guide).

OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN ALL COUNTRIES ABROAD.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, the Board of Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1916, 575 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 128,662 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

A small charge is made for the service, *which includes the regular supply of the "Board of Trade Journal."* Firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1

The "Journal" itself contains information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Comptroller-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

An Exhibition of samples of goods of enemy manufacture, including many recent additions, is now being held in the new Sample Rooms of the Department of Commercial Intelligence (5th Floor), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Exhibition is open to British manufacturers and exporters of British goods every week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The samples, which number approximately 3,000, are of considerable variety, and are labelled with prices (where available), and the name of the country in which the goods are sold. Certain of the samples represent quite recent designs from enemy sources, and should be of interest to British manufacturers desirous of obtaining information respecting the new styles of goods at present being manufactured in enemy countries.

The markets represented by the samples are as follows:—United Kingdom, British India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa (South, East and North), Russia, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, France, Portugal, Italy, United States of America, Central and South America, Siam, China, and other Far Eastern markets.

A general list of the samples on exhibition appeared on p. 325 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th August.

* * * * *

OTHER SAMPLES ON VIEW.

Attention is also called to the undermentioned samples which are on view in the Enquiry Room of the Department:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Locks and Door Handles sold in Uruguayan and other South American Markets.	6th Sept., 1917	490
Paper manufactured from Henequen Plant in Mexico ...	6th " "	535
Beans (various) from Brazil	23rd Aug., "	421
Mat Baskets from China	2nd " "	249
Dyes and Dyed Materials from Corea	12th July, "	104
Zirkite (Zirconia) Ore from Brazil	21st June, "	664
Dyed and Dyed Material from Argentina	21st " "	666
Malva Fibre from Cuba	14th " "	610
Illipe Nuts from Dutch West Borneo	12th April, "	86
Diatomaceous Earth from Spain	29th March, "	834

SAMPLES FAIR AT BÂLE, SWITZERLAND.

H.M. Minister at Berne writes that the Fair held at Bâle last April was regarded as an important national enterprise and not as a private undertaking. Only Swiss firms were admitted as exhibitors. The Fair consisted for the most part of a samples exhibition by middle-class and smaller firms; some larger export firms, however, also took part in it. The main object of the Fair was to bring Swiss manufacturers and buyers into touch with each other; but it was also intended to attract foreign buyers, and to give the industries which have been established in Switzerland during the war a favourable opportunity of making their products known to other countries.

The following were the chief trades represented:—Textile goods (very largely represented), clothing, etc.; furniture, office furniture and household utensils; lighting, heating and sanitary installations; electrical industry; building materials; fine mechanical instruments; technical requisites; machinery and tools; musical instruments; watches and jewellery; sporting

Exhibitions.

articles and toys; foodstuffs, etc.; paper; and chemical and pharmaceutical products.

The exhibitors numbered 1,000, and the number of visitors was about 300,000. The business transactions were, generally speaking, very satisfactory—the turnover is said to have amounted to nearly 25,000,000 frs. (about £1,000,000 at par)—and would appear to have justified the holding of the Fair.

The *confectionery and biscuit trades* did very satisfactory business, but in the *tobacco trade* hardly any new business was done. In the *brush trade* the possibilities of building up an export trade were spoken of.

In the *electrical trades* it was reported that, with few exceptions, slight success had attended the exhibiting firms. Gratifying results were obtained by exhibitors of *technical requisites*, and great interest was taken in these articles by buyers from foreign countries. *Machinery and tools* were in great demand.

Perfumery was in great demand, especially for home consumption. The results in the *watch and jewellery industries* did not come up to expectations; the participation of the industry was not in proportion to its importance in Switzerland. The *toy industry* had good results; the demand for home consumption promises to be very considerable.

Satisfactory results were reported by exhibitors of *textile goods*.

The *wooden boot industry* has greatly improved during the war, and manufacturers were unable to book a considerable number of the orders which were offered.

On the whole the results of the Fair are considered in Switzerland to have been very satisfactory, and it is, apparently, to become a permanent institution. The intention is to hold the Fair annually at Bâle, but the claims of Lausanne as the headquarters of the Fair are also being advanced.

(D.C.I. 40,781.)

FRANCO-MOORISH FAIR AT RABAT.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Rabat (Mr. E. G. Lomas) writes that a Franco-Moorish Fair is to be held in that town from 15th to 30th September. From certain brochures and leaflets issued in this connection, copies of which have been forwarded by Mr. Lomas, it appears that the Fair is intended to be primarily a Samples Fair, which it is hoped will be attended by business men; but at the same time a special appeal will be made, as was made at the Fair at Fez last year (see p. 540 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th August, 1916), to the native population, and retail sales at the Fair will be permitted and encouraged.

The programme of the Fair will include: (1) Stalls for the sale of the products of local industries; (2) stalls for the sale of imported French products (perfumery, ironmongery, textiles, groceries, silks, passementerie, glassware, china, toys, etc.), all of which, it is remarked, should be cheap; (3) a display of articles and products of interest to agriculture; (4) the distribution of prizes for agriculture; and (5) numerous native attractions.

Among the papers forwarded by H.M. Vice-Consul are the general regulations of the Fair and the regulations of the agricultural section, plans of the grounds and buildings, and a list of manufactures, alimentary articles and other products likely to be of interest. The agricultural section will include a display of agricultural machinery and implements, and motor ploughing, land clearing, etc., competitions will take place.

The Fair buildings and grounds will cover about 30 acres.

The above-mentioned brochures, etc. (in French) may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

(D.C.I. 41,063.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

STATUTORY LIST* OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED.

Amending Order.

An Order of Council, dated 31st August, further amends the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, by the addition thereto and variation therein of certain names, as set forth in the following Schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

Additions to List.

†ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

Boston, Exposicion, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Exposicion Boston, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Fremery, H., & Company, Calle Piedras 756, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Giberti, Juan, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Kaufman, Rodolfo, Casilla 936 & Balcarce 444-454, Argentina.
Ott, Luis, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Seifart, Armin, Libertad entre Caballero & Escaleda, Asuncion, Paraguay.
Thyssen, Compania Comercial Alemana Transatlantica de las Fabricas, Avenida de Mayo 651 & Rivadavia 654, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wertheim Exporting Society (Wertheim Sociedad Importadora y Exportadora Limitada), Calle Alsina 1644, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BRAZIL.

Aguiar, Francisco, & Company, Avenida Maranhense 11, S. Luiz, Maranhao.
Baross, Monteiro de, & Company, Santos.
Carvalho, Onofre, & Company, Roncador.
Drogaria Martel (see Schroeder & Company).
Gourley, T. P., & Company, Rua da Candelaria 76, Rio de Janeiro.
Lisboa, Pedro Christ, Caixa 18, Santos.
Schott, Adolf, Rua Sao Pedro 38, Rio de Janeiro.
Weber & Schweizer, Bahia.

CHILE.

Bohlen, Max von, & Company, San Donso 45, Valparaiso.
Brockhaus, Carlos, Casilla 3605, Valparaiso; Casilla 619, Santiago; & Valdivia.
Cantolla, Jose Isaac, Antofagasta.
Emanuel, Victor, & Company, Huerfanos 917, Santiago.
Luer & Paye San Antonio 164, Santiago; & Brazil 37, Valparaiso.
Mex & Schauenberg, Bandera 569, Santiago; & Avenida Brasil 419, Valparaiso.
Schwager, Carlos (of Victor Emanuel & Company), Santiago.
Wenz, A., & Company (Grajales Foundry), Casilla 2661, Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Hollmann, Carlos (see Hollmann & Company).

GREECE.

Angelides, John Pantazis, Volo.

‡NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

East Coast Estates Suppliers, Medan.
Hok Ham Tjiang, Handel Maatschappij Batavia.
Scipio, A. A., Kampoeng Djaksa, Karang Bidara, Samarang.
Seelig, J. H., & Zoon, Samarang & Bandoeng.

* See Note (1) on p. 497. † See Note (2) on p. 497. ‡ See Note (6) on p. 498.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING
IS PROHIBITED—*continued.*

Additions to List—*continued.*

NORWAY.

Milberg, Daniel, Kongensgate 2, Christiania.
Neco A/S., Stavanger.

PERU.

Dalmau, Juan, Salaverry.
Gonzalez Larranaga Hermanos, Salaverry.

SPAIN.

Abad Abalo, Pedro, Villagarcia.
Abalo, Pedro Abad (see Abad Abalo, Pedro).
Aguiniga Montemayor, Isidoro, Calle Sepulveda 186, Barcelona.
Bethencourt Diaz, José, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Continental Hotel, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Diaz, José Bethencourt (see Bethencourt Diaz, José).
"Garangana, La" (see Herrerin, Viuda de).
Herrerin, Viuda de ("La Garangana"), Garcia Olloqui 4, Vigo.
Isla, Luis Garcia Roboredo (see Roboredo Isla, Luis Garcia).
Lewin, Leopoldo, San Sebastian.
Lohrengel, Federico Ernesto, Diagonal 420, Barcelona.
Martinez, Eleuterio & Alejandro, Calle de la Luna 11, Madrid.
Medina Rodriguez, Salvador, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Miele & Company, Calle Fernando 2, Barcelona; & Carrera de San
Jeronimo 2, Madrid.
Montemayor, Isidoro Aguiniga (see Aguiniga Montemayor, Isidoro).
Noticiero, El, Barcelona.
Roboredo Isla, Luis Garcia, Garcia Olloqui 2, Vigo; & Villagarcia.
Rodriguez, Salvador Medina (see Medina Rodriguez, Salvador).
Stach, Adam, Paseo del Reding 11, Malaga.

SWEDEN.

Malmö Tryckeri & Pappersbolag, Tegelgardsg. 10, Malmö.
Sverker Rederi A/B., Skeppsbron 1, Gothenburg.

Removals from List.

ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

Behr & Ott, Calle Defensa 435, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Luaces, Leandro, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

CHILE.

Compania de Minas & Beneficiadora de Taltal, Taltal.
Greene, Ignacio Anguita, Punta Arenas.
Minas & Beneficiadora de Taltal, Compania de, Taltal.

GREECE.

Müller, Carl Ferdinand, Rue Apollo 37, Athens.

PERSIA.

Bozorg (see Haji Mirza Bagher Tabrizi).
Haji Mirza Bagher Tabrizi (or Teheranji) (alias Meshid Agha Bozorg
Tabrizi), Tehran. (Telegraphic address "Bozorg.")
Meshidi Agha Bozorg Tabrizi (see Haji Mirza Bagher Tabrizi).

PERU.

Sociedad Industrial Infantas Limited, Lima.

SPAIN.

Arozena, Fernando, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.
Arozena, José, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.
Ballester, Antonio H., S. en C., Malaga.
Lopez Más, José, Calle Diputacion 112-118, Bruch 49 & Calle de Rosellon
255, Barcelona.
Perez, Viuda e Hijos de Luis, Redondela Muros & Villanueva de Arosa.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—*continued.*

Variations in List.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

BRAZIL.

- 2nd Feb., 1917. Schroeder & Company (Drogaria Martel), Rua dos Andradas 208 & 405, Rua Sete de Setembro 108, Rua Marechal Floriano 91 & Caixa do Correio 41, Porto Alegre.
10th Nov., 1916. Silva, J. Domingos da, & Company, Rua Sao Bento 28A, Sao Paulo.

CHILE.

- 6th July, 1917. Girardi & Company, Tocopilla (no connection with Girardi & Company, Santiago).

COLOMBIA.

- 6th July, 1917. Hollmann & Company (Carlos Hollmann), Bogota.
22nd June, 1917. Wolf, Pablo, Cali, *should read* Wolff, Paul.

SPAIN.

- 3rd Aug., 1917. Murillo, Maria, Cortes 684, Barcelona.
3rd Aug., 1917. Saavedra, Viuda de Antonio, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.

NOTE (1).—All persons or firms resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom are prohibited from having with any person or firm mentioned in this List, or in any List issued under the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3, any dealings other than such as are expressly authorised by paragraph 5 of the Proclamation. A List (the Consolidating List No. 33A) consolidating all previous Lists was published on the 17th August, 1917, and which, together with the List herewith annexed, contains all the names which up to this date are included in the Statutory List.

Additions to and variations in these Lists will be published at intervals approximately of two weeks.

The Lists are published in the "London Gazette" and in the "Board of Trade Journal," and separate copies of all Lists may be obtained at a small cost from the Superintendent of Publications, His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

NOTE (2).—Where a person or firm mentioned in the List has more than one address in the country or group of countries under which the name of the person or firm appears, all dealings in that country, or in any country in the group, with such person or firm are prohibited, even in cases where one only of the addresses or one only of the countries is specifically mentioned.

NOTE (3).—Trading is prohibited under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25th June, and 10th November, 1915, with any person or firm of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia or Portuguese East Africa. Persons or firms in the United Kingdom are therefore prohibited from trading with any person or firm of enemy nationality in any of those countries, even though such person or firm is not mentioned by name in the Statutory List.

NOTE (4).—In order to minimise as far as possible any inconvenience which may be caused to British traders by the dislocation of export trade owing to the inclusion in the Statutory List of a former connection, the Foreign Trade Department is collecting and classifying the names of non-enemy firms who may be able to act as substitutes for firms mentioned

Government Notices affecting Trade.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—*continued.*

in the Statutory List. A considerable amount of information is already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is in many cases possible to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. The Department is, however, prepared on application to enquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of suitable substitutes. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he is required to undertake to pay the cost of telegraphic correspondence. It would greatly facilitate the work of the Foreign Trade Department if applicants in making enquiries would specify the particular trade or trades for which substitutes are required.

NOTE (5).—The Statutory List for each country is telegraphed, on the day of issue, to His Majesty's Representative in that country, who is instructed to notify accordingly British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List. Persons and firms in the United Kingdom with agencies or branches abroad would, however, be well advised to furnish such agencies or branches with issues of the List as they appear. The Lists for all countries in Central or South America are also telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, who transmits them to H.M. Consul-General at New York and to other centres in the United States likely to be interested.

NOTE. (6).—It is not unusual for firms in Holland and the Netherland East Indies to be registered under names commencing with descriptive terms such as "Handel Maatschappij" (Trading Company) or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (Limited Liability Company). In such cases it has been found more convenient to publish the firm under its proper name, followed by the general descriptive term "Handel Maatschappij" or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (N.V.) as in the case of an English company. For instance, Handel Maatschappij van den Berg & Company, and Naamlooze Venootschap de Komeet v/h Dumonceau Frères will be found under "Berg" and "Komeet" respectively, and not under "Handel" or "Naamlooze."

THE THROUGH RATES (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND) ORDER, 1917.

Increased Charges for Merchandise.

An Order, dated 28th August, has been made by the Board of Trade under Regulation 7BB of the "Defence of the Realm Regulations" (see p. 440 of last week's issue of the "Journal"), which is to the following effect:—

The charges at present in force for carrying merchandise between Great Britain and Ireland may be increased by amounts not exceeding those specified in the Schedule to this Order.

The increased charges authorised by this Order shall be allocated to the sea portion of the journey.

The Order came into force on 3rd September.

Schedule.

Increased charges for carrying merchandise between Great Britain and Ireland.

					Per ton.
					s. d.
On goods and minerals	...	...	...	...	7 6
					Per head.
On horses, mules, and other beasts of burden	...	...	...	...	7 6
On cattle and calves	...	...	...	...	3 9
On pigs, sheep and goats	...	...	...	...	1 6
On lambs and other small animals	..	...	...	...	0 9

Government Notices affecting Trade.

**IMPORTS FROM TANGIER AND THE SPANISH ZONE IN MOROCCO.
Certificates of Interest Required.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 717-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March last, being general notes for the guidance of British firms engaged in foreign trade, and more particularly to the requirement of certificates of interest for imports into the United Kingdom from certain foreign countries, it is notified by the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office that these certificates are required, as from 1st September, for all goods, with the usual exceptions, imported into the United Kingdom from Tangier and the Spanish Zone of Influence in Morocco, *i.e.*, the towns of Laraiche, Tetuan, Alcazar and Arzila.

It should be noted that this regulation does not apply to the *Spanish Possessions* in Morocco, such as Ceuta, Melilla, etc., but only to the *Spanish Zone of Influence*. (D.C.I. 2,550.)

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.**"Prohibition of Import (No. 19) Proclamation, 1917."**

A Proclamation, dated 29th August, prohibits as from that date the importation into the United Kingdom of the undermentioned goods, exception being made in respect of such goods as are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence:—

Bacon.

Butter.

Hams.

Lard (other than neutral lard).

[*Note.*—See the immediately following notice respecting the issue of a General Licence for imports of butter.]

IMPORTATION OF BUTTER.

The Board of Trade notify that they have by general licence suspended for a short time the operation of the prohibition on the import of butter (see preceding notice), pending the completion by the Ministry of Food of arrangements for controlling this article. Importers may until further notice continue to import butter without special licences from the Department of Import Restrictions.

SUPPLY AND PRICE OF MATCHES.

With a view to mitigating causes of complaint in regard to the supply and price of matches, the President of the Board of Trade has decided to extend the powers of the Tobacco Control Board so that they can deal with the match industry. An Order will shortly be issued under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The Tobacco Control Board received representatives of the match manufacturers at the Board of Trade on 3rd September.

With a view to alleviating the present extreme shortage of supply in the London, South and East Coast Districts, arrangements were made for the whole of the output of matches, after making due provision for the requirements of the Navy and Army, to be allocated for the next few days solely to those areas in which a serious deficiency exists. Matches are being supplied by the manufacturers to the trade at prices which enable ordinary small size boxes of wooden matches to be retailed at 7½d. a dozen and three boxes for 2d., or 9d. a dozen and two boxes for 1½d., according to brand.

Measures are under consideration for fixing manufacturers' wholesale, and retail prices, for the pooling of supplies, and for distribution through a central organisation. The Tobacco Control Board desire to point out that as the import of foreign matches is prohibited, the available supply is considerably curtailed, but that if rigid economy is exercised by every individual there is no fear of any actual scarcity.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

DEALINGS IN CHROME ORE.**Permits Required.**

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order, dated 31st August, ordering that as from that date, until further notice, no person shall purchase or take delivery of chrome ore of any grade, except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions; and, further, that no person shall sell, supply or deliver chrome ore of any grade except to the holder and in accordance with the terms of such a permit to purchase or take delivery as aforesaid.

NOTE.—*All applications for a permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Materials, Reference AM2/FWH, Ministry of Munitions, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.*

DEALINGS IN CRUDE BENZOL, CRUDE NAPHTHA AND LIGHT OILS.**Licences Required.**

The Minister of Munitions has issued an Order, under date 29th August, ordering that as from 1st October, until further notice, no person shall supply to any person, or take or accept or attempt to obtain delivery, of any crude benzol, crude naphtha or light oils containing recoverable quantities of benzol or toluol, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, or under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a contract in writing for the delivery of such articles existing at the date of this Order.

All persons engaged in producing, treating, distributing, storing, selling or dealing in crude benzol, crude naphtha or light oils, or in any manufacture, trade or business in which the same or any of them are used, shall make all such returns with regard to their businesses as may from time to time be required by or under the Authority of the Minister of Munitions.

For all purposes of this Order the following expressions shall have the meanings stated below:—

“Crude benzol” and “crude naphtha” shall mean crude benzol and crude naphtha obtained by distillation of coal tar or extracted from coal gas, including benzolised wash-oil before separation of the crude benzol.

“Light oils” shall mean light oils obtained by the distillation of coal tar.

NOTE.—*All applications in reference to this Order, including applications for Licences, should be addressed to the Director of Raw Materials Supply, Ministry of Munitions, Department of Explosives Supply, Storey's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W., 1.*

DEALINGS IN COAL TAR.**Licences Required.**

The Minister of Munitions has issued an Order, under date 4th September, which is to the following effect:—

1. No person shall as and from 1st October, until further notice, purchase or offer to purchase any coal tar (whether crude or dehydrated) except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions. Provided that no licence shall be required—

(a) By a tar distiller for the purchase of coal tar in any quantities, provided that the whole quantity purchased is intended to be and is in fact distilled by such distiller.

(b) By any person for the purchase of coal tar (whether crude or dehydrated) in quantities not exceeding ten gallons, provided that the total quantity purchased by any one person during any one calendar month does not exceed 50 gallons.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

DEALINGS IN COAL TAR—*continued.*

2. No person shall as from 1st October, until further notice, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, accept delivery of or make payment for any coal tar tendered for delivery under any contract existing at the date of the Order unless (a) such contract is in writing, and (b) full written particulars of such contract have been furnished to the Minister of Munitions before 1st October by the person for the time being entitled to deliveries thereunder.

3. For the purpose of this Order the expression "coal tar" shall mean and include tar produced or derived from the destructive distillation of bituminous material by any means other than blast furnaces.

NOTE.—*All applications in reference to this Order (including applications for licences) should be addressed to The Ministry of Munitions, Department of Explosives Supply, Storey's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, and marked "E. G. S."*

THE ROAD STONE TRANSPORT ORDER, 1917.

The Army Council have made an Order, dated 31st August, which is to the following effect:—

1. For the purpose of this Order the expression "road materials" includes all quarried stone, slag, dehydrated tar, tarred slag or tarred stone, and such other and similar material used or usable for the purpose of road construction and maintenance, but not including gravel or flint used as road stones.

2. With a view to effecting economies in transport and of facilitating and maintaining the supply of road materials, such restrictions may be placed on the transport of road materials from particular areas or particular quarries, slag dumps or works in the United Kingdom to particular areas or particular destinations as the Army Council may from time to time consider necessary, and when such restrictions are so placed it shall be the duty of every person affected thereby to comply with the requirements of the Army Council for the purpose of giving effect thereto.

3. Contracts for the sale of road materials shall be abrogated to such extent, and as from such dates as may be deemed by the Army Council to be necessary in order to secure compliance with their requirements under this Order.

4. The requirements of the Army Council under this Order shall be notified in the form of directions issued from time to time by the Road Stone Control Committee or any local bodies constituted for the purpose. Such directions may relate to any or all of the following matters:—

(a) The restriction or discontinuance of the transport of road materials from particular areas or particular quarries, slag dumps or works, to particular areas or particular destinations, either absolutely or by any specified method of transport or otherwise than by such methods of transport as may be specified.

(b) The contracts which are to be abrogated with a view to facilitating compliance with such directions.

(c) Making returns by and to such parties and in such forms as may be specified in the directions.

(d) The restriction discontinuance, or substitution of the use of any particular class or type of material in any particular area.

(e) Any other matters for which provision may be necessary for the purpose of this Order.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

THE WOOL (RESTRICTION OF CONSUMPTION) No. 2 ORDER, 1917.

The Army Council have issued an Order, under date 30th August, to the following effect:—

1. No person shall, after 1st September, put into manufacture in any textile factory any wool grown or to be grown on sheep in the United Kingdom or any crossbred or merino wool imported or to be imported into the United Kingdom or any tops produced or to be produced therefrom otherwise than:—

- (a) For the purpose of performing work of national importance Class "A" as defined in the Order of the Army Council dated 14th April, 1917, or
- (b) For the purpose of performing work certified to be work of national importance Class "B" by any District Priority Committee authorised as hereinafter provided in that behalf by the Director of Raw Materials, or
- (c) Under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

2. For the purposes of this Order, the Director of Raw Materials may authorise any District Priority Committee to require any particulars as to the business of any person engaged in the sale or manufacture of woollen or worsted goods and to issue certificates and permits on his behalf.

3. In any textile factory in Great Britain, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the drawing, spinning, reeling, or winding of worsted yarn of which wool or any derivative thereof, or mohair, alpaca, cashmere or camel hair, is a constituent part, the weekly hours of work on drawing, spinning, reeling, or winding shall after 1st September, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, be not more than 50 hours.

4. In any textile factory in Great Britain, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the carding or spinning on the woollen principle of any yarn other than that referred to in the preceding clause whereof wool or any derivative thereof, or mohair, alpaca, cashmere, or camel hair, is a constituent part, the weekly hours of work on carding and spinning shall, after 1st September, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, be reduced to a figure $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than the average weekly hours of work on carding or spinning in such factory during March, 1917.

For the purposes of this Order, the expression "spinning on the woollen principle" shall mean spinning in such manner as may be determined by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials to be spinning on the woollen principle.

5. In any textile factory in Great Britain the business carried on in which consists partly in the carding, drawing, or spinning, and partly in the weaving, of any woollen or worsted yarn of which wool or any derivative thereof, or mohair, alpaca, cashmere, or camel hair, is a constituent part, the weekly hours of work on weaving shall, after 1st September, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, be not more than 50 hours.

6. In any textile factory in the West Riding of Yorkshire, except the area indicated in the Schedule hereto annexed; the county of Cumberland; and Scotland, except the counties of Ayrshire and Fifeshire; the weekly hours of work on weaving shall, after 1st September, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, be not more than 50 hours, provided that the provisions of this Order may be applied by the Director of Raw Materials to any other textile factory in Great Britain.

7. In any textile factory in Great Britain, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the weaving of carpets, the weekly hours of work on weaving carpet shall, after 1st September, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Material, be not more than 50 hours.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

THE WOOL (RESTRICTION OF CONSUMPTION) No. 2 ORDER, 1917—continued.

8. In any textile factory in Great Britain, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the production or manufacture of hosiery, no person shall, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, put into manufacture for other than direct Government orders in any week after 1st September, a quantity of yarn whereof wool or any derivative thereof, or mohair, alpaca, cashmere, or camel hair, forms a constituent part, exceeding a quantity 15 per cent. less than the average consumed weekly in such factory for other than direct Government orders during the months of January, February, and March, such quantity to be estimated in pounds weight.

9. In any textile factory, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the combing of merino wool, the weekly hours of work on combing such merino wool shall not, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, include after 1st September any hours of work on any Monday or Monday night, provided that nothing herein contained shall refer to re-combing.

10. In any textile factory, the business carried on in which does not consist wholly or partly at the date hereof in the combing of merino wool, no merino wool shall be combed.

11. In any textile factory, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the combing of merino wool, these combs engaged at the date hereof on the manipulation of merino wool shall not be employed for the manipulation of any wool other than merino.

12. This Order came into operation on 1st September.

13. The Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order, and the Orders made by the Army Council amending the said Order, and dated 5th and 9th days of June, and 16th July, 1917,—see notices in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 31st May (pp. 469-70), 21st June (pp. 638-9), and 19th July (p. 122)—are cancelled by this Order.

14. This Order may be cited as the Wool (Restriction of Consumption) No. 2 Order, 1917.

SCHEDULE

The Borough of Todmorden.

The Urban Districts of Skipton, Earby, Barnoldswick, and Hebden Bridge.

The Rural Districts of Settle, Bowland, Todmorden, and Skipton, except the Parish of Cowling.

DELIVERIES OF MERINO TOPS.**Particulars Required.**

The Army Council have made an Order, under date 23rd August, to the effect that all persons who have or may have in their custody, control or possession, any stocks of merino tops, and all persons engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase or sale of merino tops, are required to furnish in writing to the Secretary of the District Priority Committee for the area in which they carry on business, particulars of all deliveries of merino tops which have been or may be made by them to spinners since 30th June, 1917, whether in pursuance of contracts entered into prior to 30th June, 1917, or otherwise, and all such further particulars as may be required by or on behalf of the Secretary of such District Priority Committee.

REQUISITION OF CART HORSE COLLARS, Etc.

Notice is given by an Army Council Order, dated 18th August, of an intention to take possession of all cart horse collars, sizes 21 to 26 in., and hames (with hook draught attachment), not in regular use in the Administrative County of London, and in county boroughs, boroughs and urban districts in England and Wales scheduled on the Order. The effect of this notice is to prohibit the sale or removal of these articles in these areas. The Order does

Government Notices affecting Trade.

REQUISITION OF CART HORSE COLLARS, ETC.—*continued.*

not apply to rural districts. Makers, merchants or other persons having any such collars and hames in their custody or control which are not in regular use, are required to make a return on a form which should be obtained from the Director of Raw Materials, Imperial House (Room 34), Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

[*Note.*—The Order and the Schedule thereto are published in the 31st August issue of the "London Gazette," copies of which may be obtained through the usual channels (see list on cover of the "Board of Trade Journal"), price 1s. (post free, 1s. 0½d.).

APPROVED CONSIGNEES IN CHINA.

The "London Gazette" of 4th September publishes the following additions to the list of approved consignees in China, published as the Fourth Supplement, dated 20th August, to the "London Gazette" of 17th August:—Dedeneff's (P.P.) Soap Factory, Harbin; Kroll and Co's Candle Factory, Harbin; and Salomos (French Bakery), Peking.

The revised list of approved consignees in China and Siam may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. Applications for further information in regard to firms on this list should be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James', S.W. 1.

[N.B.—The white list of approved consignees in China applies also to firms in Harbin (even though goods are entered as consigned to Harbin, Russia), but does not apply to firms in the British Colony of Hong Kong, or to firms in Wei-hai-wei, Macao, Tsingtau, Dalny (Dairen), or the Japanese Leased Territory in Kwantung.]

MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES OF HOPS.

An Order-in-Council, dated 29th August, further amends the Regulations (called the "Defence of the Realm Regulations") under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm. The Order referred to orders that the following amendment should be made:—

At the end of Regulation 2j the following sub-section is inserted:—

"(5) Where the Food Controller considers it desirable to do so for the purpose of maintaining the supply of hops, he may, after consultation with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, exercise, with respect to hops, any of the powers conferred on him by Regulations 2F to 2H."

ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD.

The Ministry of Food has issued the following announcements:—

Control of Imports of Bacon, Hams and Lard.

By the Prohibition of Import (No. 19) Proclamation, 1917, dated 29th August (see notice on p. 499), the import, except under licence, of bacon, hams and lard (other than neutral lard), is prohibited as from the date of the Proclamation.

The object of the Proclamation is to enable the Government to take over the whole of the imports of these articles and to concentrate the purchase of them in the various countries into a single organisation.

The following immediate action will be taken:—

Imports from the United States.—The Ministry of Food is establishing in the United States a single buying agency, analogous to the Wheat Export Company, to deal, in the first instance, with bacon, hams and lard. The Ministry of Food will buy these articles through this agency as from 3rd September.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD—*continued.*

Though the Proclamation applies formally to all goods arriving after 29th August, it has been arranged that all consignments of bacon which were despatched from their point of origin direct to the consignee in the United Kingdom on or before 3rd September, shall be admitted under licence and subject to conditions intended to secure adequate army supplies. Consignments of hams and lard despatched on or before 3rd September will be admitted without licence.

All persons in this country holding original c.i.f. or f.o.b. contracts for bacon and lard with American shippers, are required to furnish immediately to the Food Controller full information as to such contracts.

Imports from countries other than the United States.—Pending further arrangements, licences will be granted to recognised importers of bacon, hams and lard from other countries to continue these imports, but licences for consignments of Canadian bacon will, as in the case of American bacon, be subject to such conditions as may be necessary to maintain adequate supplies for the army.

Applications for licences should be made in all cases to the Controller of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

Order as to Maximum Prices.

The goods imported on behalf of the Ministry of Food will be distributed through the ordinary channels on fixed terms as to commission and profits, so as to secure supplies to the public at prices excluding any unreasonable profit.

In respect of bacon, hams and lard now in the country, or to be admitted under the arrangements described above, the Food Controller has made an Order, fixing, as from 30th August, maximum importers' prices, and is in consultation with representatives of the wholesalers and retailers with a view to the fixing also of wholesale and retail prices in respect of all the above articles. It should be borne in mind that the importers' prices are mainly determined by foreign market prices over which the Food Controller has no control, and that they must be maintained at such a figure as will ensure the regular shipment to this country of adequate supplies.

Producers' prices have also been fixed for home produced bacon, hams and lard, with reference to the price fixed for pork.

Wholesale Maximum Dead Meat Prices.

By the Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, dated 29th August, the following wholesale maximum dead meat prices have been fixed, and came into operation on 3rd September. The beef prices correspond to, and are based upon the maximum prices per live cwt. for cattle purchased by the army which have already been published. Any person buying cattle for slaughter will know the highest price which he can obtain for dead meat and will only pay such price for the cattle as will correspond, after making proper allowances, to these meat prices:—

Schedule of Maximum Wholesale Meat Prices.

	Beef and Veal. Price per stone.			Mutton and Lamb. Price per stone.		Pork. Price per stone.	
	Home Killed.	Imported.		Home Killed.	Im- ported.	Home Killed.	Im- ported.
	Carcase.	Hind- quarters.	Fore- quarters.	Carcase.	Carcase.	Carcase.	Carcase.
1917.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
September ...	8 8	8 4	7 0	8 8	7 8	9 6	8 6
October ...	8 4	8 0	6 8	8 8	7 8	9 6	8 6
November ...	8 0	7 8	6 4	8 8	7 8	9 6	8 6
December ...	8 0	7 8	6 4	8 8	7 8	9 6	8 6
1918.							
January ...	7 4	7 0	5 8	8 8	7 8	9 6	8 6

NOTE.—In ascertaining weight, the offals are to be excluded.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD—continued.

It should be noted that these prices are maximum prices, and that the consumer will get the benefit where market conditions allow purchase below the maximum price. Further, the profit of the wholesale dealer is already limited under the existing Meat Sales Order.

The new Order contains provisions for the limitation of retail prices in conformity with the above wholesale maximum prices.

An Order will be issued at a later date dealing with the control and supervision of the cattle trade generally.

The Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.

By the Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, dated 31st August, the Food Controller prescribes that no butter may now be sold by or on behalf of the importer or the maker at a price exceeding the maximum prices for the time being fixed by the Food Controller as the first-hand price. Until further notice the first-hand prices shall be as shown in a Schedule attached to the Order. Any person other than the importer or maker shall not sell butter at a price which exceeds by more than 7s. 6d. per cwt. either: (1) The price paid by him, or (2) the first-hand price in force at the time, whichever is less. To this may be added the charge for cold storage incurred before 3rd September, and for transport, but these items must be shown separately on the invoice.

No maximum price is fixed for Danish butter.

The Cheese (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.

By the Cheese (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, dated 31st August, the Food Controller has fixed the wholesale prices of British-made cheese. Cheese must not now be sold by or on behalf of a maker at prices exceeding the maximum prices for the time being prescribed by the Food Controller as first-hand prices. Until further notice these are at rates set out in a Schedule appended to the Order. No person, other than a maker in respect of cheese made by him, shall sell in excess of whichever shall be the less of the two following prices:—(1) A price at the rate of 6s. per cwt. above the price paid by him plus the actual cost of transport, (2) a price at the rate of 10s. per cwt. above the first-hand price fixed by the Order, or, if other first-hand prices are made under this Order, the first-hand price in force at the time of purchase, with the addition in either case of all money paid for transport.

Wholesale Prices of Flour.

To enable the retailer to sell to the public at the retail prices fixed by the Food Controller, wholesale prices have been fixed for flour. On and after 17th September wheat meal and flour manufactured in the United Kingdom will be sold wholesale at 44s. 3d. per sack of 280 lb. at the mill door, subject to a discount of 6d. a sack for cash within seven days. Imported flour will be sold at higher prices according to quality.

The price of 44s. 3d. has been fixed with a view to allowing the retailer a reasonable, and not more than a reasonable, profit. If it is found that in practice the profit is unreasonably high or unreasonably low the wholesale price of flour will be varied. An examination will at once be made by skilled accountants on behalf of the Ministry of a number of bakers' accounts to determine the precise effect of the scheme on bakers' profits.

The low wholesale price is not intended to benefit users of flour for purposes such as wholesale biscuit manufacture, the sizing of cloth, use as ship's stores and export (including the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man). In such cases licences will be required, and a charge will be made for the licence, if issued, of an amount approximately equal to the difference between the present and the new flour prices.

Registration of Factors.

A register of flour factors is to be made. It will be illegal for any person to trade in home-milled flour after 1st October next as a factor unless he has

Government Notices affecting Trade.

ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD—continued.

been licensed by the Food Controller. The licence will specify the maximum quantity of flour which he may purchase, and rules will be laid down governing the conditions on which a factor may purchase flour and re-sell to retailers.

Compensation to Holders of Existing Stocks.

In addition to the arrangements that have been made for compensating bakers or other retailers in respect of prices paid for stocks of flour held, or in transit, on 15th September, arrangements will also be made for compensating factors and importers for the stocks they hold. Any person who has allowed a credit to a retailer may in turn apply to be allowed a corresponding credit by the person who supplied him with the flour.

Tea Returns.

All persons engaged in the purchase, sale, or distribution of tea are reminded that the Food Controller requires them to make returns in the prescribed form on or before 10th September, giving particulars of tea (whether in bond or not) in their possession or under their control on 3rd September.

Any person concerned who has not applied for the prescribed form from the Secretary of the Ministry of Food, Grosvenor House, London, W. 1, should make application without delay. Only those persons are excepted from the necessity of making a return who do not own or have power to sell or dispose of more than 500 lb. of tea on 3rd September, or who hold merely as storekeepers for other persons.

Tea Supply.

Though the importation of China and Java teas has been stopped, this has been more than balanced by the prohibition of exports except under licence.

Owing to the difficulty of providing tonnage the shipments of Indian and Ceylon teas in May were comparatively small, but there was a marked improvement in June, and the shipments in July were well above the normal requirements. Adequate imports are expected during succeeding months, but all possible economy should be exercised in the use of tea, as in the case of all foodstuffs.

Army Cattle Purchase.

The arrangements that have been made for the purchase of cattle in the United Kingdom for the feeding of the Army during the next few months have been revised in the light of a reduction in the demands of the Army, which were originally estimated at 250,000 head. The reduction in the weekly purchases will be spread over the whole area, and a smaller number of stock will be taken from England, Scotland and Ireland. The buyers have been instructed to purchase cattle in a condition to yield good lean meat, beyond that of "stores" three quarters fat but not "prime." The purchases will be effected at market rates, which are expected to rule below the maxima fixed by the Food Controller.

Food Control Committee for Ireland.

The Food Controller, on the recommendation of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland, has appointed a Committee under the name of the Food Control Committee for Ireland.

The Sea Fishing (Ireland) Order, 1917.

Under the Sea Fishing (Ireland) Order, 1917, dated 31st August, the Food Controller empowers the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland to authorise the use of any method or appliance for taking fish in Irish tidal or territorial waters that is at present unlawful, at times and in places now prohibited. The sale of fish so caught may also be authorised.

FUTURE ORGANISATION OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Memorandum by the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office.

A Memorandum by the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office with respect to the Future Organisation of Commercial Intelligence has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper.* The scheme set forth in the Memorandum, of which the following is the text, has been sanctioned by the War Cabinet.

1. It is clear that after the War the demands upon the Government for the collection and diffusion of commercial intelligence for the benefit of the trade of the United Kingdom are likely to be very much greater than in the past. Both the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office have for some time past been maturing plans for developing and improving the official arrangements for commercial intelligence so far as they fall within their scope. The Board of Trade have obtained the sanction of the Treasury for a large development of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and for a wide expansion of the system of Trade Commissioners within the Empire, which was originally established by the present Prime Minister when President of the Board of Trade. The Foreign Office have also elaborated schemes for strengthening and developing the Commercial Attaché and Consular Services and of increasing their utility to British trade.

2. Some difficulties, however, have arisen in defining and adjusting the limits of responsibility of the Foreign Office and Board of Trade with respect to the collection and distribution of commercial intelligence obtained through the medium of the Commercial Attachés and Consuls in foreign countries. Under the system which has existed hitherto, the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade has been the centre for the collation and dissemination of commercial intelligence, whether received from H.M. Trade Commissioners and Trade Correspondents within the Empire or from H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers in foreign countries. These latter, however, are under the administration and control of the Foreign Office, and some inconvenience has been caused by the duality of direction thus involved. With a view to the solution of these difficulties, a Committee was appointed last January by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the President of the Board of Trade, consisting of Lord Faringdon as Chairman, Mr. Dudley Docker, President of the Federation of British Industries, Mr. Pennefather, M.P., representing the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, Sir William Clark, of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Wellesley, of the Foreign Office. The Committee, however, failed to come to a unanimous agreement. Their reports are appended to this Memorandum.

3. There were, in effect, two main questions submitted to the Committee. The first was whether the Foreign Office or the Board of Trade should control the commercial intelligence service abroad, which is supplied by the Commercial Attachés. Upon the first point all the members of the Committee were in substantial agreement that the control of the Commercial Attachés should be left to the Foreign Office, acting in close consultation with the Board of Trade as regards instructions and appointments, and that both this service and the Consular Service should be enlarged and improved. In order that the latter recommendation may be carried into effect with the least possible delay, a Committee on which the Treasury and the Board of Trade are represented, together with representatives of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Federation of British Industries, has been appointed by the Foreign Office to consider what changes are desirable in the allocation of posts and rates of pay of the Commercial Attaché and Consular Services, and has already made considerable progress. If the Treasury approve of the arrangements recommended, a second Committee will immediately proceed to select the personnel necessary.

* See notice on p. 537.

Future Organisation of Commercial Intelligence.

4. The second question was whether the work of collating and distributing commercial intelligence from foreign countries among the commercial community in this country should continue to be performed by the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade or should be dealt with by a Department to be created at the Foreign Office. Upon the second point the Committee were not in agreement. The Chairman and the representative of the Board of Trade were in favour of the former course, while the majority of the Committee favoured the work being done by the Foreign Office.

5. The whole question has been further considered by the two Departments concerned in the light of these Reports, and the scheme which is set forth below has been worked out in agreement between the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has been sanctioned by the War Cabinet.

6. An enlarged Commercial Intelligence Department will be created on a scale adequate to meet the reasonable requirements of British trade after the War. Parliamentary control over the Department will be exercised through a new Parliamentary Secretary, who will occupy the position both of Additional Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Trade, and also of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. This Parliamentary Secretary will be responsible to the President of the Board of Trade for all matters within the competence of that Department, and responsible to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for all matters concerning the Foreign Office. By matters concerning the Foreign Office is meant all questions concerning the direction and organisation of the Commercial Attaché and Consular Services and the commercial work of officers of these services, and of the Diplomatic Service, so far as these matters are not dealt with by the Consular or other Departments of the Foreign Office, and also matters concerning the personnel of the Foreign Office and of the above services who may be temporarily attached to the Department, and any matters arising out of the work of the Department involving questions of foreign policy. All instructions issued to Commercial Attachés or other Diplomatic or Consular Officers will be issued in the name of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On all other matters the responsibility will lie with the Board of Trade.

7. The Commercial Intelligence Department will eventually comprise the existing Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office; and will take over such of the staff and records of the War Trade Intelligence and Statistical Departments as may be available and required.

8. The official head of the Department will be an officer appointed jointly by the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, working under the new Parliamentary Secretary. The appointment and control of the Trade Commissioners within the Empire will, as at present, rest with the Board of Trade, and the appointment and control of the Commercial Attachés and Consular Service with the Foreign Office, but the work of the new Department will comprise all matters dealing with commercial intelligence, and, so far as is necessary for that purpose, it will give directions to the oversea services and make the necessary arrangements for keeping them in close touch with the commercial classes in this country.

9. There will be a constant interchange of staff between the Department and both the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, so that members of those Departments may be thoroughly acquainted with the work. Opportunity will be given to diplomats and consuls in training to serve for a period in the Department. It will also draw personnel from the Commercial Attaché and Consular Services, and from men of outside business experience. In the same way officers of the Trade Commissioner Service will be trained in the Department and will be attached to it from time to time.

Future Organisation of Commercial Intelligence.

10. The Department will be assisted by an Advisory Committee of business men, and it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for a Sub-Committee of this Committee to meet at frequent intervals in order to advise the Department on its current work.

11. It is believed that these proposals afford a satisfactory solution of a problem which for some years past has been urged on the attention of H.M. Government by the commercial and industrial community. Their criticisms have been especially directed against the duality of the existing system under which, while the direction of the Commercial Attaché and Consular Services rests with the Foreign Office, the utilisation of the fruits of their commercial work lies with the Board of Trade. Under the new scheme the direction of the commercial work of the foreign services and the distribution of the intelligence collected by them will be dealt with by a single Department, and as the same Department will also direct the Trade Commissioner Service within the Empire, uniformity of policy will be secured in respect of overseas trade as a whole.

EMPLOYMENT OF AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Conditions of Employment.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton), writing with reference to the conditions under which agents are employed in the Dominion, makes the following comments :—

The agency arrangements in the Dominion of certain United Kingdom firms provide that the New Zealand agent is to receive commission only on the business which can be proved to have resulted from his efforts, *i.e.*, orders actually booked by the agent and confirmed in the United Kingdom. It is obvious, Mr. Dalton points out, that it is quite impossible for anybody to say what orders are in fact the outcome of an agent's energies, and in the Dominion market in particular, owing to its smallness, it may reasonably be supposed that most of the orders result from an agent's work if the line of goods handled is new or comparatively new. It may happen, for instance—and it frequently does happen—that an agent may work for an order which is not immediately given, but may eventually be sent to the home firm direct, either because the buyer does not take the trouble to inform the agent, or because the latter is working in some other part of the Dominion at the time.

H.M. Trade Commissioner suggests that it would be even worth the while of a United Kingdom firm to consider giving a small commission on business done in the market with connections formed previously to the appointment of an agent, partly because this would be a contribution to expenses and would encourage the agent, and partly because an agent cannot help but operate to keep old business continuous. But, even if firms are not prepared to go as far as this, Mr. Dalton suggests that they should give commission on all new business emanating from the market. There are special circumstances affecting special lines, but in the majority of cases there should be no objection to this course, as the more generous treatment of the agent would undoubtedly prove of monetary benefit to the principal.

The foregoing remarks may be read in conjunction with the remarks on the appointment of agents in the Dominion which are contained in the recently published Report* for 1916 on the trade of New Zealand by H.M. Trade Commissioner.

(D.C.I. 32,327.)

* Obtainable either through any bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office (*see* addresses on cover of the "Board of Trade Journal"), the reference number being Cd. 8,686, and the price 6d. (8d. inclusive of postage).

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total of imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to May, 1917, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, the five months ended May, 1917. The corresponding figures for 1916 and 1915 are added for comparison :—

	Imports (<i>see Note</i>). FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see Note</i>). FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spain	16,771,000	15,963,000	14,259,000	20,891,000	23,309,000	22,172,000
Egypt†	6,713,000	12,041,000	11,529,000	12,405,000	15,209,000	18,558,000
United States	147,524,000	216,521,000	259,617,000	293,477,000	416,144,000	566,251,000
Brazil	11,357,000	14,537,000	15,494,000	21,670,000	22,058,000	26,337,000
Japan**	24,764,000	31,522,000	37,006,000	24,801,000	34,839,000	59,929,000
British India	33,148,000	39,846,000	42,798,000	45,296,000	60,046,000	66,241,000
New Zealand	7,502,000	8,744,000	8,998,000	15,498,000	17,884,000	15,897,000
British S. Africa	11,523,000	16,323,000	14,127,000	5,712,000	7,983,000	10,426,000
United Kingdom	311,012,000*	342,273,000*	374,673,000*	150,389,000+	194,533,000†	207,496,000†

* Exclusive of imported goods, the property of H.M. Government or the Governments of the Allies, other than foodstuffs.

† Inclusive of exported goods bought in the United Kingdom by or on behalf of the Governments of the Allies, but exclusive of goods taken from British Government Stores and Depots or goods bought by H.M. Government and shipped on Government vessels.

‡ Including bullion.

§ The milreis has been converted at the rate of 18 to the £ in 1915, 21 to the £ in 1916, and 20 to the £ in 1917.

** Trade of Japan Proper with foreign countries.

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow :—

	Imports (<i>see Note</i>).			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see Note</i>).		
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia† (3 months) ...	6,302,000	22,742,000	37,588,000	3,282,000	5,779,000	3,972,000
Italy† (4 months) ...	57,571,000	112,487,000	98,624,000	39,883,000	42,223,000	35,292,000
Canada (4 months) ...	21,917,000	33,682,000	49,886,000	21,089,000	47,294,000	59,559,000
Australia (2 months) ...	10,483,000	12,435,000	12,423,000	9,283,000	10,537,000	13,802,000
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.
France (12 months) ...	256,087,000	441,432,000	606,376,000	194,793,000	157,495,000	204,623,000
Switzerland (12 months) ...	57,115,000	66,814,000	91,805,000	47,241,000	66,629,000	95,478,300
Argentina† (12 months) ...	54,364,000	45,379,000	43,482,000	69,851,000	111,656,000	108,669,000

† European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

‡ Including silver bullion.

Note.—The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are:—France, Italy, Spain and (for imports) Switzerland. *The figures in italics are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.*

In the case of Russia, France, Italy, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to August, 1917," to be obtained (price 4d., post free 5d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded, under date 12th July, a copy of an article, contributed to the Japanese press by a University Professor, on commercial and economic conditions in Japan, from which the following notes are taken:—

Notwithstanding a decided reaction last June, the total value of exports from Japan during the first six months of the present year amounted to 708,000,000 yen, as against 469,000,000 yen during the corresponding period of 1916—the highest previous record. This total is almost equal to the total value of exports during the whole of the year 1915. On the other hand, imports during the first six months of 1917 were valued at 448,000,000 yen, as against 380,000,000 yen for the corresponding period of 1916.

The particular exports which showed increases over last year's figures, and the value of which in each case exceeded 10,000,000 yen during the first half of 1917, were: Refined sugar, coal, raw silk, cotton yarn, copper, zinc, matches, habutae, and cotton fabrics. Raw silk retained first place with exports valued at 141,000,000 yen, as compared with 104,000,000 yen for the first half of 1916. Most of the other exports also showed large increases, and there were only a few which declined. With regard to these few exceptions, special reference is made to knitted cotton undervests and drawers, exports of which decreased in value from 14,205,000 yen in the first half of 1916, to 7,715,000 yen in January-June of this year.

Imports which showed increases over the figures for the first half of 1916, and the value of which in each case exceeded 10,000,000 yen, were: Raw cotton, wool, oil cake, bar and sheet iron, and machinery. There was also a considerable increase in imports of rice, flax, Chilean saltpetre, pig iron and iron pipes and tubes; while imports of sugar, hides, wood pulp, and nails showed a decided decline.

As might be expected, the unusually large excess of exports over imports, and the consequent increase of specie in the possession of the nation, tended to stimulate Japanese enterprise to a remarkable extent. The total capital stock of various partnership and joint stock companies projected during the first six months of the present year, including capital increases of existing concerns, is estimated at nearly 560,000,000 yen, which exceeds by more than 100 per cent. similar projected investments during the corresponding period of any previous year. Of the 560,000,000 yen of new capital, nearly 190,000,000 yen are devoted to manufacturing industries, 112,000,000 yen to banking, 56,000,000 yen to mining, 41,000,000 yen to electrical undertakings, while the remainder is distributed among various enterprises engaged in cotton spinning, transport by rail and sea, insurance business, commerce, etc.

Further evidence of trade prosperity in Japan during the first half of 1917 is to be seen in the reports of the Japanese Clearing Houses. The total clearings throughout the country during the period showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over the total for the corresponding period of 1916, and greatly exceeded the grand total of clearings during the whole of the year 1915.

(D.C.I. 39,770.)

DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Report * of the Privy Council Committee for 1916-17.

The Second Annual Report of the Advisory Council to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research records considerable progress made in difficult circumstances during the past year. The work of the Council has developed and the industrial side of research has grown in bulk and importance, necessitating the establishment of a Department. The foundation of the new Department led to the creation of an Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research, which holds on behalf of the Department the sum of £1,000,000 which Parliament has voted. The Advisory Council has recommended that the money thus made available should be spent in the form of grants in aid of research undertaken by firms in any industry which may combine to conduct it on a co-operative basis. The Council advises that the best means to this end is the establishment, under the Companies Acts, of Associations for Research, limited by guarantee and trading without profit.

Trade Research Associations.

Substantial progress has already been made towards the establishment of a National Research Association for cotton, which will conduct researches covering the whole industry, including the study of the cotton plant at one end and the "finishing" of the manufactured article at the other. A scheme of procedure has been worked out in considerable detail. It is proposed that this Association will include as members, cotton spinning, doubling and thread making firms; cloth manufacturers, lace manufacturers, hosiery manufacturers, bleachers, dyers, printers and finishers.

The Department has also taken action in regard to an investigation into Sea Island cotton.

Projected Research Associations.

The woollen and worsted manufacturers of Great Britain have appointed a provisional committee to draft the constitution for a Research Association, and the Irish flax spinners and weavers have decided to take the same step. The Scottish shale oil industry, and the photographic manufacturers have decided to establish associations immediately. The electrical engineering firms and the British Society of Aircraft Constructors, in conjunction with the Aeronautical Society, have the matter under consideration. The Scottish shipbuilding and steel industries are moving, and it is hoped that it may be possible to establish an Association for Research into the non-ferrous alloys in the near future. It is understood that the British iron puddlers and the Diesel engine manufacturers have independently established research organisations for the benefit of their respective industries. The coal mining industry is also interested, but it will necessarily take time to organise this huge industry on a national basis for research purposes. Several other industries, among them the pianoforte manufacturers, the master printers, and the cocoa industry have also approached the Advisory Council.

There is, however, a number of industries which for one reason or another are not so circumstanced that firms engaged in them are able to combine in this manner. In some cases the leading firms realise to the full the value of science and of a combined effort, but they cannot as yet carry the entire industry with them. This is the position, for instance, of the paper makers, who are urging the Council to establish a State laboratory, to the initial and maintenance cost of which they are anxious to contribute.

National Physical Laboratory.

The property of the National Physical Laboratory has been transferred from the Royal Society to the Department, which will in future be responsible for its maintenance and development.

* Obtainable through the usual channels (see list on cover of the "Board of Trade Journal"), the reference number being Cd. 8,718 and the price 3d., post free 4d.

*Development of Scientific and Industrial Research in the
United Kingdom.*

Researches Unsuitable for Co-operative Action.

The Council considers that there are important fields for industrial research which cannot be covered by the means of research associations. Research into fuel is one of these, and a Fuel Research Board has been established as part of the Department. The Board intends, with the help of coal owners, to collect typical specimens of the coal seams of the various mining districts, and to examine and classify them by means of chemical and physical examination in the laboratory. On the more theoretical side it is intended to conduct investigations into the nature and origin of the various types of coal and into the chemical and physical behaviour of their constituents under the action of heat and other agents, beginning with the well-defined types of coal as they occur in commerce.¹

The Board has appointed a Committee of Enquiry to sit in Dublin to enquire and consider the experience already gained in Ireland in respect to the winning, preparation and use of peat, and to suggest means for its profitable exploitation.

The Council has recommended that grants should be made for three pieces of research which are related to the work of the Fuel Research Board, namely: (1) The use of better methods of domestic heating and improvement in the ventilation of dwelling rooms; (2) (a) the tabulation and printing of the result of five researches on domestic heating carried out at University College, London, (b) a research with a view to establishing co-efficients of heat transmission through standard building materials, and (c) an investigation on heat transmission from radiators; and (3) the collection of reliable data as to (a) atmospheric pollution and the causes producing it, (b) its results on public health, buildings, etc., and (c) the value of various means of counteracting it.

The Department has undertaken research having for its object the production of standard types of apparatus for mine-rescue work, and it has aided a research into the conditions of labour in mines.

Researches are being conducted through the British Fire Prevention Committee and the Concrete Institute, respectively, and with the aid of the Department, into the fire-resisting properties, and into the general physical properties, of different kinds of concrete.

An important research at the National Physical Laboratory, carried on at the cost of the Department since 1915, has dealt with the fundamental problems of optical glass manufacture. Attention during the past year has been concentrated on the question of refractories.

A Research Institute for Glass at the University of Sheffield has been established with the assistance of grants from the Department, and from two associations of glass manufacturers.

A Standing Committee of the Department has been set up to deal with problems of optics and optical instruments, and the Department has also assisted in the establishment of a new Institute of Technical Optics. Authority has been given to the Department to issue revised versions in English of foreign standard works on geometrical and technical optics.

Surveys of the Fields for Research.

A permanent and important part of the duties of the Department will be to arrange for surveys to be made of existing scientific knowledge and the fields for research in particular industries. A Report on the Resources and Production of Iron and other Metalliferous Ores has already been published, and among other subjects being dealt with are: tungsten, the zinc industry, lubricants and lubrication, the flow of steam in pipes, the smelting and refining of copper and the qualities of copper and the copper alloys, and the best method of making sound castings of copper and brass.

* * * * *

Other sections of Part I of the Report deal with the publications of the Department, the appointment of Standing Committees, and parallel move-

*Development of Scientific and Industrial Research in the
United Kingdom.*

ments in the Empire. In Part II of the Report the Advisory Council describes the progress made in a number of sporadic investigations aided by the Department since its establishment, or initiated during the past year; there is also a statement of the amount of the grants made to individual research workers; and the Report concludes with a discussion of the interesting questions of the best means of encouraging inventors and aiding individual manufacturers. 4

EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS IN FORCE IN RUSSIA.

The "Vestnik Finansov" (Petrograd) of 25th June/8th July publishes the text of a Law passed on 5th/18th June imposing restrictions on exchange operations in Russia. Under this Law it is forbidden, without the special authorisation of the Russian Ministry of Finance, to pay any roubles or their equivalent in exchange into the accounts of persons residing, or institutions located, abroad, or into those of their representatives in Russia; or to enter into any engagements whatsoever involving transfers or payments of the above nature.

This prohibition does not apply to transfers or payments from one foreign account to another.

The Russian Ministry of Finance is to set up a special Exchange Committee with power to grant the authorisation referred to above. This Committee will also determine the maximum amount which may be transferred to the credit of any one person residing abroad, if such transfer or payment is not the counterpart of a commercial transaction.

No exchange operations of any kind are permitted except through the agency of such banking institutions as are included in a list approved by the Ministry of Finance.

Different degrees of penalties may be inflicted on any person or persons infringing these regulations.

SIZE AND PRICE OF CERTAIN FRENCH PERIODICALS.

H.M. Embassy in Paris has forwarded an extract from the French "Journal Officiel" of 14th August, being the text of a Ministerial Decree, dated 11th August, relative to the size and price of certain French periodicals, of which the following is a translation of the operative clauses:—

I. The format of daily newspapers and their retail price are fixed as follows:—

(a) Newspapers may be sold at 5 centimes a copy, of which a page does not exceed 0·0643 mq. These journals are to consist of not more than two pages on Mondays and Thursdays, and not more than four pages on other days.

(b) Newspapers may be sold at 10 centimes a copy (1) of which a page does not exceed 0·1852 mq. (to consist of not more than four pages on any day); (2) of which a page exceeds 0·1852 mq. and does not exceed 0·2040 mq. (to consist of not more than two pages on Mondays and not more than four pages on other days); (3) of which a page exceeds 0·2040 mq. (to consist of not more than two pages on Mondays and Thursdays, and not more than four pages on other days). Newspapers of which the hour of publication falls between 10 a.m. and noon are to be allowed to choose themselves the days on which they will not exceed two pages.

(c) Newspapers may be sold at more than 10 centimes a copy (1) of which a page does not exceed 0·2040 mq., and which do not exceed four pages on any day; and (2) of which a page exceeds 0·2040 mq., and which consist of not more than two pages on Mondays and not more than four pages on other days.

II. Political weeklies and bi-weeklies may be sold at 5 centimes a copy, the choice of their day of publication being optional, but the number of their pages is not to exceed two.

III. The Decree came into force on 1st September. (D.C.I. 41,102.)

100 centimes = 1 franc = 9 $\frac{1}{16}$ l. (par rate). Mètre quadrat = 1·1960 sq. yards.

TRADE MARKS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Desirability of Registration of Marks by British Firms.

With reference to the notice on page 406 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd August directing the attention of British firms whose goods are sold under trade marks in Argentina, to the importance of securing registration of those marks in the Republic, a further instance has been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade which shows how necessary it is for British manufacturers to protect themselves.

A firm of paper manufacturers in the United Kingdom engaged in trade in Argentina, sold its goods under a mark which was not registered. A German firm of paper manufacturers sought to have registered in their name the mark of the United Kingdom firm and, although the latter was informed of the proposed action, no protest apparently was made against the proposed registration of the mark in the name of the German firm.

Objection was, however, taken to the German firm's application by an Argentine firm on the ground of similarity to its own mark, and thus by a mere accident the mark was saved for the British firm.

In this connection British paper makers may be interested in the following list of trade marks, or water marks of paper, current in Argentina, which are owned by German firms, or used in connection with paper manufactured by German firms; the information has been supplied by the Secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce at Buenos Aires:—

Aero Mill.
Aeropag.
Argonaut.
Check Bond M.M.C.
Confluentia.
Extra Strong Bank.
Extra Strong Bank Linen.
Finance.

Indian Bond.
Inviolable.
Kensington Mill.
Lion Rampant (design).
Pacific (with design of ship).
Shield and Crown (design).
Westminster.
Wisconsin.

(D.C.I. 41,378; 41,735.)

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS IN HONDURAS.

Increased Taxation in Tegucigalpa.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Guatemala City to the effect that the municipal tax for commercial travellers travelling in the city of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, has been increased from 25 to 50 pesos (about 11 pesos = £1).

(D.C.I. 42,014.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The "New Ministries Act, 1917" (7 & 8 Geo. V., ch 44), which was passed on 21st August, provides for the establishment of a Ministry of Reconstruction. It is to be the duty of the Minister of Reconstruction "to consider and advise upon the problems which may arise out of the present war and may have to be dealt with upon its termination, and for the purposes aforesaid to institute and conduct such inquiries, prepare such schemes, and make such recommendations as he thinks fit; and the Minister of Reconstruction shall, for the purposes aforesaid, have such powers and duties of any Government Department or authority, which have been conferred by or under any statute, as His Majesty may by Order-in-Council authorise the Minister to exercise or perform concurrently with, or in consultation with, the Government Department or authority concerned."

[Note.—Copies of the Act may be purchased through the channels mentioned on the front cover of the "Board of Trade Journal" at a cost of 1d. each (post free 1½d.).]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS REGARDING IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Board of Trade notify that, in pursuance of an agreement recently arrived at with the French Government, arrangements are being made, and will come into effect as from the 15th September, for the issue of licences for the import from France into the United Kingdom of goods of French origin, other than those enumerated below, by the Board of Trade Office in Paris, No. 10, Place Edouard VII.

The arrangement for the issue of licences in Paris will not apply to the following goods, namely :—

Wood and timber.

Stones, slates and marble.

Motor cars, motor bicycles, accessories and parts.

Paper, paper-making materials, and articles manufactured therefrom.

Agricultural machinery and woodworking machinery.

Gold and articles containing gold.

Hops.

Cotton hosiery (not including embroidered hosiery and gloves).

Spirits.

Ornamental feathers.

Applications for licences in respect of the above-mentioned classes of goods should continue to be made to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W. 1, except in the case of paper and paper-making materials, for which applications should be addressed to the Royal Commission on Paper, Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

It has also been agreed between the two Governments that arrangements shall be made for licences in respect of imports from the United Kingdom into France of goods of British origin, other than those mentioned below, to be issued by the French Customs Office in London at Bank Buildings, Kingsway, W.C. 2, upon application by the exporter in this country. A further announcement will be made as soon as the necessary arrangements have been completed. The French Customs Office in London will not, however, grant licences in respect of the following classes of goods, namely :—

Cotton piece goods and hosiery (not including embroidery, lace, ribbons, and trimmings).

Woollen piece goods and hosiery (not including embroidery, lace, ribbons and trimmings).

Jute piece goods.

Soap

Candles.

Animal and vegetable oils and fats; stearic and oleic acids.

Applications in respect of these articles, which will only be admitted up to limited quantities based on the average imports in 1914-16, should be addressed by the importer in France to the competent French authorities, and information on the subject can be obtained by British exporters from the Board of Trade Office in Paris at the address stated above. As regards articles the import of which into France has been placed under the control of the Inter-departmental Commission on Metals and Munitions of War, the existing arrangements in respect of import licences remain unaltered. The present French *régime* in regard to spirits is continued.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The President of the Board of Trade has granted to Sir Edmund Wyldbore Smith, Director of the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, the rank of an Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade so long as he holds his present appointment.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires to the effect that the Argentine Budget Bill for 1918, which has recently been submitted to Congress, makes provision for certain increases of Customs duties, and for the establishment of Custom houses and the collection of Customs duties in the southern portion of the Republic.

**Budget Bill.—Proposed
Increases of Customs Duties.—
Proposed Abolition of Free
Ports in Southern Argentina.—
Proposed Export Duties.**

It is also proposed that, from 1st September, 1917, to the end of the year 1918, all goods exported from the Republic shall pay an export duty at the rate of 2 per cent. *ad valorem*, except certain articles (horses, meat, cattle hides, sheepskins and goatskins, wool, margarine and palmatine, tallow and refined grease, oats, barley, maize and wheat, linseed, and extract of quebracho) which are to pay specific duties. Products the export of which can only be effected under licence are to pay a tax of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The export duties are to be payable in gold currency.

The Bill authorises the Executive to reduce or suspend export duty when local market prices fall permanently, and to prohibit temporarily the export of native products and the re-export of imported goods should national interests call for such action. (C. 13,610.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Adverting to the notice on p. 353 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 16th August relative to the chemical examination of "Burma" and "Rangoon" beans before delivery to Canadian importers may be permitted, the Board of Trade have now received copy of Memorandum 2100 B dated 31st July, 1917, which cancels Memorandum 2095 B referred to in the above notice, and which states that the delivery of *all* East Indian or Oriental beans, or beans of Asiatic or East Indian origin is to be withheld, pending receipt of report from the Inland Revenue Authorities as to the quantity of prussic acid which they contain. It is stated in the present and the cancelled Memoranda that the beans in question are not suitable for planting in Canada, and are unfit for human food, since they yield hydrocyanic acid in amounts which may be dangerous to health. (C. 13,721.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of Memorandum No. 2101 B, dated 31st July, 1917, which has been issued by the Canadian Department of Customs, and which contains the Regulations which have been issued under the "Destructive Insect and Pest Act," by Order in Council of 17th July, 1917. The Regulations previously issued under this Act and dated 4th November, 1914, and the amendments thereto, are repealed by the present Order in Council.

The Regulations control *inter alia* the importation of trees, plants, nursery stock, including grafts, scions, cuttings or buds, by restricting their importation to certain specified Canadian ports, and to certain periods in each year, and by providing for their fumigation and inspection.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—*continued.*

The importation into Canada of the following is prohibited:—

- (a) Potatoes from Europe, Newfoundland, the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the State of California;
 - (b) All non-canned fruits, plants or portions of plants, or other vegetation or vegetable matter from the Hawaiian Islands;
 - (c) Coniferous trees such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar) and arbor-vitæ (white cedar) or the foliage thereof, and decorative plants such as holly and laurel known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery," from the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island;
 - (d) The following species of the genus *Pinus* and their horticultural varieties, viz.: White pine, western white pine, sugar pine, stone or cembrian pine, and all other five-leaved species of the genus *Pinus*;
 - (e) Chestnut and Chinquapin from the United States;
 - (f) All species and varieties of currants and gooseberries.
- The Regulations may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.
(C. 13,669.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Board of Trade have received from the Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's, Newfoundland, a statement dated 26th July, 1917, showing the changes which have recently been made in the Customs Tariff of the Colony.

The changes are as follows:—

Articles.	Rate of Import Duty.
90. Leather—	
Glove-grain, boot-grain, oil-grain, buff, split, imitation goat, polished pebble and waxed calf leather <i>when bark tanned</i> [The italicised words are now omitted from this item.]	30 % <i>ad val.</i> (a)
All other upper leathers <i>n.e.s.</i> and japanned, patent or enamelled leather [the italicised letters are now omitted from this item.]	20 % <i>ad val.</i> (a)
Books printed, and not to be written or drawn upon, and supplements for periodicals, specially imported for the bona fide use of Incorporated Institutes, <i>not otherwise provided for</i> [The italicised words are now added to this item.]	10 % <i>ad val.</i> (a)
Molasses produced in the West India Islands in the process of the manufacture of sugar from the juice of sugar cane, including duty on the package in which it is imported. Per gallon [The duty previously leviable was 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , with a surtax of 10 per cent. on the amount of duty so leviable.]	5 cents (a)

(a) With an additional charge of 10 per cent. on the amount of duty leviable at the rate given.

The following items are now added to the list specifying the goods which may be imported into the Colony free of duty, viz.:—

- Books for educational purposes, bibles, prayer books and hymn books.
 - Crocks and tumblers to be used in enclosing jam, jellies and preserves put up by manufacturers in the Colony.
- (C. 13,794.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Union of South Africa Government Gazette" of the 6th July contains copy of a Government Notice (No. 859) giving a list of Decisions (No. 24) which has been issued by the Commissioner of Customs as to the classification of various articles under the Customs Tariff.

The following statement shows the principal decisions contained in the above-mentioned list, viz. :—

Articles.	No. in Tariff.	Rate of Import Duty.	Rebate allowed upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
Aural apparatus (for testing hearing) ...	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Breathing apparatus (for mine rescue work)	174	Free	—
Chromate of baryta (for match heads) ...	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Cylinder head gaskets (for motor car cylinders)	193	20 % „	3 % „
Cylinders containing oxygen when specially constructed so as to form a part of a life-saving apparatus... ..	174	Free	—
Insulating tape (sleeving) when imported by importers of electrical materials, and on a declaration that it is to be used for insulating purposes	114B	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	Whole duty.
Miniature medals (when imported by members of the military, naval, or other forces of His Majesty)	148	Free	—
Patent quazare electrodes	117F	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	Whole duty.

The "Diamond Export Duty Act, 1917" (No. 27 of 1917), imposes a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on all rough and uncut diamonds, which having been found in the Union are exported therefrom. It is provided, however, that export duty shall not be leviable in respect of any alluvial diamonds found by any person other than a corporate body.

The value of any diamonds exported is stated in the Act to be the true market or selling price of such diamonds within the Union at the date of export. It is also provided that, until the termination of the war, all rough and uncut diamonds before being exported from the Union shall be registered for export either at Johannesburg or Kimberley, or at such other place as may be appointed by regulation, that no diamonds shall be removed or exported from the Union except through the registered post, and that the parcel containing exported diamonds shall be registered to an addressee in London.

Except in the case of alluvial diamonds exempted from duty under this Act, no registration fee shall be payable in respect of the export of diamonds, provided however, that in the case of diamonds found in the territory of Griqualand West and exported from Kimberley $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. of their value shall be paid as registration fee.

The "Diamond Export Duty Act, 1916" (No. 36 of 1916), is repealed by the present Act. (C. 13,600.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The "British South Africa Company's Government Gazette" of the 22nd June last contains copy of a Government Notice (No. 228 of 1917) giving a Supplementary List (No. 12) of Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on their importation into Southern Rhodesia.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—continued.

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.		
		Under the General Tariff.	On goods the produce or manufacture of the United King- dom and recipro- cating British Possessions.	On goods the produce or manufacture of non-recipro- cating British Possessions.
*Abdominal belts or supports ...	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>
Anæsthetists' leather bags, not fitted	67	25 % "	9 % "	9 % "
*Bars, trussed (iron partly manu- factured, to be completed or further manufactured in Southern Rhodesia	117c (i)	3 % "	Free	Free
Benzoate soda powder (medicinal)	193	20 % "	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>
Books, toy (painting books) ...	193	20 % "	9 % "	9 % "
Canvas covers for leather dressing cases	67	25 % "	9 % "	9 % "
Carborundum grinding compound and grains (for sharpening tools)	193	20 % "	9 % "	9 % "
Ear syringes, nickel	188a	Free	Free	Free
Electric starters for motor cars —				
Chains	54c	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	17 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Adjusters and parts	114b	3 % "	Free	Free
Imitation gold powder (printers' bronze)	124	3 % "	Free	Free
Kruschen salts (a medicine) ...	68	25 % "	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Lambs' teats, rubber	114a	3 % "	Free	Free
Paper, damp-proof wrapping, lined and unlined (waterproof paper)	120	3 % "	Free	Free
Shoddy (flock)	159	Free	Free	Free
Sodium metal, for assay purposes...	193	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % <i>ad val.</i>
Tickets, printed, theatre, tram or others of a similar nature ...	193	20 % "	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % "
Window holland (also used by bookbinders)	193	20 % "	9 % <i>ad val.</i>	9 % "

* Revised decision.

(C. 13,723.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Ordinance No. 4 of 1917, dated 27th July, 1917, which amends the "Customs Duties Ordinance, 1917," by increasing the duty leviable upon certain articles on their exportation from the Colony.

The duties now leviable on these articles in accordance with the present Ordinance are as follows :—

Articles.	Rate of Export Duty.
	Dols. cts.
Sugar, first, including white sugar, yellow crystals, and dark crystals	Per ton 1 0
Rice	Per 100 lb. 0 15

(C. 13,720.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd August (p. 237) and the 16th August (p. 359), respecting the general prohibition of the importation of all kinds of goods into Russia, except under licence, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that the Decree imposing the prohibition was promulgated on the 10th/23rd August. The prohibition is applicable to imports by sea (all frontiers), *via* the Russo-Finnish frontier, and *via* the station of Manchuria on the Asiatic frontier. It is applicable both to ordinary shipments and to goods sent by parcel post.

For goods to be imported on private account, licences must be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce in Petrograd; for goods imported on Government account, and for goods imported on private account but destined for purposes of national defence, licences will be issued by the Central Foreign Supplies Department in Petrograd, or by Russian Government organisations abroad which may be specially authorised to grant licences.

A list has been published in Russia of the articles which are not subject to the import prohibition. This list is drawn up in accordance with the classification adopted in the Russian Tariff, and comprises the undermentioned goods:—

LIST OF ARTICLES NOT SUBJECT TO IMPORT PROHIBITION.

No. in Russian Tariff.	Articles.
1	Cereals in the grain, except rice; potatoes; peas and beans, except those mentioned under subdivision 5 of Tariff No. 5.
3	Flour, malt, and groats of all kinds (except potato fecula).
<i>ex</i> 4	Vermicelli and macaroni.
<i>ex</i> 5	Vegetables (those kinds which fall under subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Tariff No. 5.)
<i>ex</i> 33	Cooking salt of all kinds <i>except</i> refined table salt imported in small receptacles which are sold together with the salt in retail trade. (Note 2 to No. 33.)
34	Meat, salted, smoked, dried; sausages.
<i>ex</i> 37	Fish, fresh, <i>except</i> turbot, sole and trout (Tariff No. 37 (1) (b); also fish coming under the Notes to Tariff No. 37.
39	Comestibles not specially mentioned in the Russian Tariff; specially prepared feeding stuffs for animals.
40	Cattle, horses, and live animals of all kinds, not specially mentioned in the Russian Tariff.
<i>ex</i> 41	Manure; bones, prepared or not, <i>except</i> goods falling under subdivision 3 of No. 41 (<i>i.e.</i> superphosphates, bones treated with sulphuric acid, and fertilizing composts and powders).
58, <i>ex</i> 1 (a) and <i>ex</i> 2	} Firewood.
62 (1) and (2)	
	Hay in any form, and straw, not cleaned; parts of plants in their natural state, not specially mentioned in the Tariff.
62, <i>ex</i> (3)	Seeds, not specially mentioned in the Tariff.
66 (1)	Stones and earths, as specified in this Tariff heading.
79	Coal, peat charcoal, wood charcoal, coke and peat.
148, <i>ex</i> (1)	Gold in bars, or rolled in strips or sheets.
178	Books, pictures, maps, etc., as specified in this Tariff number.
218	Samples of merchandise.
—	Sugar admitted into the Russian Far East free of duty in virtue of special legislation.

[Note.—It will be observed that in order to ascertain the exact scope of certain items in the foregoing list, reference must be made to the Russian Tariff classification. A translation of the Russian Customs Tariff was published by the Board of Trade in April, 1915, as a Parliamentary Return; Reference No. Cd. 7854. The Return may be purchased through the usual channels, or a copy may be inspected at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.] (C. 13,710.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that the prohibitions on the exportation of textile wares from Norway have been extended so as to cover *silk, wool, cotton and flax and all products and wastes thereof*; and that the exportation of *zinc white* has recently been prohibited. (C. 13,701.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 24th August and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 25th August, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from France of *trees, shrubs, and all other nursery products*.

Exceptions from this prohibition may, however, be made under conditions to be laid down by the Minister of Finance. (C. 13,689.)

FRANCE (Guadeloupe).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree of the Governor of Guadeloupe and its Dependencies, dated the 15th June and published in the French "Journal Officiel" for the 19th August, in virtue of which the Customs duty leviable on quinine on importation into Guadeloupe and its Dependencies is suspended until the 31st December, 1917. (C. 13,542.)

FRENCH COLONIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 20th August, which modifies in certain respects the export restrictions in force in the French Colonies and Protectorates other than Tunis and Morocco. The provisions of this Decree are similar to those of the Ministerial Decree of the 1st August, which modified the restrictions on the export of certain goods from *France*, and which formed the subject of a notice published at pages 410-11 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd August. (C. 13,604.)

MOROCCO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Dahir, dated the 27th June, prohibits the importation of Italian pastes ("*Semoules en pâtes et pâtes d'Italie*") into the French Zone in Morocco. An exception is made for such pastes as can be proved to have been shipped direct for a port of the Zone before the 1st August. (C. 13,643.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th July (p. 88) and the 16th August (p. 351) respecting the restrictions imposed on the exportation of various articles from the United States of America, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Washington to the effect that, in virtue of a Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 27th August, no goods may now be exported from the Republic, except under

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

licence, to any of the following countries, viz.:—Albania, Austria-Hungary, Belgium (occupied territory), Bulgaria, Denmark and Danish Possessions, Germany and German Possessions, Greece, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Spanish Possessions, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

A further Proclamation prohibits the exportation (except under licence) to destinations other than those specified above (including Allied countries) of a long list of goods specified in the Proclamation. The following summary of the classes of goods covered by the Proclamation is furnished by H.M. Ambassador at Washington; and a detailed list of the goods will be published in the "Board of Trade Journal" as soon as the text of the Proclamation is received in the Board of Trade:—

All fuel; cereals; fodder; meats and fats; sugar and products thereof; pig iron and steel; steel hardening materials; all fertilizers; aeronautical machines and instruments; arms and ammunition; all explosives and chemical ingredients thereof; pigeons; anti-aircraft and wireless apparatus; optical glass and instruments; cotton; wool and wool products; flax and other fibres; hides; leather and leather manufactures; metal and wood-working machinery and oil well machinery; steam boilers, etc.; electrical equipment; crucibles; abrasives; copper; lead; tin; tin-plate; nickel; aluminium; zinc; plumbago; platinum; pulp and paper; ash, spruce, walnut, mahogany, oak, and birch woods; and industrial diamonds.

The United States Embassy in London has communicated the text of the explanatory statement accompanying the Proclamation referred to above, which is as follows:—

"The purpose and effect of this Proclamation is not export prohibition but merely export control. It is not the intention to interfere unnecessarily with our foreign trade, but our own domestic needs must be adequately safeguarded, and there is the added duty of meeting the necessities of all the nations at war with the Imperial German Government. After these needs are met it is our wish and intention to minister to the needs of the neutral nations as far as our resources permit. This task will be discharged without other than the very proper qualification that the liberation of our surplus products shall not be made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly. The two lists have been prepared in the interests of facility and expediency; the first list, applicable to the enemy and his Allies and to the neutral countries of Europe, brings under control practically all articles of commerce; while the second list, applicable to all the other countries of the world, makes only a few additions to the list of commodities controlled by the Proclamation of 9th July, 1917.* It is obvious that a closer supervision and control of exports is necessary with respect to those European neutrals within the sphere of hostilities than is required for those countries farther removed. The establishment of these distinctions will simplify the administrative processes and enable us to continue our policy of minimising the interruption of trade. No licences will be necessary for the exportation of coin, bullion, currency, and evidences of indebtedness until required by regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion.

"WOODROW WILSON."

COSTA RICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Congress of Costa Rica, dated the 30th June, which provides that the following export duties, payable in American gold, shall be levied on goods exported from the Republic:—

Export Tax on certain Articles; Prohibition of Exportation of Calfskins.

* See p. 88 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th July, 1917.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COSTA RICA—continued.

On manganese ore	6 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
On timber	7 % "
On deer skins, in any condition... ..	40 % "
On hides in any condition or form, on sugar (including " <i>panela</i> "), rubber, bar silver, and all other articles not already subject to export duty under earlier Laws (except vegetables and fruit)... ..	10 % "

The Decree also provides for the levy of a tax of 2 dols. (American gold) per 100 kilogs. on exported cocoa, the tax to be refunded to the exporters.

The export taxes are to be paid in bills of exchange drawn on the place to which the goods are destined, or on any other place, subject to the consent of the Ministry of Hacienda.

The exportation of calf skins, in any condition, is prohibited.

The Law is to remain in force for two years after the signing of peace in the present European war. (C. 13,687.)

VENEZUELA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies and translation of three Venezuelan Decrees published in the "Gaceta Oficial" for the 1st August, in virtue of which the undermentioned articles, when imported into Venezuela, are to be declared in the Consular Invoice, and to pay duty, as shown below :—

Article.	Declaration for Consular Invoice.	Class of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Total Import Duty (including surtaxes).
Fly-traps (whatever may be the material of which made).	Aparatos atrapa-moscas.	Free	—
Prepared ribbons and paper for killing flies.	Cintas [<i>or</i> papel] para matar moscas.	Free	—
Wooden cases for printing purposes.	Cajas de madera para imprenta.	Free	—
Wooden presses for printing purposes.	Chibaletes de madera para imprenta.	Free	—
Paper ribbon, eleven centimetres in width, with lateral perforations, used in "Monotype" printing machines.	Tiras de papel de once centímetros de ancho, con perforaciones laterales que se emplean para el funcionamiento de las máquinas de imprenta, sistema "monotipo."	Free	—
Oxygenated water (hydrogen peroxide).	Agua oxigenada	II.	<i>Bolivares.</i> <i>Per kilog. (gross).</i> 0.157
Typewriters	Máquinas de escribir	II. plus 80 % specific.	0.282
*Fish and shellfish, not specified, howsoever prepared.	Pescados [<i>or</i> mariscos], no especificados, cualquiera que sea su preparación.	II. plus 50 % specific.	0.235
Raw cork, cork sheets, and cork dust.	Corcho; en bruto, <i>or</i> en planchas, <i>or</i> en picadura.	III.	0.391

* This Decision takes effect as from 1st September, 1917.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

VENEZUELA—continued.

Article.	Declaration for Consular Invoice.	Class of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Total Import Duty (including surtaxes):
			<i>Bolivares.</i> <i>Per kilog. (gross).</i>
Pipe expanders	Ensanchadores de tubos.	III.	0·391
Demijohns with metallic covering.	Garrafrones con envoltura metálica.	III.	0·391
Acetylene gas	Gas acetileno	III.	0·391
Residues of vegetable oils	Heces de aceites vegetales.	III.	0·391
Hack saw blades	Hojas para seguetas ...	III.	0·391
Hack saws	Seguetas	III.	0·391
*Food in the form of powder, of glutinous paste or of extracts of animal substances, not specified in other classes.	Alimentos preparados: en polvos, <i>or</i> en pastas glutinadas, <i>or</i> en extractos de sustancias animales—no especificados en otras clases.	III. plus 50 % specific.	0·587
*Food prepared from vegetable matter, not specified.	Alimentos preparados de materias vegetales, no especificados.	III. plus 50 % specific.	0·587
*Sweets of all kinds ...	Dulces [de todas clases].	III. plus 50 % specific.	0·587
*Fruits in syrup or in their own juice.	Frutas en almibar <i>or</i> en su jugo.	III. plus 50 % specific.	0·587
*Dried fruits	Frutas pasadas	III. plus 50 % specific.	0·587
*Dried fruits in their shell	Frutas secas con cáscara.	III. plus 50 % specific.	0·587
*Prepared grains and vegetables.	Granos <i>or</i> hortalizas <i>or</i> legumbres—preparados.	III. plus 50 % specific.	0·587
Copper wire covered with animal or artificial silk, wool, cotton, or any other material, for making hats and clothes.	Alambre de cobre forrado de seda animal <i>or</i> seda artificial, lana, algodón <i>or</i> otra materia (<i>as the case may be</i>), para la confección de sombreros y trajes.	IV.	1·174
Iron wire covered with animal or artificial silk, wool, cotton, or any other material, for making hats and clothes.	Alambre de hierro forrado de seda animal <i>or</i> seda artificial, lana, algodón <i>or</i> otra materia (<i>as the case may be</i>) para la confección de sombreros y trajes.	IV.	1·174
Inner tubes for automobile tyres.	Cámaras de aire o tripas de caucho para los neumáticos de automóviles.	IV.	1·174
Rubber sheets or rubber plasters for repairing automobile tyres and inner tubes.	Caucho en láminas <i>or</i> en parches (<i>as the case may be</i>) para la reparación de los neumáticos de automóviles y de las cámaras de aire.	IV.	1·174

* This Decision takes effect as from the 1st September, 1917.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

VENEZUELA—continued.

Article.	Declaration for Consular Invoice.	Class of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Total Import Duty (including surtaxes).
			<i>Bolivares.</i> <i>Per kilog. (gross).</i>
Locks	Cerraduras	IV.	1.174
Drawing pins	Clavillos o chinchos para dibujantes.	IV.	1.174
Wooden beads (any shape)	Cuentas <i>or</i> canutillas—de madera.	IV.	1.174
Porcelain or common opaque earthenware beads (any shape).	Cuentas <i>or</i> canutillas de porcelana <i>or</i> de loza ordinaria opaca.	IV.	1.174
Keys for locks	Llaves para cerraduras...	IV.	1.174
Cotton cloth covered with rubber for repairing automobile tyres.	Telas de algodón cubierta de caucho para la reparación de los neumáticos de automóviles.	IV.	1.174
Cloths for padding clothes and for upholstery, made of pure horse hair or mixed with cotton or linen, or of wool mixed with animal hair.	Telas para ahormar vestidos <i>or</i> para forrar muebles, fabricadas de cerda pura [<i>or</i> mezclada con algodón o lino], <i>or</i> de lana y pelo mezclados.	IV.	1.174
Lanoline	Lanolina	V.	1.957
Bags made of cotton, linen or jute, not specified, even though they contain small parts of leather, used for the purpose of conveying travellers', scholars' or domestic articles.	Sacos fabricados de tela de algodón [de lino <i>or</i> de yute], no especificados, aun cuando tengan pequeñas partes de piel, destinados para la conducción de efectos de viaje, efectos de escolares y efectos domésticos.	V.	1.957
Window screens of painted cloth.	Transparentes de tela pintada.	V.	1.957
White cotton cloths of plain weave, the half-sum of threads of which in a space of 25 square milimetres is between 17 and 18, both inclusive.	Telas de algodón blancas de tejido llano, cuya semisuma de hilos en un cuadrado de cinco milímetros por lado esté entre 17 y 18, ambos inclusivos.	V. plus 20 % specific.	2.348
Undershirts, drawers, and stockings made of knitted cotton, with small decorations of animal or artificial silk.	Almillas, <i>or</i> calzoncillos <i>or</i> medias (<i>as the case may be</i>) de tejido de punto de media de algodón, que tengan pequeños adornos de seda animal o de seda artificial.	VI. plus 15 % specific.	4.501
Coloured or printed cotton cloths of plain weave, the half-sum of threads of which in a space of 25 square milimetres is between 17 and 18, both inclusive.	Telas de algodón de color <i>or</i> estampadas, de tejido llano, cuya semisuma de hilos en un cuadrado de cinco milímetros por lado esté entre 17 y 18 ambos inclusivos.	VI. plus 25 % specific.	4.893

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

VENEZUELA—continued.

Article.	Declaration for Consular Invoice.	Class of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Total Import Duty (including surtaxes).
			<i>Bolivares.</i> <i>Per kilog. (gross)</i> 11.741
Cloths of artificial silk, either pure or mixed with cotton or linen, weighing over 150 grammes per square metre.	Telas de seda artificial, pura [or mezclada con algodón o lino], cuyo peso por metro cuadrado exceda de 150 gramos.	VII. plus 5 % specific.	
Gold-plated metal-ware.	Artefactos de metal con baño de oro	VII. plus 5 % ad val.	} 7.828 plus 5 % ad val.
Gold-plated studs for collars, cuffs, and fronts of shirts.	Botones para cuellos, puños y pecheras de camisa, con baño de oro.	"	
Gold-plated jewellery.	Prendas con baño de oro.	VIII. plus 5 % ad val.	} 15.655 plus 5 % ad val.
Gold-plated watches.	Relojes con baño de oro.		

Note.—It is important to preserve the exact (Spanish) wording shown above under the heading "Declaration for Consular Invoice". (C. 13,776.)

Law regulating Exportation, etc. of Egret Plumes. See notice on p. 536.

CUBA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Cuban Law, dated the 14th July and published in the "Gaceta Oficial" of the 18th July, which provides that, as from the latter date, Customs duty is to be levied on crude petroleum, or petroleum residue, which is imported into the Republic for use as fuel, or in concentrators and other operations in the mining industry, or which is imported by the Public Administration for sanitary purposes or for use on highways, at the reduced rate of $\frac{1}{10}$ centavo per gallon. Crude petroleum or petroleum residues imported for the purposes specified are also to be subject to port improvement tax at the rate of 10 centavos per 168 gallons.

The Law directs the Executive to lay down the necessary regulations to ensure that crude petroleum and petroleum residue imported at the reduced rate of duty are not used for purposes other than those specified in the Law. It provides further that no monopoly or privilege in respect of the importation of petroleum shall be granted to any company or person; and lays upon the Executive the duty of ensuring that prices are not increased as a result of agreements between sellers, and that freedom of competition is not curtailed by previous agreements with Cuban or foreign bodies, or with steamship companies, or by other means.

It is further provided that the ordinary Tariff duties on crude petroleum and petroleum residues imported for the purposes specified in the Law are to be re-established as soon as the local (Cuban) production of petroleum reaches two-thirds of the consumption for such purposes. (C. 13,690.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is prepared, on application, to furnish available information regarding British cargo steamship services trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world. Applicants for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world may also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Attention is called to a recent Board of Trade publication entitled "List of the Principal Acts of Parliament, Regulations, Orders, Instructions and Notices relating to Merchant Shipping, which are now in force (August, 1917). Copies of the publication may be obtained, price 3d. each, post free 3½d., through the usual channels (see list on front cover of the "Board of Trade Journal").

**Increased Charges for Carrying
Merchandise between Great
Britain and Ireland.**

See notice on p. 498.

FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" of 22nd August publishes a Presidential Decree, dated 15th August, to the effect that during the present war and for one year after the cessation of hostilities, the Chief of the Central Service of Exploitation of Maritime Ports (an office created by the Decree of 16th January, 1917), may, after consultation with the Chamber of Commerce of the port concerned and the Standing Commission of Enquiry (instituted by the Decree of 12th May, 1912), temporarily modify the tariff of dues for services rendered in any port even if the modification have the effect of raising the dues above the maxima fixed by the relative laws and decrees. The Minister of Public Works and of Transports, in his Report to the President, states that the intention of this Decree, is the obviation of the long delays in obtaining the approval of the Council to such modifications. (D.C.I. 41,940.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

According to a notice recently issued by the United States Treasury Department the following rates are prescribed for the fumigation and disinfection of vessels from foreign ports at national quarantine stations:—

The unit charge per 1,000 cubic feet of space at Atlantic and Gulf Coast stations for cyanide fumigation is 0.131 dol., and for sulphur fumigation 0.1475 dol.; while for stations on the Pacific Coast and in insular possessions the charges are 0.134 dol. and 0.130 dol. respectively.

For fumigation by funnel gas (carbon monoxide) the charge per vessel of 2,000 net tons or more is 30 dols., and per vessel of less than 2,000 net tons, 20 dols.

Shipping and Transport.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

The charge per vessel for supervision is 1 dol., and for labour, 2 dols.

These rates are to be effective up to and including 30th December next.

The above provision is made pursuant to an Act of 17th April, 1917, providing, *inter alia*, that the costs of fumigation and disinfection of vessels from foreign ports at national quarantine stations are to be charged at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury. (D.C.I. 40,033.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

MEXICO.

In a report to his Government, published in "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 31st July, the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City notifies the publication of a Mexican Presidential Decree modifying the tax on receipts of railways, tramways, etc. in Mexico. The Decree provides for a tax of 2 per cent. to be levied on freight bills of lading on amounts charged for freight from 50 centavos (about 1s. at par) upwards; 5 per cent. on gross passenger receipts on the railway lines in the Republic, and 5 per cent. on the gross earnings of tramways, stage coaches, or other vehicles for passenger traffic.

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports, by telegraph, that the Argentine Budget Bill for 1918, which has recently been submitted to Congress, provides for the levy of a tax of 50 cents per register ton on sea-going vessels clearing from the ports of the Republic, and for the abolition of the free ports in Southern Argentina.

**Proposed Tax on Vessels
clearing from Argentine
Ports, and Abolition of
Free Ports.**

The Bill also provides for certain increases of Customs dues, and for the establishment of Customs houses and the collection of dues in the Southern portion of the Republic—see notice on p. 518. (D.C.I. 41,836.)

JAPAN (Corea).

H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay, C.M.G.) reports, under date 10th July, that the Chosen Yusen Kaisha has decided to open experimentally a new steamship service across the Sea of Japan between Gensan and Tsuruga. The service was to be inaugurated at the beginning of August with the sailing of a vessel of 1,100 tons. (D.C.I. 41,564.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

AUSTRALIA.

According to a recent issue of the Melbourne "Age," an extract from which has been forwarded by H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia, a pure white mineral wool is being manufactured at Yarraville, a suburb of Melbourne, from basalt rock, or "bluestone," vast masses of which are found in the neighbouring Footscray district. This is a new industry in the Commonwealth, and has been started by an American firm.

The mineral wool has a staple of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. It is said to be pure white with a fine metallic lustre showing through it, and in texture it is soft and pliable. It is easily adapted for engine packing, and is already in use in the Yarraville factories. It can also be moulded into sheets like asbestos. Only the shortness of the staple militates against its use for weaving. There is said to be an increasing demand for this product as an insulator for packing machinery or ice-chests, and as a substitute for asbestos. (D.C.I. 39,583.)

GERMANY. LUXEMBURG.

The following notes on the iron and steel industries in Luxembourg in war time are taken from a review in a recent issue of the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of a book upon the subject, which has been prepared for the Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce:—

The war has greatly affected the iron and steel industries of Luxembourg, the reason for this being found in the fact that the Luxembourg works, like those of Lorraine, are situated so near the theatre of war. Directly after mobilisation the Minette ore mines were obliged to shut down parts of their works and to reduce greatly their output in other parts, owing to the shortage in supplies of coal and coke. Most of the forty-seven blast furnaces were closed down, only seven being in operation in September, 1914. Since then, although the position has been considerably improved, the works have been short of both labour and materials: many foreign workmen have gone; and supplies of coal, coke, limestone, etc. have been delayed owing to the inadequacy of transport facilities for goods. At times, it is said, goods traffic was stopped for weeks. Prior to the war, cheap French and Belgian limestone was utilised in the Luxembourg works, and there has been a considerable increase in production costs as dearer limestone, procured from the quarries of West Germany, has now to be utilised.

The following table shows, for the last four years, the output from the blast furnaces, steel works and iron foundries of Luxembourg:—

Output from—	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Blast furnaces	2,547,861	1,827,270	1,590,773	1,580,530
Steel works'	1,182,227	1,136,495	980,385	935,716
Foundries	26,513	22,954	16,649	24,572

The following table shows the output of foundry, ordinary (Thomas), and puddling iron in the Grand-Duchy in 1913-1916:—

—	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Foundry iron	172,013	101,163	171,106	179,750
Ordinary (Thomas) grades ...	2,360,487	1,714,502	1,418,247	1,400,270
Puddling iron	15,361	11,605	1,420	410

Metric ton = 2,204 lb.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon (Mr. H. L. Sherwood) writes, under date 26th July, that evidence of considerable activity in the production of copper ore in Alaska is shown by the recent arrival at Seattle of heavy shipments of ore from Alaskan ports. The output of copper ore in Alaska in 1916 was valued at £7,480,850, as compared with £2,548,000 in 1915, and £694,000 in 1914.

A small quantity of ore has also been received at Seattle from the copper mines in British Columbia.

All the ore is sent for treatment to the Tacoma smelter. (D.C.I. 40,533.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 30th August, 1917, was 47,260 (including 300 bales British West African), and the number imported during the thirty-five weeks ended 30th August, 1917, was 1,833,306 (including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 11,978 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African). There were no bales of cotton exported during the week ended 30th August, 1917; the number of bales exported during the thirty-five weeks ended 30th August was 167,516.

For further details see p. 539.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The Treasurer for Antigua (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Colony) reports, under date 18th July, that the quantity of ginned cotton exported from Antigua in 1916 was 64,750 lb., as compared with 88,500 lb. in 1915. (D.C.I. 41,435.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Minister at The Hague writes, under date 15th August, that, according to a report issued by the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, the area under flax in the Netherlands in 1917 is 11,971 hectares, as compared with 14,640 hectares in 1916.

The condition of the crop is fairly good in Friesland, Zeeland, North Brabant and North Holland, and moderate in South Holland, but in Groningen it is unsatisfactory. In consequence of the dry period in the early part of the summer there is, on the whole, but little straw. (D.C.I. 41,310.)

Hectare = 2.47 acres.

CHINA.

The following information relative to the trade in imports of cotton goods, etc., into Chungking in 1916 is taken from a Report on the trade of the Yangtse Ports in that year, which has recently been issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs:—

Nearly every description of foreign cotton goods usually imported into Chungking showed a decline in 1916, as compared with the previous year. The most prominent decreases were in plain grey shirtings, figured cotton Italians, velvets and velveteens, and Indian and Japanese yarns. While local political troubles were chiefly responsible for the heavy falling-off

Textiles and Textile Materials.

CHINA—continued.

in the importation of these articles, it is evident that native competition is also a factor to be taken into account. Chinese cotton yarn is being imported in large quantities into Chungking, and the tendency is for these imports to increase at the expense of the Indian and Japanese varieties. Chinese drills have practically supplanted foreign drills, and Chinese cotton cloth is successfully competing with foreign Italians and lastings.

The local cotton goods dealers, although they had great difficulty in securing stocks, are said to have had a fairly good year in 1916, and to have made considerable profits. Large quantities of cotton goods were sent into the interior to be disposed of there, in order to profit by the favourable exchange—900 Hk. taels in the interior yielding 1,000 Hk. taels in Chungking. This was due to the demand for money in the interior with which to purchase goat skins and other exports, and also to the fact that the insecurity of the roads rendered the movement of silver difficult. It was thus found profitable to send cotton goods into the interior and to purchase drafts on Chungking with the money derived from their sale.

There was a decrease of about one-third in the value of cotton and fancy braids imported, and it is said that this kind of trimming for women's dress is gradually going out of fashion.

The amount of woollen broadcloth imported was negligible, being only 365 yards against 12,189 yards in 1915. This article is of German provenance, and since the outbreak of the war prices have risen so high that there is very little demand for it.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 1st September, 1917, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	72s.	1d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	60s.	4d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	49s.	0d.

For further particulars see p. 539.

CANADA.

The High Commissioner in London for Canada notifies that he has received the following telegraphic information from the Canadian Minister of the Interior at Ottawa:—

Crop Conditions in Certain Provinces.

There has been a great improvement in the conditions of the crops in the three Prairie Provinces, and threshing operations have been started in Alberta.

Five new Government-owned grain elevators of the latest type will be ready for the handling of this season's grain in Manitoba. Each elevator has a capacity of 30,000 bushels. Three of them are on the Canadian Northern Railway, and two on the Pacific Railway.

In British Columbia the indications are favourable for good crops. Apples, apricots, peaches and plums compare favourably with the returns for last year, and vegetables are cropping well.

The prospect which is entertained of the Canadian crops exceeding expectations has improved business. Wholesale trade is maintained in good volume.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The following persons, nominated under the 8th section of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904, have passed the examination provided for under that section:—E. C. Peake, Plymouth; and T. Cahill, A. McCalister, J. R. Murphy, M. C. O'Boyce, C. O'Sullivan and F. Rock, all of the Royal Irish Constabulary. (D.C.I. 41,947.)

CANADA. SOUTH AFRICA.

According to an extract from the "Cape Times" of 16th July, which has been forwarded by H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham), the general manager of a Canadian export association, who has recently been touring in South Africa with the object of becoming acquainted with the market, and of obtaining a personal knowledge of the main channels for business there, has stated that, in his opinion, the prospects for trade in Canadian manufactures in the Union are good.

It appears that the association commissioned its representative to seek in South Africa direct sources of supplies of goods which Canadians are buying through London and New York, such as skins, hides and wool. Among other South African goods for which it was stated Canada would be a large customer, are fruit, maize, and wattle bark and wattle extract.

A reference was made to the efforts of the Canadian Government to bring about direct trade between the two countries, and it was suggested that these efforts should be seconded by the South African Government.

(D.C.I. 41,596.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is in receipt of the following particulars respecting Newfoundland's export trade in fish during 1916, which have been extracted from returns framed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:—

The importance of the Newfoundland fisheries is illustrated by the following statistics showing, in relation to the total value of all exports from Newfoundland in 1916, the large proportionate value of the exports of fish and fish products: Value of all exports, 18,969,493 dols.; value of all fish exports, 13,740,894 dols.; value of all codfish exports, 10,394,041 dols.; value of all fish-oil products, 1,398,305 dols.; in each instance the values are far in excess of any previous year.

The items included in the total of fish-oil products were 5,130 tons of cod oil valued at 682,336 dols.; 142,637 gals. of refined oil valued at 254,562 dols.; 2,715 tons of seal oil valued at 405,640 dols.; and 526 tons of whale oil valued at 57,669 dols. The last item is rather below the average, but the other three are greatly in excess of any previous figure.

The quantity of codfish exported from Newfoundland in 1916 amounted to 1,421,327 cwt., valued at 10,394,041 dols. as compared with 1,500,900 cwt., the previous highest export, in 1910, and 3,000,000 dols., in 1914, the previous highest value.

Pickled fish to the amount of 81,961 cwt. were exported in 1916, the bulk going to the United States.

The increasing demand for fish foods from the United States has now begun to absorb the output of the Newfoundland lobster fishery, which has been affected by the closing of the German market.

The result of the salmon fishery was rather above the average, Canada being the most important market.

Miscellaneous.

NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

In September, 1916, as a consequence of the passing of the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty Act, 1916, whereby most favoured nation treatment was extended to the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire, imports of Newfoundland fish into Portugal were placed, as regards Customs duties, on the same basis as imports of Norwegian fish. Exports of fish from Newfoundland to Portugal and Spain in 1916 were above the average, amounting to 311,772 cwt. and 286,467 cwt., respectively, but exports to Italy and Greece were below average in that year.

The fishery of the Labrador coast showed a decline as compared with the previous season. The number of schooners fitted out for this fishery this year is rather above the average.

Reports from the Bank fishery for 1917 are favourable.

There has been as yet no important development in the methods under which the codfishery is conducted. Were the methods of Newfoundland as far advanced as those adopted in the Scottish and Norwegian fisheries, there would be an immense increase in the output and value of this industry. (D. C. I. 37,319.)

SWEDEN.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm has furnished a translation of a Royal Decree, dated 12th June last, relating to certain measures for the prevention of the introduction of infectious diseases into Sweden by sea. This Decree provides, *inter alia*, that the master of a vessel which arrives at a Swedish port from abroad, must present to the Customs Officer who first boards the vessel a written declaration as to the state of health on board; and that, until such declaration has been delivered, no communication between the ship and land may take place without the consent of the authorities. If there have been certain specified infectious diseases on board the ship, this latter regulation is to apply until the proper authorities have otherwise prescribed.

The full translation of the Decree may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 41,301.)

ITALY.

With reference to the notice on p. 102 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th July, relative to the Government control of the sulphur industry in Italy, it is notified that a Decree, dated 8th August, is published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 11th August, fixing maximum prices for the sale of sulphur, rough or worked, in Sicily, and also in Italy and the Italian Islands. The conditions of sale are set forth, whether the sulphur is for home use or for export.

The text of the Decree (in Italian) may be consulted by British firms interested, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 40,472.)

MEXICO.

H.M. Consul at Progreso (Mr. A. Peirce) has forwarded some samples of paper made from the fibre, leaves and stalks of the henequen plant, together with a short report regarding experiments which have been in producing the paper from the materials mentioned. The samples may be inspected by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, where also the report may be consulted. (D.C.I. 39,213.)

*Miscellaneous.***VENEZUELA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Venezuelan Law, dated the 26th June, and published in the "Gaceta Oficial" of the 12th July, which prohibits the killing and hunting of herons in Venezuela, and also the exploitation and exportation of egret plumes except under the regulations prescribed by the Law.

Egret plumes are only to be collected at the heronries during the moulting period, *i.e.*, from July to November inclusive.

Permission must be obtained from the competent Government or Municipal authority before heronries on unappropriated or common lands may be exploited; and plumes may not be placed on the market or exported without a certificate vouching for the fact that they have not been obtained by the prohibited method of killing the birds.

The text of the Law (in Spanish), which contains further regulations governing the export of plumes from the Republic, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 41,823.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.***TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of July, 1917, have been published, and may be purchased* at a cost of 9d. per copy (post free 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1916 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 6s. (post free 6s. 6d.). This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1912-1916, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal articles consigned from and to specified countries. The second volume will contain particulars of the imports from the various countries returned for consumption, details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The "Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 3d.) is published by the Ministry Labour about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the August issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in July; Industrial Unrest: Reports of Commission of Enquiry; Extension of the Employment of Women; Employment in Germany, Holland, Sweden, and Canada; Course of the Retail Prices of Food in the United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Sweden, and Vienna; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

A Supplement included in this issue contains a number of Rules and Orders made under the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and the Munitions of War (Amendment) Acts, 1915 and 1916.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2., and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

Government Publications.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Memorandum by the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office with respect to the Future Organisation of Commercial Intelligence [Cd. 8715] Price 4d. (post free 5d.).

See notice on pp. 508.

Report of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1916-17. [Cd. 8,718.] Price 3d. (post free 4d.).

See notice on pp. 513.

Report from the Committee of Public Accounts together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. H.C. 123. Price 2s. 0d. (post free 2s. 5d.).

List of the Principal Acts of Parliament, Regulations, Orders, Instructions and Notices relating to Merchant Shipping which are now in force (August, 1917). Price 3d. (post free 3½d.).

Trading with the Enemy: Consolidating Statutory List of Persons and Firms in Countries other than Enemy countries, with whom persons and firms in the United Kingdom are prohibited from trading. (With notes to British Merchants engaged in Foreign Trade): complete to 17th August, 1917. Price 6d. (post free 6½d.).

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917.

Price of each 1d. (post free 1½d.).

Orders by the Ministry of Food:—

No. 863. *The Tea (Returns) Order, 1917.*

No. 868. *The Apricot Pulp and Bitter Oranges Order, 1917.*

No. 869. *The Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.*

No. 885. *The Sugar (Registration of Retailers) Order, 1917.*

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following Report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 924. Weihaiwei. Report for 1916. Price 1d. (post free 1½d.).

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia.	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, "Combritto."
New Zealand	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address "Austere."

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and which are available for inspection at the Offices of the Department, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Cattle Industry in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 7th August.

Forest Wealth of Western Australia.

"Australian Manufacturer" (Sydney), 23rd June.

(1) Logging Operations in Central Ontario.

(2) Lumber and Shipbuilding Industries in Nova Scotia.

Annual Number of "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" (Toronto), 1st August.

Mining, Metals and Machinery.

Mineral Production in Italy during the War

"Il Sole" (Milan), 22nd August.

Coal Supply of Southern India.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 6th August.

(1) Producer Gas used without Regenerators.

(2) Grinding as a Substitute for Milling.

"Iron Age" (New York), 2nd August.

(1) Massey Copper Mine, Ontario: Geological History of the District and Description of Vein Formation.

(2) Mining Industry of Juneau, Alaska.

"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 4th August.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Cotton Hosiery Industry in France.

"L'Exportateur Française" (Paris), 16th August.

Cotton Crop of the United States in 1917.

"Journal of Commerce" (New York), 10th August.

Silk Cultivation in Italy and other Countries: Report for 1917.

"Informazioni Seriche" (Rome), 15th August.

Shipping and Transport.

New Freight Tariffs of Central Railway of Peru.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 2nd August.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Industrial Research Organisation in Canada.

"Industrial Canada" (Toronto), July.

Progress of Industries in China.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 4th August.

French Trade with China.

"L'Exportateur Française" (Paris), 16th August.

Banking System of Japan.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 1st August.

Miscellaneous.

Formation of Corporation to Erect Cold-Storage Plant at Santos: Plans for Management.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 1st August.

Paper Pulp to be made from Bagasse.

"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 9th August.

Projected Construction of a Warehouse at Montevideo for dealing with Animal By-Products.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 27th July and 8th August.

Manufacture of Chemicals at Port Adelaide.

"Australian Manufacturer" (Sydney), 16th June.

(1) Fisheries of Russia in 1916.

(2) Menthol Crystals Production in Japan.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 7th August.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Australia—New South Wales Statistical Register for 1915: Part V., Land Settlement, Agriculture, Live Stock, etc.; Part VI., Industrial Establishments; Part IX., Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, etc.; Part X., Education, Science and Art; Part VIII. (1915-16), Shipping.

Canada—Department of Mines, Geological Survey: Museum Bulletin No. 26—The Flora of Canada.

South Africa—Report for 1916-17 of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

Italy—Ministry of Foreign Affairs:—

Collection of Legislative Provisions issued by the Italian Government during the War. Report on Madagascar.

Netherlands—Report for 1916 of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in London.

Sarawak—Annual Report for 1916 of the Treasury and the Post, Shipping and Customs Department.

Sweden—

Factory Statistics of Stockholm for 1915.

Trade and Shipping Statistics of the Port of Stockholm for 1915.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and, Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 35 weeks ended 30th August, 1917 :—

				Week ended 30th Aug., 1917.	35 Weeks ended 30th Aug., 1917.	Week ended 30th Aug., 1917.	35 Weeks ended 30th Aug., 1917.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ...	...	...	...	44,154	1,374,301	—	38,373
Brazilian ...	...	...	...	—	16,595	—	—
East Indian ...	...	...	...	—	75,739	—	6,680
Egyptian ...	...	...	...	2,799	278,106	—	119,742
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	307*	88,565†	—	2,721
Total ...	...	...	...	47,260	1,833,306	—	167,516

* Including 300 bales British West African.

† Including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 11,978 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 1st September, 1917, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

				Average Price.		
				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 1st September, 1917	...	...	...	72 1	60 4	49 0
Corresponding Week in—						
1910	...	...	...	31 11	23 3	17 2
1911	...	...	...	31 10	28 4	18 1
1912	...	...	...	35 1	29 9	21 8
1913	...	...	...	31 11	30 11	17 8
1914	...	...	...	36 5	30 6	23 9
1915	...	...	...	45 3	38 1	26 10
1916	...	...	...	59 4	48 5	30 5

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial Bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade:—

- Argentina** ... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires.
(Agent in London—Mr. J. Ballantyne, River Plate House, 13, South Place, E.C. 2.)
- Belgium** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
- Brazil**... ... British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil, Rua da Quitanda, No. 143, Rio de Janeiro.
British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo, 26 Rua 15 de Novembro, São Paulo.
- China**... ... British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.
British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.
British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.
Changsha Chamber of Commerce, Changsha.
Chefoo Chamber of Commerce, Chefoo.
Foochow Chamber of Commerce, Foochow.
Mukden British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate-General, Mukden.
Newchwang British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate, Newchwang.
Swatow Chamber of Commerce, Swatow.
Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.
Peking British Chamber of Commerce, Culty Chambers, Peking.
- Egypt** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.
(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C. 2.)
- France** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 6, Rue Halévy, Paris, IXème.
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)
British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
- Italy** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa (with Sample Show Rooms for British goods).
Branches—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome.
12, Via Silvio Pellico, Milan.
Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn.
24, Guglielmo Sanfelice, Naples.
- Morocco** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier.
- Persia**... ... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire.
British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
- Persian Gulf**... Basrah British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Eastern Bank, Basrah.
- Portugal** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.
Branches—39, Rua do Choupelo, Vila Nova de Gaia, Oporto.
81, Rua dos Netos, Funchal, Madeira.
- Roumania** ... Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States—*See* under Russia.
- Russia** ... Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd.
Branch—Kondratenko St., No. 17-19, Odessa.
Agency in Kiev.
Roumanian Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, c/o the Anglo-Russian Commission, 15, Fontanka, Petrograd.
- Spain**... ... British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona.
Branch—Avenida Conde Peñalver (Gran Via), 20, Madrid.
(Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
- Tunis** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
- Uruguay** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincon, 506, Montevideo.

N.B.—Some of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which may be *inspected* at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.**

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Department supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender, and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, etc., of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport, etc., etc.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the Offices of the Department.

Samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on exhibition in the Sample Rooms of the Department—see notice on p. 493.

The British Industries Fair, 1917, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, London, from 26th February until 9th March. Concurrently with the London Fair, a Fair was held at Glasgow. It is the intention of the Board of Trade to hold a Fair every year.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly, and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

All applications regarding advertisement rates in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be sent direct to the sole Contractors for Advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Particulars regarding the supply of **Confidential Information** to firms in the United Kingdom appear on p. 492.

All communications intended for the Department of Commercial Intelligence should be addressed to: **The Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.**

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

These Enquiry Offices are *maintained* in London at the following addresses *by the Governments indicated, viz.:*—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	19, Victoria Street, S.W. 1; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2 (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia	...	...	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	...	...	Sydney House, 26-7, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia	...	...	112, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	...	...	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	413, Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	..	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 TO 1916 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decision by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister of Labour hereby gives Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

2387X. Workmen engaged in attending automatic machines for welding wire together to form the reinforcement for concrete.

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, *e.g.*, 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE BUYERS' GUIDE.

For MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS & SHIPPERS.

Charges for entries under this heading, 3s. each per week.

Absorbent Blottings—

Tullis, Russell & Co., Markinch, Fife.

Accumulators—

Vandervell, C. A., & Co., Ltd., Warple Way, Acton Vale, W.

Acetylene Lighting and Welding Plant. Flares and Handlamps—

The Acetylene Corporation, Ltd., 49, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

Acetylene Lighting and Welding Plants—

Imperial Light Ltd., 123, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Acid Jars—

Kennedy, H., & Sons, Ltd., Barrowfield Potteries, Glasgow.

Aerial Ropeways—

Cradock, G., & Co., Ltd., Wakefield, England.

Aerial Wire Ropeways—

White, R., & Sons, Widnes, Lancs.

Aeroplane Accessories—

Cradock, G., & Co., Ltd., Wakefield, England.

Aeroplane Tubes—

Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham.

Albumen and Yolks—

Miller, Jas., Son & Co., 79, West Nile St., Glasgow.

Albums—

Chapman & Sons, 5, 6, and 7, Elizabeth Place, Rivington Street, London, E.C.

Alkali Manufacturers—

Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich, Cheshire.

Alloys—

Bingham, Charles, & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Works:—Manchester, England, and Notodden, Norway.

Blackwell, G. G., Sons & Co., Ltd., The Albany, Liverpool, and at 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C. Molybdenum, Tungsten, Vanadium, Chromium, Aluminium, and all other alloys used in the manufacture of High-grade steels.

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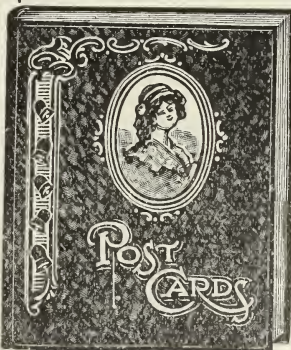
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Alum and Sulphate of Alumina—

Australian Alum Co., Ltd., Works: Runcorn, Cheshire. Telegrams: "Alum Runcorn." Telephone: 88. London Office: 20, Eastcheap, E.C. 3. Manufacturers of "Special Alum" for Paper Makers, and of Clear Crystal Alum.

Aluminium—

Blackwell, G. G., Sons & Co., Ltd., The Albany, Liverpool, and at 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Ammonia—

Brotherton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.
Western Chemical Co., Greenock, Scotland.
"Thistle" Brand (Regd.) Carbonate of Ammonia.

Ammunition Manufacturers—

Curtis's & Harvey, Ltd., Cannon Street House, London, E.C.
Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., Nobel House, 195, West George Street, Glasgow.

Anglo-Dutch Tiles—

Carter & Co., Ltd., Encaustic Tile Works, Poole.

Aniline Colour Manufacturers—

Levinstein, Ltd. Works: Blackley and Clayton, Manchester, Ellesmere Port near Chester, and Framingham, Mass., U.S.A. Also makers of Kromoline and specialities for Leather Dressing. Telegrams: "Levinstein, Manchester."

Anti-Fouling Compositions—

Dampney J. & Co., Ltd., Cardiff, London, etc. Proprietors of the well-known "Enameline" and "Sword" Brand Compositions for Home and Baltic, and badly-fouling waters, respectively.

Anti-Friction Metal—

Magnolia Anti-friction Metal Company of Great Britain, Ltd., 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Telegrams: Magnolier, London.

Artificial Flower Manufacturer—

Lynch, John, 2, Spear Street, Manchester. Leaves, Foliages, Seeds, Badges for Flower days, Preserver of Natural Ferns, Grasses, Moss, &c.

Art Pottery (Hand-made), Porcelain and Earthenware, Useful and Decorative—

Moorcroft, W., Ltd., Potters, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.

Art Pottery (High Class)—

James McIntyre & Co., Ltd., Washington China Works, Burslem.

Art Publishers—

Faulkner, C. W., & Co., Ltd., 79, Golden Lane, London, E.C. 1. Great Thoughts Series, Xmas Cards, Calendars, Post-Cards, etc. Also Pictures, Show-Cards, etc.

Asbestos Coverings—

Newalls Insulation Company, Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and branches.

Asphalte—

The Seyssel and Metallic Lava Asphalte Co. (Prop.: G. F. GLENN), 42, Poultry, London, E.C.

Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Company, Ltd., Hamilton House, 155, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. Branch in Alexandria (Egypt). Asphalte Mines at Ragusa (Sicily). Sole proprietor of the Seyssel Asphalte Mines, Pyrimont (Ain), France.

Atlases, General and Educational—

Philip, George, & Son, Ltd., 32, Fleet Street, London. Also Maps for School, Library, Travel, Touring, &c.

Autogenous Welding Supplies—

Blackwell, G. G., Sons & Co., Ltd., The Albany, Liverpool, and at 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Automatic Coin Weighing Machine Manufacturer—

Oertling, L., Turnmill Street, London.

Automatic Scale Manufacturers—

Pooley, Henry, & Son, Ltd., John Bright Street, Birmingham.

Automatic Weighing Machines—

Denison, Saml., & Son, Ltd., Middlewood, Leeds. Auto-Weighers for Conveyors, Aerial Rope Ways, Railway Tracks, and Overhead Mono-rails.

Balances (Assay, Chemical and Bullion)—

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Barium—

Hedworth Barium Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Barometers and Thermometers—

Hicks, James J. (Incorporated with W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd.), 8, 9 and 10, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

Basketware and Wicker Furniture—

Scott, G. W., & Sons, 144, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. Telephone: Regent 154. T. A.: Picnic, London. Fitted Luncheon and Tea Baskets, Motor Cases.

Baths and Sanitary Castings—

Planet Foundry Co., Ltd., Guide Bridge, near Manchester.

Bedsteads—

Taunton, John and Joseph, Ltd., Sherbourne Road, Birmingham.

Beltings (Solid Woven Hair, Cotton and Conveyor)—

Bright, John, & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale.

Bottled and Bant Glass—

Stevens, James, & Son, Victoria Glass Works, Dartmouth Street, Birmingham.

Billiard Cloths—

Mitchell, Inman & Co. (Proprietors: W. M. Jarvis, Hy. Langley), 39 and 40, Cloth Fair, London, E.C.

Bisacocular Glass Manufacturers—

Ross' Optical Works, 3, North Side, Olapham Common, S.W.

Binoxide of Barium—

Hedworth Barium Co., Ltd., Newcastle.

Blackening (Nubian) Black and Brown—

The Nubian Manufacturing Co., Lorrimer Street, S.E.

Blankets (Cotton)—

Johnson, J., Hodgkinson & Pearson, Ltd., Manchester.

Blankets and Rugs—

Leopold Frank, 1 & 2, Addle Street, London, E.C.

Blasting Gelatine and Gollignite—

Curtis's & Harvey Ltd., Cannon Street House, London, E.C.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., Nobel House, 195, West George Street, Glasgow.

Bleaching Powder—

Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich, Cheshire.
 Electro Bleach and By-Products Ltd., Middlewich, Cheshire.

Boats (Seamless Steel Life Boats and Motor Boats)—

Seamless Steel Boat Co., Ltd., Wakefield.

Boiler Compounds—

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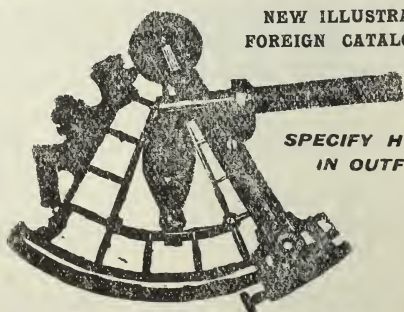
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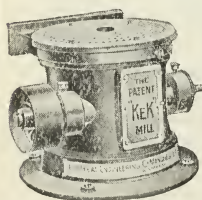
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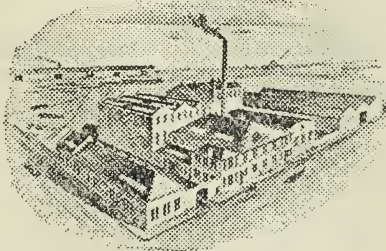
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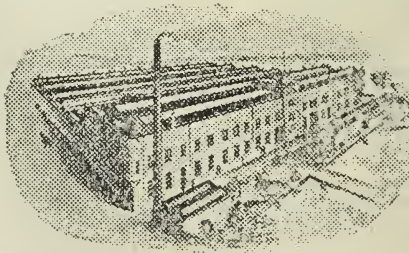


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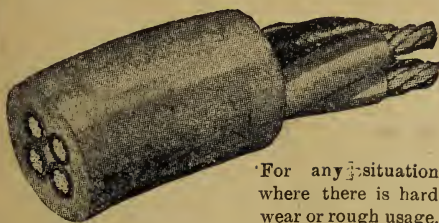
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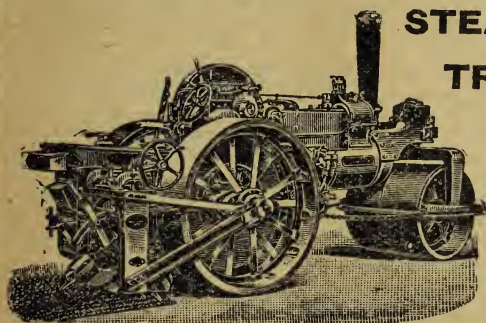


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The
Board of Trade Journal

Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1917.

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H. WILLS CHANDLER,
Clerk to the Council.

Wote Street, Basingstoke,
Aug. 28, 1917.

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Patterns of Articles of Clothing can be seen and Tender Forms obtained upon application at the Chief Constable's Office, Carnarvon.

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Chief Constable of Carnarvonshire.
Chief Constable's Office,
Carnarvon,

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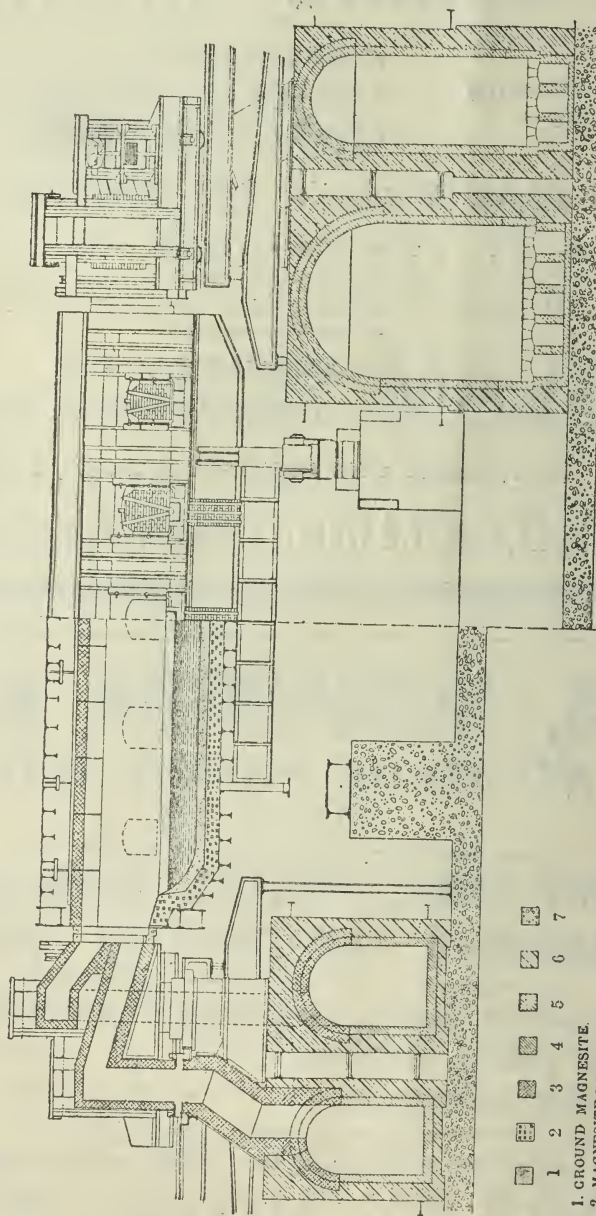
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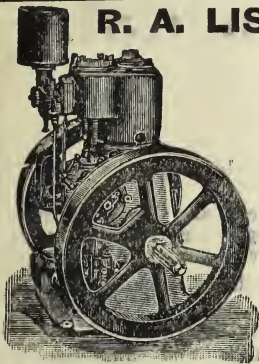


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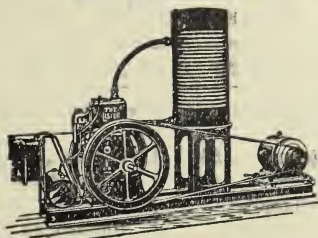
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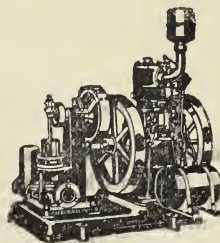
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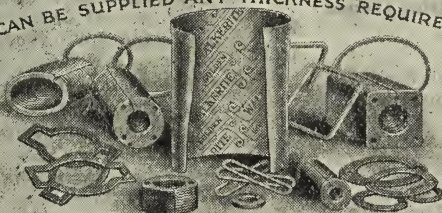
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Board of Trade Journal.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1917.

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THE Board of Trade Journal.

(*Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.*)

Vol. XCVIII.]

September 13, 1917.

[No. 1,085

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

TELEGRAMS { " Advantage, Stock, London. " { Code:— A.B.C. , 5th Edition.	TELEPHONE { London Wall 4713 { (5 lines.)
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32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

(*British Industries Fair Office.*)

TELEGRAMS { " Shoforsamp, London. " { CODE:— A.B.C. , 5th Edition.	TELEPHONE : City 2323.
---	-------------------------------

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Department supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender, and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, etc., of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport, etc., etc.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the Offices of the Department.

Samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on exhibition in the Sample Rooms of the Department—see notice on p. 549.

The British Industries Fair, 1917, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, London, from 26th February until 9th March. Concurrently with the London Fair, a Fair was held at Glasgow. It is the intention of the Board of Trade to hold a Fair every year.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly, and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

All applications regarding advertisement rates in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be sent direct to the sole Contractors for Advertisements, Messrs. Langton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Particulars regarding the supply of **Confidential Information** to firms in the United Kingdom appear on p. 548.

All communications intended for the Department of Commercial Intelligence should be addressed to: **The Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.**

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles; British manufacturers or producers of these articles now in a position to supply are invited to make application for the names of the enquirers:—

Celluloid marking rings for poultry.

Chromic acid.

Curling irons, cheap (for Italy).

Glove-makers' waste.

Leather waste, such as roans, bucks, chamois, suede, etc.

Machinery, etc.:—

Flexible shaft-driven portable tools.

Machinery for making toy marbles.

Small gear-cutting machines for cutting click gears.

Skins, basils and kid.

Sodium sulphide.

Waste from women's and children's boot and shoe uppers.

Wood preservative, not containing coal tar oils

Wooden shovels for margarine factories (for France).

* * * * *

The Secretary of the War Office notifies that woollen merchants desirous of being placed on the list of firms entitled to deal in the supply of standard cloths approved by the War Department for the manufacture of officers' clothing should apply to the Director of Army Contracts, Room 350, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1. Sample patterns of the cloths can be seen in Room 52 at the above address on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Standard Cloths for Officers' Clothing.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for British goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—see the Notes on pp. 717-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." *In any case of doubt or difficulty concerning the various regulations, information may be obtained, either by letter or on personal application, from the Department of Commercial Intelligence.*

CANADA.

The High Commissioner in London for Canada reports that, according to telegraphic information received from the Canadian Minister of the Interior, an arrangement has been made with the Ontario Government to open Lake Nipigon and Lake Nipissing for net fishing in order to increase the supply of fish in Ontario within the shortest possible time. The Government will provide freezing plants, cold storage warehouses and transport facilities.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, *whence further information may be obtained:—*

(D.C.I. 42,437.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A partner in a Winnipeg firm, who is now in England, is desirous of obtaining agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of **Hardware, Cutlery, etc.** *hardware, cutlery and associated lines*, desirous of being represented in Western Canada.

A manufacturing company in Nova Scotia asks to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom importers of **Canadian Gypsum and Plaster—Market sought.** *gypsum (land plaster), and selenite and calcined plaster.*

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A firm of agents established in Dunedin, Auckland, and Wellington, is desirous of obtaining agencies for United Kingdom **Brassfoundry.** *manufacturers of brass-foundry suitable for cabinet makers and builders.* This firm claims to have five travellers touring throughout the Dominion, and calling upon architects, builders, joiners, cabinet makers, ironfounders, engineers, etc. (Reference No. 324.) *See Note † following.* (D.C.I. 41,400.)

A firm of bar-iron merchants at Christchurch desires to obtain the representation, preferably on a commission basis, of British **Hardware.** *hardware houses dealing in high quality goods, so that it may sell British products in conjunction with sales of bar-iron.* This firm claims to be largely interested in iron rolling mills in New Zealand, to have several capable travellers covering both the South and the North Islands, and to have already an important clientèle; the firm also claims to have business relations with a number of public utility services. (Reference No. 325.) *See Note † following.* (D.C.I. 43,104.)

A gentleman in New Zealand who is at present employed by a large firm **Goods suitable for Hardware, Builders' Merchants, and General Houses.** *having connections with hardware, builders' merchants, and general houses throughout the whole of New Zealand, is prepared, if suitable opportunity offers, to consider taking up agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of lines which will appeal to such houses.* (Reference No. 326.) *See Note † following.* (D.C.I. 43,098.)

Note †.—United Kingdom brassfounders, hardware houses, etc., desirous of being represented in New Zealand, may in the case of the first two enquiries obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2; while, in the third instance, firms wishing to communicate with the enquirer should address H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington.

In the case of such of the goods as firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 544), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports **Foodstuffs; Hops; Cattle, etc., Dips; Fertilisers; Druggists' Sundries; Drugs, etc.** *that an agent in Johannesburg desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of foodstuffs (provisions, generally, including coffee and tea), malt, hops, cattle and sheep dips, fertilisers, druggists' sundries, drugs, and any proprietary articles.* [In the case of such of the goods as firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

on p. 544), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.]

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in Johannesburg, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (327) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 41,594.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The following information regarding imports of perfumery and cosmetics into the Straits Settlements has been received from the Malay States Information Agency in London:—

Previous to the outbreak of war the strongest competitors of the United Kingdom in the trade in perfumery goods in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay Straits were Belgium, Germany, and Japan, but it is probable that imports credited to Belgium were of German origin.

The total value of imports of perfumery and cosmetics into Straits Settlements ports in 1913 was £103,258, of which amount the share of the United Kingdom was £25,853; the share of Belgium, £27,856; Japan, £16,584; and Germany, £11,031. In 1916, out of a total of £116,961, imports of perfumery and cosmetics from the United Kingdom were valued at £36,208, and from Japan at £27,704. In 1916 France materially improved her position as a source of supply, imports from that country being valued at £31,593, as compared with £4,946 in 1913. (D.C.I. 41,262.)

FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" of 1st September publishes a notice to the effect that the Ministry of the Interior (Service of Reconstruction of the Invaded Regions) has decided to put in hand immediately the construction of 5,000 temporary buildings for the agricultural development of those regions of France liberated from the enemy. Tenders are invited for the erection of buildings in lots of 50, but not more than 10 lots (*i.e.*, 500 buildings) may be constructed by the same contractor. Tenders must be in accordance with specifications and plans and conditions of tender which may be consulted between 10 a.m. and noon and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. at the Ministry of the Interior (Service of Reconstruction of the Invaded Regions, Technical Section), 11, rue Cambacérès, Paris. Sealed tenders, in duplicate, will be received at the above-mentioned address from 17th to 20th September inclusive. Speedy construction will be an important consideration in deciding upon offers.

SPAIN.

The United States Consul-General at Barcelona, in a report to his Government which is published in "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 26th July, states there is a great demand in the Barcelona district for certain *boot and shoe findings and dressings*.

Fine shoe *laces* of broad braid and silks of various shades are the chief classes imported, and there is a large demand for them. Cord laces for women's high boots, and thong and belt laces for men's boots and shoes are also much used.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—continued.

Buckles and bows form an important feature in the shops in the Barcelona district, where low shoes and slippers are far more generally worn by women than are boots.

Dressings of all kinds, in liquid form and paste, are in constant demand in the Barcelona market. They have been difficult to obtain recently.

SPAIN (Balearic Islands).

H.M. Consul at Palma (Mr. R. A. Fontana) reports that a pharmaceutical chemist in that city desires to obtain agencies in the Balearic Islands for United Kingdom manufacturers of *medicines and chemical products of all kinds, including anæsthetics*. Prior to the war the local markets were largely supplied with these goods by Germany. The enquirer now wishes to replace German goods by British goods, which he believes would find a ready and wide sale in that district; he desires to hold stocks so as to enable him to do a large distributing business. [In the case of such goods as United Kingdom firms may not be able to deliver at present (*see Notice to Exporters on p. 544*), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now, with a view to business being done directly circumstances permit.]

United Kingdom manufacturers of medicines and chemical products, desirous of appointing an agent for the Balearic Islands, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (328) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 41,999.)

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that an engineer in Milan, who has been engaged in the engineering business for the last thirty years, wishes to enter into relations now with United Kingdom manufacturers of the undermentioned goods, with a view to making arrangements to represent them in Italy for trade *after the war*:—*Steel castings for railways and tramways; axles, wheels, and steel bands for railway and tramway cars; drums and discs for steam turbines; shafts for steamers; railway and tramway points and crossings, etc.* The enquirer is stated to have represented a United Kingdom foundry for upwards of twenty years.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned above, desirous of being represented in Milan, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, as above. In making application the reference number (329) should be quoted.

(D.C.I. 42,862.)

MEXICO.

According to a report by the United States Consul at Mazatlan, published in "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 28th July, there is a fair demand in that district for *horn and ivory combs, hand-sewing needles, hooks and eyes for trouser waistbands, buckles for vest and trousers straps, imitation mother-of-pearl buttons, and ordinary snap-fasteners*.

Several of the leading merchants in Mazatlan, which is an important distributing centre for all kinds of manufactured goods, carry on both wholesale and retail business, the retail trade going principally to the townspeople and to pedlars, and the wholesale business to small merchants in the several towns adjacent to Mazatlan along the coast and towards the interior of the State of Sinaloa.

On account of the extreme humidity of Mazatlan and vicinity throughout the year, it is essential that metal articles, so far as possible, should be made of rust-proof materials, otherwise they very soon become unsaleable.

Openings for British Trade.

CONTRACTS RECENTLY AWARDED.

AUSTRALIA.

The "Victoria Government Gazette" of 20th June publishes the names of contractors for the supply of material and stores to Victorian State Departments, from 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918, together with the accepted contract prices. These include *groceries, provisions, etc.; typewriting machines, tabulators and parts; iron castings, printing and coloured papers, writing and coated papers, strawboards, surfaceboards, parchment, cover papers, lithographic papers, brown paper, manilla paper, blotting paper, cartridge paper, system boards, blue- and cream-laid envelopes, printing and cartridge envelopes, bookbinders' leather, etc.*

The issue of the "Gazette" referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of U.K. goods at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

(D.C.I. 43,724.)

OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN ALL COUNTRIES ABROAD.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, the Board of Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1916, 575 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 128,662 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

A small charge is made for the service, *which includes the regular supply of the "Board of Trade Journal."* Firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

The "Journal" itself contains information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Comptroller-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

An Exhibition of samples of goods of enemy manufacture, including many recent additions, is now being held in the new Sample Rooms of the Department of Commercial Intelligence (5th Floor), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Exhibition is open to British manufacturers and exporters of British goods every week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The samples, which number approximately 3,000, are of considerable variety, and are labelled with prices (where available), and the name of the country in which the goods are sold. *Certain of the samples* represent quite recent designs from enemy sources, and should be of interest to British manufacturers desirous of obtaining information respecting the new styles of goods at present being manufactured in enemy countries.

The markets represented by the samples are as follows:—United Kingdom, British India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa (South, East and North), Russia, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, France, Portugal, Italy, United States of America, Central and South America, Siam, China, and other Far Eastern markets.

A general list of the samples on exhibition appeared on p. 325 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th August.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada has forwarded an extract from the Montreal press of recent date, which is to the effect that a "Made-in-Canada" Exhibition will be held in Montreal from 20th to 27th October. This exhibition of goods manufactured in Canada will, it is stated, be very comprehensive; it is being organised in order to give the people of Canada an opportunity of becoming familiar with the diversified products of Canadian factories, wherein many goods formerly imported from Germany and Austria are now being made.

(D.C.I. 41,453.)

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT CALGARY, CANADA.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada has also forwarded, under date 9th August, a copy of the official catalogue of the Calgary (Alberta) Industrial Exhibition, which was held in that city from 28th June to 5th July. Although designated an Industrial Exhibition the exhibits consisted almost entirely of live stock, with a few exhibits of motors, tractors, etc.

British firms who may be interested may consult the above-mentioned copy of the catalogue at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

(D.C.I. 41,443.)

BORDEAUX SAMPLES FAIR, 1917.

The Acting British Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. St. John) writes, under date 3rd September, that the second Bordeaux Samples Fair was opened on 1st September and that, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances under which it is being held, the Fair will probably have a good measure of success. A praiseworthy effort has been made to show the development of a certain number of important industries.

The Acting Consul has forwarded a copy of the official catalogue of the Fair, from which it appears that the chief exhibits come under the following categories:—Agricultural implements, agricultural and colonial products, alimentary articles, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, machinery, electrical goods, hardware, ironmongery, motor cars, building materials, textiles, fancy goods, etc. The Department of Commercial Intelligence will be glad to endeavour to obtain special reports of any on these goods for United Kingdom firms interested.

The above-mentioned copy of the catalogue may be consulted by United Kingdom firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

(D.C.I. 43,538.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Complete Lists Available.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence has received from the War Trade Department a number of copies of the List of Goods, the export of which from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of 10th May, 1917, as amended by the Orders-of-Council of 22nd June, 13th July, 14th August, and 28th August. The List is thus complete to date, and, within the limits of the available supply, British firms may obtain gratis copies of the List on application, either personally or by letter, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making written application, envelopes should be marked "Prohibited Exports."

LICENCES FOR EXPORT OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that in order to avoid delay in the consideration of applications for licences to export boots and shoes, manufacturers and merchants should submit with their applications in each case to the War Trade Department a copy of the export invoice showing quantity, price and full description of the goods for which licence is asked. Where the goods are regarded as unsuitable for home use, a declaration stating explicitly the grounds for that view must accompany the application. (D.C.I. 44,075.)

EXPORT OF COTTON PIECE GOODS AND MANUFACTURES TO DENMARK.

The Director of the War Trade Department also notifies that the Cotton Export Committee have received applications for licences to export cotton piece goods and manufactures to Denmark in respect of larger quantities than they will be able to grant for some time. It has therefore been decided that for the present no new applications will be accepted. An exception will, however, be made in the case of very small consignments for personal use. Notice will be given when further applications can be received. (D.C.I. 44,078.)

EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE IVORY NUTS OR BUTTONS.

The Director of the War Trade Department further gives notice that in view of the considerable quantities of vegetable ivory required for the manufacture of buttons for military purposes, and in order to maintain in the United Kingdom an adequate supply of buttons for the civil population, it will not be possible after 17th September to consider any further applications for licence to export vegetable ivory nuts or vegetable ivory buttons. (D.C.I. 43,159.)

SHIPMENTS TO ARCHANGEL.

The Secretary of the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement desires to remind intending shippers to Archangel of the early closing of the Archangel shipping season. Applications for space should reach the Transportation Department, Russian Government Committee, Empire House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2., not later than 15th September, after which date applications cannot be considered.

PROHIBITION ON NON-POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Order of the Secretary of State.

The following is the text of an Order, dated 3rd August, exempting certain letters, etc., from the provisions of Regulation 24 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations:—

“In virtue of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 24 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which relates to the transmission otherwise than through the post, or conveyance, to or from the United Kingdom, of any letter, written message, memorandum, printed or written matter (including plans, photographs and other pictorial representations),

I hereby exempt from the provisions of the Regulation :

1. Any document conveyed in a sealed bag for or on behalf of the British Foreign Office or any British or Foreign Embassy or Legation ;

2. Any letter, message or memorandum or any printed or written matter (including plans, photographs and other pictorial representations) conveyed for or on behalf of any Government Department or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or the Government of any Allied State by an accredited representative ;

3. Any shipping document from a shipping company or business firm, provided that such document

(a) relates to the cargo or charter of the vessel on which it is conveyed,

(b) is placed for conveyance in the ship's box,

(c) is handed over on demand in an open cover for inspection to any competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him to any aliens officer or officer of police, unless it can be shown that it has already been examined and passed by an officer of the Postal Censorship.

“Geo. Cave,

“One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.”

BEARER SECURITIES SEIZED IN ENEMY OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

In view of the danger that bearer securities left by allied subjects in territory temporarily occupied by the enemy may have come unlawfully into the possession of enemies who may attempt to cash the coupons or realise the securities, the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury desire to draw the attention of all public companies in the United Kingdom who have issued bearer securities to the necessity for taking the strictest precautions against any evasion of the existing regulations in regard to the cashing of coupons, and to dealings in securities, which have not been continuously in physical possession in the United Kingdom since 30th September, 1914. While those regulations are in force and are strictly adhered to, the rightful owners of such securities will be safeguarded in this country against any action by the enemies into whose hands the securities have passed. H.M. Government are considering in consultation with the Allied Governments what steps should be taken to deal with the problem when the existing restrictions come to be removed.

UNDERWRITING OF NEW ISSUES.

It has come to the knowledge of the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury that offers of underwriting and of participation in new issues have recently been made before the conditions of Regulation 4 (3) of the Temporary Regulations for the Re-opening of the Stock Exchange have been complied with.

Their Lordships desire to inform all persons and houses who transact business in stocks, shares, bonds or other securities, and all corporations and companies who may wish to issue the same, that the provisions of this Regulation forbid underwriting and the offer of participation in new issues until permission for dealings has been duly given.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***DEALINGS IN LEAD AND LEAD COMPOUNDS.**

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order, dated 1st September, which is to the following effect:—

1. He takes possession as from 1st September, until further notice, of all pig lead, whether virgin or remelted, old and scrap lead and lead residues, now or hereafter situated in the United Kingdom, subject to the following exceptions:—

(a) All such lead as may be in the possession of or due under an existing lawful contract in writing for future delivery to a manufacturer for use in such manufacturer's own works;

(b) all such lead as may be specially excepted under the written authority of the Minister of Munitions.

The lead of which possession is taken will, until further notice, be paid for by the Minister of Munitions on delivery: as to virgin pig lead at the prices specified in the Schedule below; and as to remelted, old and scrap lead and lead residues, upon terms which will be communicated in due course to the various owners.

2. If any person having control of any lead of which possession has been taken under Clause 1, without the consent of the Minister of Munitions sells, removes or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence or permit that may be granted in respect thereof, he will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3. All existing licences issued by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions for dealing in any remelted, old or scrap lead or lead residues are cancelled.

4. No person shall, as from 1st September, until further notice, purchase, sell, offer to purchase or sell, or, except for the purpose of carrying out a contract in writing existing prior to 6th April for the sale or purchase of white lead, lead oxides, lead manufactures, lead alloys or lead compounds of any kind, or a contract in writing existing prior to 2nd February for the sale or purchase of any other kind of lead, enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale or purchase of lead situated outside the United Kingdom, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

5. No person shall as from 1st September, until further notice, offer to purchase, purchase or take delivery of any lead situated in the United Kingdom except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, or offer to sell, sell, supply or deliver any such lead to any person other than the holder of such a licence, and in accordance with the terms thereof, provided that no such licence shall be required in the case of any offer to sell or purchase, sale, purchase, or delivery of such lead:—

(a) For the purpose of a contract or order for the time being in existence, certified to be within Class "A" in the Order of the Minister of Munitions as to priority, dated 8th March, 1917, and made in substitution for Circular L. 33, or certified by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions to be within Class "B" of the said Order.

(b) For the purpose of necessary repairs or renewals requiring immediate execution and for which no other metal can be substituted, and requiring for the entire carrying out thereof the use of not exceeding 1 cwt. of sheet lead or lead pipe and not exceeding 28 lb. of solder and no other lead, and in respect of which repairs or renewals the purchaser shall have given to the seller at or before the time of purchase a declaration in writing specifying the nature of the work for which the same is required, and the place where the same is to be carried out, and that the lead purchased is for the purpose mentioned in this sub-clause and for no other purpose.

6. No purchase or sale of lead situated in the United Kingdom, or offer to purchase or sell any such lead, whether such purchase, sale, or offer is or is not under any licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, shall, in the case of any class of lead specified in the Schedule below, until further notice, be at a price exceeding the price set opposite the same in the said Schedule.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

DEALINGS IN LEAD AND LEAD COMPOUNDS—*continued.*

7. No person shall as from 1st September, until further notice, use any lead for the purpose of any manufacture or work except:—

(a) For the purpose of a contract or order for the time being in existence certified to be within Class "A" of the Order of the Minister of Munitions as to priority dated 8th March, 1917, and made in substitution for Circular L 33, or certified by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions to be within Class "B" of the said Order.

(b) For the purpose of necessary repairs or renewals requiring immediate execution, and requiring for the entire carrying out thereof the use of not exceeding 1 cwt. of sheet lead or lead pipe, and not exceeding 28 lb. of solder and no other lead.

(c) For the purpose of type-casting from metal already in the form of type on the 2nd February, 1917, or from lead purchased for that purpose prior to that date.

(d) Under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

8. All persons shall, within seven days from the first day of each month, send in monthly returns of:—

(a) All lead held by them in stock or otherwise under their control on the last day of the preceding month, the lead actually in stock to be shown separately.

(b) All lead purchased or sold by them for future delivery and not yet delivered on such last day.

(c) All lead delivered to them during the preceding month.

(d) All contracts or orders existing on the last day of, or entered into during, the preceding month requiring for their execution the use of lead for any purpose, specifying the amounts of lead required monthly for the purposes of such contracts or orders, and distinguishing between the amounts required for work certified to be within Class "A" in the said Order of 8th March, and the amounts required for other purposes, or certified by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions to be within Class "B" of the said Order.

Notwithstanding the above no return is required from any person whose total stock of lead in hand and on order for future delivery to him has not at any time during the preceding month exceeded 1 cwt.

Returns shall as regards remelted, old and scrap lead and lead residues, be sent in to the Director of Materials, AM2/ES Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. 2, and as regards all other kinds of lead, to the Director of Materials, AM2/E Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. 2.

9. For the purpose of this Order the expression "lead" shall mean pig lead, whether virgin or remelted, sheet lead, lead pipe, and old and scrap lead, lead residues, white lead, whether dry, in oil, or prepared for use, lead oxides, lead manufactures, lead alloys and lead compounds of every kind, or any of them.

10. All communications on the subject of remelted, old or scrap lead or lead residues shall be addressed to the Director of Materials, AM2/ES Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C., 2, and marked "Scrap Lead."

All applications for licences to purchase lead other than remelted, old or scrap lead or lead residues, shall be made to the Director of Materials, AM2/E, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. 2, and marked "Lead Licence"; and all applications to use lead other than remelted, old or scrap lead or lead residues shall be made to the Controller, The Priority Department, 1, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

11. The Order of the Minister of Munitions, dated 6th April, 1917, relating to certain classes of lead is cancelled, except clause 8 thereof, but such cancellation shall not affect the previous operation of that Order or the validity of any action taken thereunder, or the liability to any penalty or punishment in respect of any contravention or failure to comply with the

Government Notices affecting Trade.

DEALINGS IN LEAD AND LEAD COMPOUNDS—*continued.*

same prior to its cancellation, or any proceeding or remedy in respect of such penalty or punishment.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Maximum Prices.

Virgin pig lead, £29 per ton c.i.f.; £30 per ton ex store or ex refiners works.

Manufactured lead—

Sheet lead, £39 10s. per ton	{	delivered United Kingdom, less 2½ per cent. monthly account, the usual trade extras and allowances to apply.
Lead pipe, £40 per ton		

The rate of exchange between chemical houses and manufacturers of chemical sheet lead, for the old lead in pig lead shape, to be £8 per ton net for sheet lead, and £8 10s. per ton net for lead pipe, the manufacturer paying cost of delivery of the old lead; the sheet lead or lead pipe to be delivered United Kingdom. The usual trade extras to apply.

Lead Compounds.

Dry white lead, £46 per ton, less 5 per cent. monthly account delivered United Kingdom. The usual trade extras and allowances to apply.

White lead in oil, £53 ,, less 5 per cent. monthly account for deliveries in packages of 5 cwt. and over.

 ,, ,, £55 ,, less 5 per cent. monthly account for lots of less than 5 cwt. White lead in packages less than 5 cwt. to be charged at the customary trade extra for packing.

These prices for white lead in oil are based on a price of £50 per ton as the spot price for raw linseed oil in barrels. If the average daily spot price of raw linseed oil during the preceding month rises or falls by multiples of £6, then the above maximum price of white lead in oil shall rise or fall by 10s. per ton for every £6 per ton rise or fall in the price of linseed oil.

Red lead and litharge, £42 per ton, less 2½ per cent. monthly account in 5 cwt. casks delivered United Kingdom. The usual trade extras and allowances to apply.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF COAL.

Two Orders have been prepared by the Controller of Coal Mines for the purpose of regulating the charges made by coal factors and merchants. The prices chargeable by the owner of the coal at the pit's mouth are already controlled by the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, and factors' and merchants' charges have for the past two years been the subject of voluntary arrangements between the merchants and the Board of Trade or local authorities, which have on the whole been successful in maintaining prices at a reasonable level. In certain cases, however, the number of which is not large, relatively speaking, complaints have been made from which it is clear that excessive charges have been made and the Controller of Coal Mines has taken the opportunity afforded by the introduction of the Coal Transport Re-organisation Scheme on 10th September, to cancel all contracts for coal for inland consumption on that date so that there shall be a general review of colliery companies' and wholesale merchants' prices.

For the purpose of this review of prices, the Controller has addressed to the collieries a series of instructions dealing with certain points which have from time to time been the subject of disputes between sellers and purchasers, and the Wholesale Coal Prices Order dated 5th September (see next page)

Government Notices affecting Trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF COAL—*continued.*

specifies the maximum charges which factors and wholesale merchants shall in future be entitled to make.

Particular attention is called to the fact that in order to avoid interruption of supplies as a result of the general cancellation of contracts, it is laid down in the Order that deliveries shall in all cases continue precisely as if the contracts were in existence. It is also provided that in no case shall there be any increase in price without the consent of the Controller.

The second of the two Orders will deal with retail prices. It has been decided, with the concurrence of the Local Government Board, the Scottish Office and the Irish Office, to confer upon local authorities certain powers in connection with the drawing up and publication of schedules of retail prices complying with the requirements of the Order.

This Order, which will be issued in a few days' time, will apply to the whole of the United Kingdom, except the Metropolitan Area, which is covered by the recently issued Household Coal Distribution Order. The Controller is at present in communication with the London coal merchants as to the prices which will be chargeable under that Order as from 1st October next in the Metropolitan Area.

* * * * *

THE WHOLESALE COAL PRICES ORDER, 1917.

The following is the text of the Wholesale Coal Prices Order, 1917, made, under date 5th September, by the Board of Trade in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulations 2 F to 2 JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf:—

1. The price at which a factor or merchant may sell coal in railway wagon or barge load or cargo to a consumer or to a retail coal merchant for re-sale by him from depot or wharf or railway siding by retail to consumers or to hawkers or small dealers, shall, except as hereunder provided, not exceed the pit price chargeable by the owner of the mine at which the coal was produced, or in the case of washed fuel the price chargeable for the fuel at the washery by the owner of the fuel by whom, or on whose behalf it was washed, in addition to the actual cost of transport (in which cost no charge shall be made by the seller of the coal in respect of office expenses, salaries or other overhead charges or loss in handling) by more than the following amounts:—

- | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|
| (a) Coal purchased by railway companies in Great Britain for consumption on locomotives | ... .. | 3d. per ton. |
| (b) Coal purchased by railway companies in Great Britain for other purposes | ... .. | 6d. " " |
| (c) Coal consumed in national factories | ... .. | 6d. " " |
| (d) Coal consumed in gas and electric supply undertakings in Great Britain | ... .. | 9d. " " |
| (e) Coal sold to retail merchants in Great Britain for re-sale by them from depot or wharf or railway siding by retail to consumers or to hawkers and small dealers | ... .. | 1s. " " |
| (f) All other coal, including all coal sold for consumption in Ireland, 1s. 3d. per ton, except that where coal sold direct to a consumer not having rail or wharf accommodation, who makes his own cartage arrangements, is delivered in railway wagon by the factor or merchant in quantities less than 30 tons, the amount chargeable in addition to the price at pit or washery and the transport charges as above defined shall be 2s. per ton unless the consumer has ordered not less than 500 tons of the coal in question for delivery over the following twelve months. | | |

Provided that:—

- (i.) Where coal is dealt with by more than one factor or merchant before reaching the consumer or retail merchant, the above amounts of 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 1s. 3d., or 2s. per ton respectively shall be divisible between the different factors and merchants, and each seller, except in the case of the final sale to the consumer or retail merchant, shall at the time of the sale inform the purchaser how much of the above amounts

Government Notices affecting Trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF COAL—*continued.*

is included in the price, in order that the maximum price may not be exceeded.

- (ii.) In the case of washed fuel, where loss of weight in transit is borne by the factor or merchant, a charge may be made by the factor or merchant in respect of such loss by way of addition to the price per ton at which the fuel is sold to the consumer, not exceeding in any case 2 per cent. of such price.
- (iii.) Where the seller himself provides water transport, otherwise than by the charter of a ship subsequent to the date of this Order, the transport charges shall not exceed the rate current at the date of this Order.
- (iv.) Where payment is not made by the consumer or retail merchant before the date on which payment is due to the original owner of the coal or within 30 days of delivery of the coal, whichever is the later, the factor or wholesale merchant may make a reasonable charge in respect of credit to the consumer or retail merchant.

Provided also that the maximum charges specified in this article, including the transport charges, may be increased or reduced by the Board of Trade, either

- (a) generally, or
- (b) as respects any particular class of business, or
- (c) as respects the business of any individual factor, merchant or consumer, or
- (d) as respects any individual contract or sale.

2. All contracts for the purchase or sale of coal in the United Kingdom under which deliveries were being made or were due prior to the 10th September, 1917, are hereby abrogated, provided that notwithstanding such abrogation, the seller shall, subject to any instructions which have been or may be given by or on behalf of the Controller of Coal Mines under the Coal Transport Order, 1917, or otherwise, continue to deliver to the purchaser, and the purchaser shall continue to receive, the coal during the period of the currency of the contract, and under the conditions and at the rates specified thereunder, unless otherwise agreed by both parties, and the price charged as from the 10th September shall not exceed the price chargeable under the contract in accordance with the provisions of the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, and of this Order; provided also that in no case shall the price be increased without the consent of the Controller of Coal Mines for the time being appointed by the Board of Trade hereinafter referred to as the Controller.

Any part to such contract may apply to the Controller for the variation of or relief against any term or condition of such contract, and such application shall be heard and determined by the Controller in the same manner as any question may be determined under Article 6 of this Order, and that article shall apply accordingly.

3. If, in consequence of the provisions of Article 2 hereof, the price to be paid by any person to whom coal is delivered is reduced by any amount, the price to be paid by any person to whom the coal is delivered in pursuance of any subsidiary contract shall be reduced by an equivalent amount unless the Controller otherwise orders.

4. This Order shall not apply to any sale of coal for export or any sale of coal for the manufacture of patent fuel for export or any sale of coal to be used on any ship.

5. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any coal at a price exceeding the maximum price hereby fixed.

6. Where any dispute or difference arises between two or more factors or merchants as to the division of the amounts referred to in sub-paragraph (i.) of Article 1 of this Order, such dispute or difference shall be referred to the Controller.

The Controller on such reference shall consider the cases of the respective parties and take their evidence in such manner as he shall deem most convenient, but shall give each party an opportunity of knowing and answering his opponent's case.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF COAL—*continued.*

If the Controller deems it desirable to hear the parties *viva voce*, he may appoint a person to hear the evidence and arguments and report to him. The decision of the Controller shall be final and binding on all parties to the reference, and the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall not apply thereto.

7. If any person acts in contravention of this Order, or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a corporation or company every director and officer of the corporation or company is guilty of the like offence, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

8. The Controller shall be responsible to, and is hereby authorised by, the Board of Trade to take all measures that are needed to give effect to this Order.

He may suspend from time to time and for any period, and in any district or part of a district the operation of all or any of the articles of this Order or parts thereof as he thinks fit, and may restore such operation.

He may make such rules and issue such instructions under this Order as may be necessary to give effect to its provisions, and such rules and instructions shall be deemed to be part of this Order, and shall have the same effect as if they had been included in this Order.

9. (a) This Order may be cited as the Wholesale Coal Prices Order, 1917.

(b) This Order shall take effect as from the 10th day of September, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this 5th day of September, 1917.

W. F. MARWOOD,

A Secretary of the Board of Trade.

THE MATCHES ORDER, 1917.

The following is the text of the operative clauses of an Order made by the Board of Trade on 8th September, with a view to maintaining the supply of all classes of matches:—

“1. All manufacturers of matches and all persons who directly imported matches into the United Kingdom during the year ending 31st day of December, 1915, shall make a return to the Tobacco and Matches Control Board, by which style the Tobacco Control Board shall hereafter be called and known, and whose address is at 1, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, showing:—

“(a) The quantities of every class of match manufactured or imported by them during the year 1915:

“(b) The names and addresses of the persons to whom they invoiced matches and the quantities of every class of match invoiced to such persons during the said year.

“2. Such return shall be signed by the person making the same, or where the person making the return is a Company by a director thereof, or in the case of a partnership firm by one of the partners thereof, and shall be made within seven days from the date of this Order or within such extended time as the Tobacco and Matches Control Board may in any particular case allow.

“3. No person shall on the sale of any matches impose or attempt to impose any condition as to the sale or purchase of any other matches or article whatsoever.

“4. The Tobacco and Matches Control Board may, by notice given in such manner as they deem expedient, fix the maximum price at which matches may be sold, whether wholesale or by retail, and may fix different prices for different descriptions or classes of matches, and may fix such price by reference to the price prevailing at any particular date, or in such other way as they may determine and may vary the price so fixed from time to time.

“5. No person shall sell or offer for sale matches at a price exceeding the maximum price so fixed.

“6. No person shall after the date of this Order sell or offer for sale any new brand or description of matches, or describe any brand by a name other than that by which it was known at the date of this Order, or alter the packing of any such goods, without the leave of the Tobacco and Matches Control

Government Notices affecting Trade.

THE MATCHES ORDER, 1917—*continued.*

Board, and no person who buys matches for re-sale shall abstract any matches before re-sale from the box or packet in which they were contained at the time of sale to him."

* * * * *

Good progress is being made with regard to the distribution and fixing of prices of matches.

After consultation with those concerned, the Tobacco and Matches Control Board has adopted a scheme for regulating the distribution of supplies.

A Match Control Office is being set up in London through which all orders from dealers will be passed, and to which all communications on the subject of supplies should be addressed. It is expected that the organisation of this office, and the preparation of the necessary basis to ensure equitable allocation of all supplies, will be completed shortly.

All the manufacturers have assented to the proposal of the Board that their output should be pooled for the period of the war, and the Board hopes to be able to arrange for an increase in the present production of matches.

The Board has appointed the following gentlemen to be an Administrative Committee, to carry out the scheme thus approved, viz.:—Mr. George W. Paton (Chairman), Sir Alexander H. Maguire, Mr. Wm. Thomson, Mr. J. H. Cooper, and Mr. G. M. Judd.

Travelling representatives with experience of the trade will be appointed to supervise local distribution, and to deal with any difficulties on the part of small dealers in obtaining supplies through the usual channels.

The total quantity available after the requirements of the Navy and Army have been filled will be apportioned to each district on the basis of the present population, and will be circulated through the normal trade channels.

With a view to saving railway transport, and to secure prompt execution of orders accepted, goods will be supplied, as far as possible, from the nearest factory.

The Board is obtaining full particulars of manufacturing costs, and an order will be issued after these have been considered, fixing standard or maximum prices to the manufacturer, wholesale and retail dealers, and to consumers. This Order will be issued shortly, and it will be an offence against the Defence of the Realm Act to sell matches above the prices fixed by the Order.

The scarcity which has existed in certain localities has no doubt caused considerable inconvenience, but the Control Board believes that with economy on the part of consumers, available supplies will be sufficient, when the scheme of distribution is in operation, to obviate any hardship to the public.

In view of the importance of conserving shipping space in the national interest, the Board feels sure that members of the public will exercise due economy in the use of matches, and not buy more than their real requirements from week to week, and that all dealers concerned in the distribution will do their utmost to ensure that the quantities at their disposal are fairly allocated among their customers.

REQUISITION OF STOCKS OF MAHOGANY AND AMERICAN WALNUT.

With reference to the Board of Trade Order of 24th August (see p. 441 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th August), requisitioning stocks of mahogany and American walnut, the Controller of Timber Supplies announces that for the present he permits holders of stocks of mahogany and walnut affected by the Order to continue supplying these woods out of stock, provided that sales shall not exceed in each week the average weekly sales during the half year ended 30th June last, and that the sales so made shall only be for direct consumption for Government requirements.

The Controller further announces that the following descriptions of mahogany may be sold out of stock without restriction until further notice: Cuban, Sapeli, Cape Lopez, and Okoume or Gaboon mahogany.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

IMPORTATION OF TIMBER FROM CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

The Controller of Timber Supplies announces that in addition to arrangements previously announced, applications for licences to import timber from Canada and the United States of America will now be recommended to the Department of Import Restrictions on the following terms:—

Shipment—

- (a) In any unrequisioned space under deck of British or Allied liners or steamers.
- (b) In neutral steamers, subject to the approval of the Inter-Allied Chartering Executive, Holland House, Bury Street, London, E.C. 3, to whom application for permission to charter must be made before application is made for a licence to import.

Conditions—

- (a) The timber must not displace foodstuffs or munitions.
- (b) Shipment is to be made within three months of the application for import licence, otherwise the licence, if granted, will become void.
- (c) Importers must agree to be bound by the rules as to prices contained in the War Office letter of 8th February, and by the communiqué to the press dated 20th July (see p. 181 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th July).

These rules provide that in the case of softwood the timber may be sold by the importers at its cost price delivered to store, plus 10 per cent., provided that the price so calculated does not exceed by more than a third the prices current during the last week of January, 1917, for softwood of similar quality and description in the same locality. The timber may be sold by persons other than the importers at prices which are in accord with the foregoing proviso.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1916.**Enemy Business to be Wound up.**

An Order has been made by the Board of Trade requiring the under-mentioned business to be wound up:—

488. Carl Alois Brix, 3, Butler Street, Milton Street, London, E.C. 2., Tobacco Pipe Factor. *Controller:* George Stanhope Pitt, 140, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3. 4th September.

Amended Notice.

With reference to the notice on p. 390 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd August relative to an Order (No. 486) made by the Board of Trade requiring the winding up of an enemy business, it is notified that the following amended Order has been substituted therefor:—

486. Albert Karl Bessler, or Ada G. Enderby Bessler, of Salthill Hotel, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Hotel Proprietor. *Controller:* David Telford, Trinity Chambers, 40 and 41, Dame Street, Dublin. 22nd August, 1917.

APPROVED CONSIGNEES IN CHINA.

The "London Gazette" of 11th September publishes additions to, a correction in, and removals from the list of approved consignees in China, published as the Fourth Supplement, dated 20th August, to the "London Gazette" of 17th August.

The revised list of approved consignees in China and Siam may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. Applications for further information in regard to firms on this list should be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James', S.W. 1.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

DELIVERIES OF MERINO TOPS.**Particulars Required.**

With reference to the Army Council Order dated 23rd August (see p. 503 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th September), requiring that the appropriate Secretary of the District Priority Committee should be furnished with particulars of all deliveries of merino tops which have been made or may be made to spinners after 30th June, the War Office (Wool Section) notifies that for the purpose of the Order the particulars required are only those relative to tops which will be, or have been, made from wools that are not the property of the Department.

CONTROL OF SOLE LEATHER.

The Army Council have given notice that the control hitherto exercised by the War Department over leather is now extended so as to include all descriptions and classes of sole leather, including offals.

The Army Council will proceed to arrange for the release of such quantities of sole leather as are not required for military purposes.

The effect of this further control now established will be substantially to reduce the price of all that sole leather which has hitherto been free from any restriction under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

By this action prices of the various classes of leather will be brought approximately to their proper comparative values.

DEALINGS IN SINGLE BARREL SHOT GUNS.**Addition to List of "War Material."**

The Army Council have made an Order, dated 4th September, ordering that the war material to which Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A applies shall include single barrel shot guns, and amending the Army Council Order of 24th September, 1915, to read as follows:—

"In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby order that the War Material to which that Regulation applies shall be war material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:—Arms and ammunition of a military nature, including all arms of greater calibre than .23 inch and ammunition therefor (other than double barrel shot guns and sporting ammunition for shot guns) and military explosives."

[Note.—The text of Regulation 30A and the Army Council Order referred to above were published on pp. 21-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October, 1915.]

MAILS FOR INDIA AND THE EAST.

The Postmaster-General announces that in order to avoid delay correspondence for India and the East should be posted whenever possible in time to reach the General Post Office, London, not later than midnight on Wednesdays.

MAILS LOST AT SEA.

The Secretary to the Post Office notifies that mails for Newfoundland containing correspondence and parcels posted between 10th and 14th August have been lost through enemy action.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

REDUCTION OF ACREAGE UNDER HOPS.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture notifies that under the Defence of the Realm Regulation 2 NN every hop-grower is required to reduce the acreage on his holding cultivated with hops to one-half of the acreage cultivated with hops on his holding in June, 1914, but he is permitted to retain hop plants on an acreage in excess of the half of his 1914 acreage if the excess acreage is properly interplanted with other crops, and the hops thereon are not picked. The picking of any hops that may be produced on this excess acreage is therefore an offence under the Regulation. The operation of the Regulation is not limited to 1917, and while the war continues hop-growers must be prepared to maintain this reduction of the acreage cultivated with hops, and possibly to reduce the acreage in 1918 to a greater extent.

An acre of hops must be taken as an imperial acre of land, and must not be calculated by the number of plants or the number of strings or poles.

ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD.

The Ministry of Food has issued the following announcements :—

Seed Potatoes (Immune Varieties) Order, 1917.

By the Seed Potatoes (Immune Varieties) Order, 1917, it is laid down that except under certain conditions no potatoes of the varieties "King George V.," "Great Scot," "Lochar," and "Templar," grown in Scotland or in England or Wales in the year 1917, may be sold or otherwise disposed of or moved from the premises on which they were situate on 6th September, except under a licence issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries or by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. A return of stocks held is to be made before 15th September by all persons having upwards of five tons in their possession.

Prohibition of Dealings in Hops.

At the request of the Board of Agriculture, the Food Controller has extended the Hops (Restriction) Order, 1917, so as to prohibit dealings in or delivery of hops grown in the United Kingdom before the year 1914, and foreign hops.

The Milk (Prices) Order, 1917.

The Milk (Prices) Order, 1917, dated 7th September, orders that no person shall directly or indirectly sell or offer for sale or buy or offer to buy any milk at prices exceeding the maximum prices provided by or in pursuance of the Order. The Order extends only to Great Britain, and comes into operation on 1st October.

The maximum prices to the producer which have been fixed for milk for the winter months are :—

October ...	...	...	1s. 5d. per Imperial gallon.
November ...	...	...	1s. 7½d. " "
December ...	...	...	1s. 9d. " "
January ...	...	...	1s. 9d. " "
February ...	...	...	1s. 9d. " "
March ...	...	...	1s. 9d. " "

with the addition in each case of the actual cost of railway carriage for delivery to the railway station of the purchaser.

Where milk is collected from the farm by the creameries or factories a charge of not less than ½d. must be deducted from the price paid to the farmer to cover the cost of that collection.

The increased cost to the farmer justifies the above prices, and the consumer must realise that to obtain milk which is necessary for the nation, prices based on the increased cost of production and distribution must be paid.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD—continued.

The retail price will rise to 7d. per quart in October and 8d. in the five following months in London, and possibly in some other places where the cost of distribution already is very high and has necessarily increased in war time. Generally Food Control Committees will have power under certain conditions to vary retail prices.

So far as the cost of distribution is concerned, it is hoped that the Food Control Committees may be able to assist in bringing about during the winter cheaper methods of distribution.

In order to secure that the supply of liquid milk is not diverted from ordinary consumption, it is intended to issue an Order to creameries, condenseries and other milk factories prohibiting the purchase by them of milk produced by a larger number of cows than the number whose products they were purchasing on 31st August.

The Dried Fruits Restriction Order, 1917.

The Dried Fruits (Restriction) Order prohibits all dealings in dried fruits of the following varieties outside the United Kingdom:—Valencias, muscatels, sultanas and all other varieties of raisins; dates; and dried currants, figs, prunes and plums, peaches and nectarines, apricots, pears, and apples.

Goods already on passage to the United Kingdom at the date of the Order are excepted. The effect of the order is that the Food Controller becomes the sole importer, except in cases in which he gives a special licence.

The Order also requires all persons concerned to furnish a statement to the Ministry of Food before 15th September, showing the quantities of fruits purchased but not shipped on 8th September, and the quantity thereof sold or unsold.

The Meat (Maximum Prices) No. 2 Order, 1917.

With reference to the Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917 (see last week's issue of "The Board of Trade Journal"), some misunderstanding appears to have arisen as to the position of butchers who buy cattle alive, and retail the meat derived from such cattle, without the intervention of a wholesale dealer. The Order provides that in this case the actual cost of the meat would be taken to be the sum paid for the cattle less the value of inedible offals.

It appears to have been thought by some retail butchers who buy cattle alive, that it was open to them to pay whatever price they liked for the cattle and to base their retail charges upon the sum paid, even when this sum was in excess of the maximum wholesale dead meat price fixed by the Order. This was not the intention of the Order; but, in order to make the matter perfectly clear, an amending Order has been made by the Food Controller, under date 11th September, adding to Sub-section 3 of Clause 6 of the principal Order the words:—"Or the maximum wholesale price for the carcass as at the time of slaughter, whichever shall be the less." The position, therefore, is that in no case can the actual cost of the meat sold by a butcher be taken to exceed the maximum wholesale carcass price fixed by the Order, and that retail prices must be limited accordingly. Retail butchers who buy meat from a wholesale merchant and retail butchers who buy cattle alive are thus placed in the same position.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

COREA.—H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay, C.M.G.) reports, under date 14th July, that both imports into and exports from Corea during the first five months of 1917 increased in value by about 30 per cent., as compared with the value of the trade in the corresponding period of 1916.

As regards imports, the principal increases took place in cotton yarns and piece-goods; iron and steel, particularly bars and rods, and plates and sheets; tin-plates, galvanised wire; locomotives and mining machinery; kerosene oil; and grain, etc.

In exports from Corea the principal increases were in rice, soya beans, ginned cotton, and copper.

The barley harvest in Corea is a failure this year, and the prospects for the rice harvest are not bright. Prolonged drought in May and June delayed planting, and floods have done some damage. The price of rice rose greatly during May and June, but the Corean farmers had generally sold their crops before the rise, and it is consequently probable that there will be much distress during the coming winter, with a naturally depressing effect on the import trade. Owing to good harvests no Rangoon or Siam rice has been imported into Corea for several years, but it seems probable that there will be considerable importations during the last half of this year.

High costs, inevitable trade restrictions, and shortage of ships and labour make profitable business in United Kingdom manufactures almost impossible. In white shirtings and sheetings British manufactures about maintain their position in competition with Japanese goods. The advance in imports of iron and steel, machinery, etc., from the United States still continues at the expense of British manufactures. This is, of course, largely due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the United Kingdom owing to the war.

Trade between Corea and Russia tends to grow in importance. The principal goods exported to that country are rice, leather, and live stock. One Japanese firm in Seoul is doing a considerable business with Russia in British woollens *via* Harbin, the goods being sent in bond through Corea by rail.

Japanese capitalists are said to be devoting increasing attention to Corea as a field for investment. A number of projected industrial enterprises have already been reported upon—(see recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal," notably the issues for 7th June (pp. 543-4) and 19th July (pp. 140-2).

A scheme has been evolved by the Japanese Government, and is now before the Imperial Diet, whereby the management of the Corean railways is to be handed over to the South Manchuria Railway Company. (D.C.I. 43,212.)

* * * * *

HONDURAS.—The Acting British Consul at Tegucigalpa (Mr. J. Walter) reports, under date 3rd August, that Honduras is passing through a financial crisis and business conditions are very unsettled. This is due to the fact that Honduras has a silver currency and, owing to the appreciation in the value of silver, the silver dollar is worth 15 cents (gold) more in the United States than it is in Honduras. As a consequence silver, although prohibited to be exported, is scarce, and only the bank notes remain in circulation. These notes are backed, nominally, by a reserve of from 35 to 50 per cent., according to the various banks' concessions. Efforts to remedy this state of affairs have so far had no result, and banks are cutting credits, thus making the situation very difficult. (D.C.I. 42,093.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN AUGUST, 1917.

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for August, 1917, when compared with those for August, 1916 and 1915, show increases in the values of the imports into the United Kingdom and of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, but a decrease in the value of the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise.

The following table gives the actual figures:—

	August, 1915.	August, 1916.	August, 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1917 as compared with	
				1916.	1915.
Imports ...	£ 69,400,919	£ 76,091,439	£ 100,567,416	(+) 24,475,977	(+) 31,166,497
Exports—					
British ...	32,438,855	47,720,323	49,803,715	(+) 2,083,392	(+) 17,364,860
Foreign and Colonial ...	7,323,749	7,738,486	4,553,742	(—) 3,204,744	(—) 2,790,007

From these figures it will be seen that in August, 1917, the imports showed an increase in value of 32·2 per cent. as compared with August, 1916, and one of 44·9 per cent. over the figures for August, 1915. The value of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom showed an increase of 4·4 per cent. as compared with August, 1916, and one of 53·5 per cent. over the corresponding month of 1915, whilst the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise showed a decrease in value of 41·4 per cent. as compared with August, 1916, and one of 38·1 per cent. as compared with August, 1915.

The value of the trade during the eight months ended August, 1917, as compared with the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, was as follows:—

	Eight months ended August.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1917 as compared with	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Imports ...	£ 573,657,804	£ 626,610,149	£ 690,832,969	(+) 64,222,820	(+) 117,175,165
Exports—					
British ...	250,783,254	335,851,261	350,784,894	(+) 14,933,633	(+) 100,001,640
Foreign and Colonial ...	68,055,559	69,754,508	55,368,549	(—) 14,385,959	(—) 12,687,010

It should be noted that in respect of July, 1917, and subsequent months, the above figures include, so far as particulars are available at the time of compilation, articles imported and exported in public as well as in private ownership, except exports for the use of His Majesty's Forces in any theatre of war.

The figures for earlier months of the present year and for all months of previous years include, in the case of imports, all articles of food, but do not include other goods which at the time of importation were the property of His Majesty's Government or the Governments of the Allies. In the case of goods exported, the figures for these months include goods bought in the United Kingdom by, or on behalf of, the Governments of the Allies, but do not include goods taken from British Government Stores and Depots, or goods bought by His Majesty's Government and shipped on Government vessels.

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in August, 1917.***II.—IMPORTS IN AUGUST.**

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** for August, 1917, as compared with the corresponding month of 1916 and 1915, according to the different categories of merchandise :—

Imports (Value C.I.F*)—August.

	Month of August.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1917 as compared with 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1917 as compared with 1915.
	1915.	1916.	1917.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 9,788,713	£ 9,609,717	£ 18,963,832	+ 9,354,115	+ 9,175,119
B. Meat, including animals for food ..	8,522,422	6,933,289	8,395,019	+ 1,461,730	— 127,463
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	6,075,326	6,918,140	7,007,183	+ 89,043	+ 931,857
2. Dutiable	7,656,034	7,064,929	6,796,407	— 268,522	— 859,627
D. Tobacco	708,733	940,755	74,829	— 865,930	— 633,908
Total, Class I. ...	£ 32,751,228	£ 31,466,830	£ 41,237,266	+ 9,770,436	+ 8,486,038
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	539	520	—	— 520	— 539
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	669,345	1,266,585	1,068,080	— 198,505	+ 398,735
C. Other metallic ores	744,477	1,563,600	1,312,536	— 251,064	+ 568,059
D. Wood and timber	4,176,483	5,135,984	3,424,359	— 1,711,625	+ 752,124
E. Cotton	1,613,894	4,668,043	8,323,932	+ 3,655,839	+ 6,710,038
F. Wool	2,612,895	2,203,111	4,650,378	+ 2,447,267	+ 2,037,483
G. Other textile materials	1,427,233	2,163,185	5,130,725	+ 2,967,540	+ 3,703,492
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums...	3,709,064	5,941,891	7,082,026	+ 1,140,135	+ 3,372,962
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,688,381	1,007,643	1,148,839	+ 141,196	— 539,542
J. Paper-making materials	79,678	1,057,615	876,278	+ 181,347	+ 77,640
K. Miscellaneous	2,715,799	2,784,502	2,210,657	— 573,845	— 505,142
Total, Class II. ...	£ 20,156,738	£ 27,792,679	£ 35,227,800	+ 7,435,121	+ 15,071,062
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,122,149	1,114,874	1,532,789	+ 417,915	+ 410,640
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	3,465,856	3,344,736	5,557,753	+ 2,213,017	+ 2,091,897
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	471,330	408,458	341,593	— 66,865	— 129,737
D. Electrical goods and apparatus other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	105,303	109,455	97,310	— 12,137	— 7,985
E. Machinery	793,903	618,435	817,910	+ 199,475	+ 24,007
F. Ships (new)	350	2,006	—	+ 2,006	— 350
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	246,690	245,576	147,047	— 98,529	— 99,643
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	743,026	775,655	259,151	— 516,504	— 483,875
2. Wool	143,627	78,480	11,604	— 66,876	— 132,023
3. Silk	1,389,173	1,130,739	566,777	— 563,962	— 822,396
4. Other materials	994,008	923,564	585,442	— 338,122	— 408,566
I. Apparel	256,219	162,854	43,465	— 119,389	— 212,754
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours...	1,557,603	2,468,049	2,682,254	+ 214,205	+ 1,124,651
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,605,764	1,378,768	265,484	— 1,113,284	— 1,340,280
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	191,206	238,491	62,848	— 175,643	— 128,358
M. Paper	586,861	989,703	392,164	— 597,539	— 194,697
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c....	866,767	327,404	600,086	+ 272,682	— 266,681
O. Miscellaneous	1,685,389	2,139,170	9,653,469	+ 7,514,319	+ 7,968,100
Total, Class III. ...	£ 16,225,224	£ 16,456,417	£ 23,617,174	+ 7,160,757	+ 7,391,950
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	267,729	375,513	485,176	+ 109,663	+ 217,447
Total value... ..	£ 69,400,919	£ 76,091,439	£ 100,587,416	+ 24,475,977	+ 31,166,497

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in August, 1917.***III.—Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Value F.O.B.*).—August.**

	Month of August.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1917 as compared with 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1917 as compared with 1915.
	1915.	1916.	1917.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£		£
A. Grain and flour	320,209	237,228	14,607	— 222,621	— 305,602
B. Meat, including animals for food ..	123,452	93,142	13,393	— 79,744	— 110,054
C. Other food and drink	1,308,586	1,956,919	1,036,439	— 930,480	— 282,147
D. Tobacco	346,717	428,996	249,166	— 179,530	— 97,551
Total, Class I. ...	£ 2,098,964	2,716,285	1,203,610	— 1,412,675	— 795,354
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	3,471,990	5,017,842	4,435,867	— 581,975	+ 963,877
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	10,451	29,551	6,810	— 22,741	— 3,641
C. Other metallic ores	322	718	3,717	+ 2,999	+ 3,395
D. Wood and timber	19,134	24,965	64,341	+ 39,376	+ 45,207
E. Cotton					
F. Wool	308,838	213,399	396,973	+ 183,574	+ 88,135
G. Other textile materials	12,860	26,777	27,008	+ 231	+ 14,144
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	345,993	357,065	740,085	+ 383,020	+ 394,182
I. Hides and undressed skins	75,431	153,973	57,118	— 99,855	— 18,313
J. Paper-making materials	50,869	26,847	35,985	+ 1,138	+ 14,824
K. Miscellaneous	140,526	192,189	186,845	— 5,335	+ 46,319
Total, Class II. ...	£ 4,436,264	6,043,317	5,954,749	— 83,568	+ 1,518,485
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	3,533,724	5,986,292	4,097,004	— 1,889,288	+ 563,230
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	875,841	1,272,956	908,757	— 364,199	+ 32,916
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	438,934	585,260	429,730	— 155,530	— 9,204
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	259,130	409,509	257,172	— 152,337	— 1,958
E. Machinery	1,483,934	1,933,710	1,614,351	— 289,359	+ 160,417
F. Ships (new)	41,343	21,104	5,346	— 15,758	— 35,997
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	99,903	123,821	80,396	— 43,425	— 19,507
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	7,504,559	10,508,490	14,368,600	+ 3,860,110	+ 6,864,041
2. Wool	3,335,794	4,281,189	4,886,468	+ 605,279	+ 1,550,674
3. Silk	162,663	264,052	156,230	— 107,822	— 6,433
4. Other materials	338,096	1,276,368	1,457,576	+ 181,268	+ 619,480
I. Apparel	905,370	2,124,363	1,723,081	— 401,282	+ 817,711
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,641,904	2,364,870	2,112,697	— 252,273	+ 470,693
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	348,685	470,849	776,000	+ 305,151	+ 427,315
L. Earthenware and glass	288,062	384,003	352,390	— 31,613	+ 64,328
M. Paper	264,472	567,488	261,512	— 305,976	— 2,960
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	446,487	717,988	627,136	— 90,852	+ 180,649
O. Miscellaneous	2,273,349	3,518,014	6,549,097	+ 3,031,083	+ 4,275,748
Total, Class III. ...	£ 24,742,250	36,810,265	40,693,443	+ 3,883,177	+ 15,951,193
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...	£	£	£	£	£
	1,161,377	2,150,455	1,851,913	— 298,542	+ 680,536
Total value	£ 32,438,855	47,720,323	49,803,715	+ 2,083,392	+ 17,364,860

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—August.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	7,323,749	7,738,486	4,533,742	— 3,204,744	— 2,790,007

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-August, 1917.***IV.—TRADE DURING THE EIGHT MONTHS, JANUARY-AUGUST.**

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** of foreign and colonial merchandise during the **eight months** ended August, 1917, as compared with the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Eight months, January-August.

	Eight months, January-August.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1917 as compared with 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1915.
	1915.	1916.	1917.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 76,213,068	87,580,335	131,343,239	+ 43,762,904	+ 55,130,171
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	59,905,832	59,155,907	70,631,089	+ 11,475,182	+ 10,725,257
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	60,190,476	59,320,268	74,229,520	+ 14,409,252	+ 14,039,044
2. Dutiable	50,605,259	60,135,460	51,927,478	— 8,207,982	+ 1,322,219
D. Tobacco	5,539,555	4,415,001	2,517,632	— 1,897,369	— 3,021,923
Total, Class I.	£ 232,451,190	271,106,971	330,648,953	+ 59,541,987	+ 78,194,768
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	3,758	4,417	885	— 3,532	— 2,873
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	4,934,323	8,455,816	8,205,513	+ 250,303	+ 3,271,190
C. Other metallic ores	7,173,423	9,437,084	9,892,531	+ 455,447	+ 2,719,108
D. Wood and timber	17,370,513	25,361,066	13,665,602	— 11,695,464	— 3,704,911
E. Cotton	47,529,141	49,955,930	59,677,780	+ 9,721,850	+ 12,148,639
F. Wool	36,547,862	20,541,632	40,498,066	+ 10,956,434	+ 3,950,204
G. Other textile materials... ..	13,964,412	16,319,883	18,632,622	+ 2,312,739	+ 4,668,210
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	35,083,847	43,884,692	48,997,092	+ 5,112,400	+ 13,913,245
I. Hides and undressed skins	10,303,589	8,423,512	11,215,200	+ 2,791,688	+ 911,611
J. Paper making materials	3,805,669	4,930,694	6,694,218	+ 1,763,524	+ 2,888,549
K. Miscellaneous	23,726,524	24,730,267	26,884,896	+ 2,154,629	+ 3,158,372
Total, Class II.	£ 200,443,061	221,044,993	244,364,405	+ 23,319,412	+ 43,921,344
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	6,501,686	7,637,630	6,504,207	— 1,133,423	+ 2,521
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	29,022,804	26,839,039	24,310,780	— 2,519,259	— 4,703,024
C. Cutlery, hardware, ... implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments	3,250,920	4,125,139	3,428,516	— 696,623	+ 177,596
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire)	658,759	1,058,214	906,295	— 151,919	+ 247,536
E. Machinery	6,067,803	5,701,014	5,422,856	— 278,158	— 614,947
F. Ships (new)	33,142	10,203	125	— 10,078	— 33,017
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,441,221	1,351,501	813,877	— 537,624	— 627,344
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	4,532,672	6,309,001	2,380,043	— 3,928,958	— 2,152,629
2. Wool	1,238,217	657,160	194,393	— 462,767	— 1,043,824
3. Silk	9,927,162	9,265,303	7,950,812	— 1,314,491	— 1,976,350
4. Other materials	5,969,381	7,934,032	5,832,717	— 2,101,315	— 136,664
I. Apparel	2,118,013	1,872,184	1,067,393	— 804,791	— 1,050,620
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	11,830,813	20,667,116	16,530,249	— 4,136,867	+ 4,699,436
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	11,863,075	9,213,465	8,065,013	— 1,148,452	— 3,798,062
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	1,239,147	2,437,368	525,249	— 1,912,119	— 713,338
M. Paper	4,012,598	6,115,157	2,859,305	— 3,255,852	— 1,123,293
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	5,566,136	4,730,133	3,370,107	— 1,360,031	— 2,196,029
O. Miscellaneous	13,361,390	16,315,577	22,084,537	+ 5,768,960	+ 8,720,141
Total, Class III.	£ 118,637,985	132,239,241	112,285,474	— 19,953,767	— 6,352,511
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 2,122,568	2,218,944	3,534,132	+ 1,315,188	+ 1,411,564
Total value	£ 573,657,804	626,610,149	690,832,969	+ 64,222,820	+ 117,175,165

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-Aug., 1917.

The value of the Exports of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the eight months ended Aug., 1917, as compared with the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, is as shown in the following table:—

**Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*)—Eight Months, January-Aug.**

	Eight Months, January—Aug.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1917 as compared with 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1917 as compared with 1915.
	1915.	1916.	1917.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	2,836,615	2,111,793	751,308	— 1,350,490	— 2,085,307
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	889,335	798,024	226,713	— 571,311	— 662,622
C. Other food and drink	10,340,651	13,957,157	8,001,718	— 5,355,437	— 1,698,953
D. Tobacco	2,398,969	3,315,431	2,161,410	— 1,134,021	— 237,559
Total, Class I.	£ 16,423,570	20,182,408	11,741,149	— 8,411,259	— 4,684,421
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	25,451,699	33,145,955	34,898,758	+ 1,752,803	+ 9,444,059
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	117,119	229,734	94,322	— 135,512	— 22,797
C. Other metallic ores	19,802	10,846	14,201	+ 3,355	— 5,601
D. Wood and timber	125,935	197,159	297,326	+ 100,167	+ 171,391
E. Cotton	1,821,491	2,621,044	2,494,568	— 126,476	+ 673,077
F. Wool	310,858	377,851	103,385	— 269,466	— 202,473
G. Other textile materials	3,882,121	2,997,694	5,349,259	+ 2,351,551	+ 1,467,138
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	581,650	1,087,898	1,011,310	— 16,588	+ 489,660
J. Paper making materials	4 5,901	408,644	332,782	— 75,862	— 83,124
K. Miscellaneous	1,203,057	1,540,997	1,410,829	— 130,168	+ 207,772
Total, Class II.	£ 33,932,638	42,617,946	46,071,740	+ 3,453,791	+ 12,139,102
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	25,557,454	40,577,604	32,568,315	— 8,009,259	+ 7,010,891
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	6,316,936	8,765,382	6,975,533	— 1,789,849	+ 658,597
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments	3,239,005	4,199,015	3,337,705	— 861,310	+ 98,700
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire)	2,008,179	2,797,599	2,151,999	— 645,600	+ 143,820
E. Machinery	12,999,904	13,000,767	13,817,978	+ 717,211	+ 818,074
F. Ships (new)	1,255,537	480,058	591,479	+ 111,421	— 664,058
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	673,502	858,672	653,997	— 204,675	— 19,505
H. Yarns and textile fabrics— 1. Cotton	57,838,673	76,815,667	95,530,524	+ 18,714,857	+ 37,691,851
2. Wool	21,181,819	30,545,982	35,101,121	+ 4,555,131	+ 13,919,302
3. Silk	1,053,587	1,619,266	1,350,198	— 269,068	+ 296,611
4. Other materials	7,653,853	10,473,553	11,417,252	+ 943,699	+ 3,763,399
I. Apparel	7,706,330	1,233,198	10,105,225	+ 1,041,673	+ 2,422,155
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	14,846,786	18,115,823	15,391,416	— 2,524,407	+ 744,630
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	2,387,483	3,267,810	3,150,514	— 117,296	+ 763,031
L. Earthenware and glass	2,212,903	2,519,876	2,657,006	+ 137,130	+ 444,103
M. Paper	1,883,190	3,437,497	2,114,676	— 1,322,421	+ 231,486
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	4,405,341	5,290,790	4,381,101	— 909,689	— 24,240
O. Miscellaneous	18,718,163	26,150,304	38,179,516	+ 12,029,212	+ 19,461,353
Total, Class III.	£ 191,998,645	260,248,404	279,758,875	+ 19,510,482	87,760,240
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 8,426,401	12,802,504	13,213,120	+ 410,616	+ 4,786,719
Total value	£ 250,783,254	335,851,261	350,784,894	+ 14,933,633	+ 100,001,640

**Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Eight Months,
January-Aug.**

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	68,055,559	69,754,508	55,368,549	— 14,385,959	— 12,687,010

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS.

Fees and Agents' Charges, etc., Payable in an Enemy Country or on behalf of an Enemy.

WHEREAS a Licence was granted by the Board of Trade on 7th December, 1915, permitting in certain circumstances the payment of fees and agents' charges and expenses in respect of patents, trade marks and designs, payable in an enemy country or on behalf of an enemy:

AND WHEREAS it has been deemed desirable to amend the terms of the said Licence:

NOW THEREFORE the Board, acting on behalf of His Majesty and in pursuance of all powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby amend the said Licence dated 7th December, 1915, as follows, that is to say;

The said Licence shall have effect subject to the following amendments:

(a) The words "person" or "persons" respectively wherever they occur in Clauses 1 and 2 thereof shall mean a person or persons being of British, Allied or Neutral nationality:

(b) In clauses 1 (b) and 2 (b) of the said Licence there shall be added immediately after the words "His Majesty's Dominions" wherever they occur, the words "or of Allied territory not in hostile occupation."

The following provisos shall be added, viz. :—

PROVIDED ALWAYS that as regards payments on behalf of an enemy under Clause 2 of the said Licence as amended hereby, the same may only be made by the person making the same, out of moneys—

(a) remitted by or on behalf of such enemy, or

(b) held for or on account of such enemy

and subject to the provisions of the next paragraph hereof nothing in the said Licence or herein shall permit any payments to be made on behalf of an enemy by way of gift or by way of advancement or loan to or on account of such enemy;

PROVIDED ALSO that nothing herein contained shall prevent persons of British, Allied, or Neutral nationality residing, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom who have an interest in or under a patent or design belonging in whole or in part to an enemy from paying out of their own moneys fees payable in the United Kingdom for obtaining the renewal of such patent or for obtaining the renewal of the registration of such design or from paying agents in the United Kingdom (including themselves) their charges and expenses (if any) in relation to such matters.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1917.

(Signed) H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,

Secretary to the Board of Trade.

IMPOSITION OF BUSINESS TAX IN BRITISH GUIANA.

The "Official Gazette" of British Guiana of 28th July publishes an Ordinance (No. 5 of 1917), assented to by the Governor of the Colony on 27th July, which has for its object the amendment of the Tax Ordinance of British Guiana, 1917, with which it is to be read and construed as one.

This Ordinance, entitled the "Tax Ordinance, 1917, Amendment Ordinance, 1917," provides that in view of the local conditions consequent upon the war, there shall be levied, collected, and paid by all individuals, firms or companies carrying on business in the Colony of British Guiana a tax of five per cent. on all profits earned in the Colony in excess of ten per cent. on the capital employed in earning such profits, provided that where the profits in excess of ten per cent. do not exceed 2,500 dols. such tax shall not be levied.

The estimate of the amount of profits earned in the Colony, and of the amount of capital employed in earning such profits, shall be made in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be enacted by any Ordinance passed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, and the said tax shall be levied, collected and paid in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the said Ordinance.

RECENT LEGISLATION IN NIGERIA.

The Comptroller of Customs at Lagos (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Nigeria) has forwarded copies of the following Ordinances* assented to by the Governor of the Colony on 5th July:—

Enemy Property in Nigeria.

An Ordinance of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria (No. 27 of 1917), makes provision for the payment of debts due by enemy firms. This Ordinance, which is entitled the Enemy Property Disposal Ordinance (No. 2), 1917, provides, *inter alia*, that a Receiver may pay out of the assets of an enemy firm in his hands all debts, arrears of salary or wages due from the firm to British, Allied or neutral creditors.

[A previous reference to the disposal of enemy property in Nigeria appeared on p. 20 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th July.]

Establishment and Regulation of Townships.

An Ordinance (No. 29 of 1917) makes provision for the establishment and regulation of townships. This Ordinance, which is entitled the Townships Ordinance, 1917, provides, *inter alia*, for the government of townships (which for the purposes of the Ordinance are divided into three classes, i.e., townships of the first, second, and third class) and for the appointment, duties, and powers of Town Councils, and also makes regulations governing the erection of buildings, the maintenance of public works, the keeping of public accounts, the enforcing of Ordinances relating to public health, etc. The Ordinance also contains particulars of the repeal of certain Ordinances in connection with the government and regulation of townships in the Colony.

Establishment and Management of Markets.

An Ordinance (No. 30 of 1917), provides for the establishment and management of markets in Nigeria, and repeals the previous Markets Ordinance. This new Ordinance, which may be cited as the Markets Ordinance, 1917, makes provision, *inter alia*, for the establishment of new and the improvement of existing markets, and their control, the collection of rents and tolls, and the making of bye-laws. The right to establish, own, or maintain a market is vested in the Governor. (D.C.I. 42,015.)

REQUISITION OF LANDS AND BUILDINGS IN BELGIUM.

Powers conferred on State and Local Authorities.

H.M. Minister at Havre has forwarded a copy of a Royal Order, dated 19th August, 1917, and published in the official "Moniteur Belge" of 19th—25th August, giving powers to the State and to the provincial and other authorities, during the war and for a year afterwards, to requisition all land and buildings needed for the public service or for the purpose of meeting requirements resulting from the war. Detailed regulations are laid down with regard to the process of requisition, the payment of compensation and the protection of proprietary interests. Special provision is made in this Order for the modification of the right of requisition and expropriation conferred by the Royal Order of 23rd September, 1916, establishing the "Fonds du Roi Albert." These rights will henceforth be exercised according to the provisions of the Order under recital.

In a report to the King which accompanies the Order it is explained by the Minister of the Interior that the terms of the Order are strictly provisional, and are intended to furnish, when the territory is liberated, means for immediate needs, such as the accommodation of the public Departments, the housing of sick and aged persons and children, the establishment of food stores and canteens, the construction of temporary ways of communication to serve until the permanent roads are restored, etc.

The text (in French) of the above-mentioned Royal Order may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

(D.C.I. 42,792.)

* The above mentioned copies of the Ordinances may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

INCOME TAX IN RUSSIA.

Emergency Tax for 1917 only.

With reference to the article on pp 478-81 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th August, 1916, relative to the taxation of incomes and profits in Russia. H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) has forwarded a translation of a Decree, dated 14th/27th June, and published in the official "Bulletin of Laws" (Petrograd) of 27th June/10th July, imposing an emergency income tax for the present year only. The following is the text of the operative clauses of the Decree, with an explanatory note by Mr. Cooke on section 3 of clause 1:—

An emergency income tax for the present year, 1917, shall be imposed on the following basis:—

1. The said emergency income tax shall be levied on persons, institutions, companies, firms, associations and public clubs, liable in 1917 to (the ordinary) income tax, if the income, subject this year to income tax, is assessed at over ten thousand roubles.

2. The emergency income tax is levied on income, assessed for taxation for 1917, to the amounts indicated on the income returns and taxation assessment forms, with the exceptions indicated in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Decree.

3. The amount of the tax due, according to the returns indicated in paragraph 2, from persons whose income is derived from the sources mentioned in paragraphs 4 to 6 of article 2 of the Income Tax Law of 1916, to an extent not exceeding fifty thousand roubles, shall be reduced by one-half, and, in the assessment of the tax on persons deriving income not exceeding the said dimensions from the said and also from other sources, the amount of the tax shall be reduced one-half for that part which comes under income derived from the sources indicated in paragraphs 4 to 6 of article 2 of the said Law.

[NOTE.—The sources of income thus indicated in paragraphs 4 to 6 of the ordinary Income Tax Law of 1916 are:—Payment for employment and for labour, professional, and personal-industrial and other occupations bringing in income; all other sources of income not mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 5 of article 2 of the Income Tax Law of 1916. (The sources mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 3 are:—Monetary capital; real estate, leasing, hiring, building and all other forms of possession and usufruct of real estate; all kinds of commercial, industrial, and other undertakings bringing in income)].

4. If the sum of the emergency tax, together with the sums due from the payer for State taxes for 1917 (land, industrial, income, and excess profits taxes), and for local dues of real estate, form more than 90 per cent. of the income assessed for income tax for 1917, the sum of the emergency income tax shall be diminished to the extent that the total sum payable for all these taxes and dues does not exceed 90 per cent. of the income.

5. The assessment of the emergency income tax shall be fixed by the presidents of the district Income Tax Boards.

6. The assessment forms, giving the dimensions of taxable income and of the tax leviable must be distributed by the taxation authorities not later than 1st/14th October, 1917.

7. The amount due for the emergency income tax must be paid by 1st/14th December, 1917, 1st/14th February, 1918, and 1st/14th April, 1918, in three equal portions.

8. Contributors receiving assessment forms after 1st/14th October, must pay the first third of the tax within one month, the second third within six months, and the third portion within twelve months from the date of receipt of the assessment forms.

9. Appeals against the assessment may be lodged at the Government (provincial) Income Tax Boards before 1st/14th November, 1917, or, in case of the assessment forms being distributed later than 1st/14th October, within one month from date of receipt. The lodging of appeals does not suspend the exaction of the tax.

10. The procedure for the distribution of the assessment forms, for appeals, supplementary payments, reimbursements, etc., shall be that established by the (ordinary) Income Tax regulations. (D.C.I. 42.976.)

JAPANESE LAW RESPECTING INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

Patents, Trade Marks, etc., of Enemy Subjects.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has forwarded an extract from the "Japan Gazette," being a translation of the draft of a Bill, entitled "A Law concerning Industrial Property in War Time," which appeared in the Japanese "Official Gazette" of 27th June last, when the Bill was introduced into the Imperial Diet by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. H.M. Commercial Attaché states that the Bill, as introduced, was passed without amendment, and would doubtless be published in a few days from the date of his despatch (16th July), when also the date from which the Law will take effect will be announced.

The Law provides, *inter alia*, that in respect to applications or demands of enemy subjects relating to Industrial Property, patents or registrations shall be suspended during the war. Should an invention, design, or model under an application or demand be (1) one which during the war has been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire, or (2) one which during the war has been described in a publication circulating in the Empire in such a manner as to enable it to be easily put into practice, no patent is to be granted nor registration made. The Law further provides that during the war no enemy subject may make a demand for trial or appeal trial in respect of Industrial Property, or bring any action against a judgment in appeal trial. Provision is made in the Law for cancellation during the war of patents or registrations of trade marks belonging to enemy subjects, and it is also provided that such cancelled patented inventions may be exclusively used by persons obtaining permission to do so.

The full text of the above-mentioned translation may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 41,568.)

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN PATENTS IN SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that a Swedish Royal Decree came into force on 27th June last, which brings into operation the Law of 19th May, 1917, relative to the protection of foreign patents in Sweden. Information as to the provisions of this Law was published on p. 84 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th July, 1917. By the terms of the present Decree, the date before which foreign applications for a Swedish patent must be lodged, in order to claim priority in Sweden, has been fixed at 31st July, 1918, in place of the date 24th August mentioned in the Law.

Translations of the Law and Decree above-mentioned have been furnished by H.M. Minister, and may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, as above. (D.C.I. 2,913.)

MORATORIUM IN FRANCE.

With reference to the notice on p. 474 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 31st May last, and to previous notices, relative to the Moratorium in France, it is notified that the French "Journal Officiel" of 31st August publishes a Decree, dated 28th August, extending, as from 1st September, for a further period of 90 days, the Moratorium originally imposed on 27th September, 1914, in respect of insurance companies, loan societies, and savings banks ("enterprises d'assurance, de capitalisation et d'épargne").

AMERICAN BANKS AND FOREIGN TRADE.

In an address* recently delivered before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the Manager of the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York said that American banking is now rapidly extending its functions to foreign fields all over the world. American business men were hesitating about deciding upon, or suggesting, large definite plans for the immediate future, owing to the uncertainty of the effect upon business of the participation of the United States in the war. The indications, however, all pointed in the direction of a minimum interruption of the ordinary course of business and, obviously, the best policy for American manufacturers was to go ahead in the expectation of handling normal business along with war business.

Speaking of export business especially, the speaker said that the worst interference with export business that could be expected was the lack of shipping facilities, but he believed that the great American export industries would do their very best to maintain foreign sales and deliveries. At any rate, the disposition was to keep up the organisation of foreign sales, to build it up even stronger, and to be in a position to do a great foreign business as soon as the war ends. American manufacturers and exporters would keep on organising, even if war temporarily checked the sale and delivery of goods, and they would be in a very strong position to do a world-wide business after the war.

One of the prime essentials in the expansion of the commerce of the United States was adequate banking facilities, and the experience of the older commercial nations had demonstrated that foreign branches of a parent institution located in the home country were the best means of providing these facilities. After referring to the disadvantage of transacting foreign business through banks of another nationality, and to the handicap that had been experienced by Americans in competition for the world's markets through the lack of American banking facilities in foreign fields, the speaker went on to say that some years ago it became apparent that the development of American industries had about reached the point where they were able fully to meet domestic needs. Evidence of this was seen in an increasing accumulation of wealth that was not finding a rapid opportunity for investment in domestic industry; funds were available for the development of resources in China; railway facilities had become equal to the needs of the population and of commerce; the public lands had been practically all absorbed by farmers; and industrial establishments had grown up to supply the demand for goods for domestic consumption. In 1890 the value of American manufactured products was over nine billion dollars; in 1900 it had increased to over 11 billions, and in 1910 it had increased to upwards of 21 billions. From 1910 to 1915 the increase in the value of American manufactured products had been at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

It had been recognised, if this development was to continue, that merchants and manufacturers in the United States must reach abroad to find purchasers who would take the surplus of American manufactured products after domestic needs had been satisfied. The approach of this new epoch in the commercial history of the United States had been foreseen, and in the beginning of 1914 the National City Bank had decided to establish branches abroad and to become the advance agent of American business in the hitherto undeveloped markets open to it.

The first branch bank was opened in Buenos Aires in November, 1914. A branch in Rio de Janeiro followed soon after, and subsequently others in Santos, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Havana (through the purchase of the Bank of Havana), Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, and, lastly, Petrograd in January of the present year. Late in 1915, the International Banking Corporation was acquired by interests affiliated with the National City Bank. Offices were also maintained in London, Milan and Copenhagen. The ambition of the Bank was to furnish a commercial banking service that would cover every important territory throughout the markets of the world, and to provide a means whereby American manufacturers and merchants may be able to obtain information in regard to trade opportunities and possibilities abroad, to receive credit information respecting correspondents, and to be assisted in getting into touch with foreign customers.

* Issued as a pamphlet by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY LEGISLATION IN JAPAN.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is in receipt of a copy of a Memorandum (in English) explanatory of the Japanese Imperial Ordinance forbidding transactions with enemies, and Departmental Ordinances ancillary thereto, which has been prepared by the Legal Adviser to the Yokohama and Tokio Foreign Board of Trade (i.e., Chamber of Commerce). The Memorandum sets forth and explains the limitations on trading imposed by the Ordinances referred to above, namely: (1) Limitations with regard to the other parties to transactions; (2) limitations in regard to the subject matter of transactions; and (3) limitations with regard to the nature of business. With the Memorandum is included the text of the Imperial Ordinance and of four other Ordinances made by Japanese Ministers of State under the principal Ordinance.

The Memorandum may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 33,080.)

CENSUS OF STOCKS OF OILS, FATS, Etc., IN FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" of 5th September publishes the text of a Presidential Decree, dated 4th September, to the effect that all producers, owners, holders, or any one having charge of stocks exceeding 1,000 kilogs. (about 2,205 lb.) of oleaginous seeds and fruits of all kinds; vegetable or animal fats and oils, pure or mixed; fatty acids; glycerine and liquids containing glycerine ("eaux glycérineuses"); soap and candles; shall before the 1st October next make a declaration of their holding of any of the foregoing articles on midnight of 15th September. This declaration must be signed and dated and made out in duplicate in the form specified in the annex to the Decree. These two copies of this declaration must be sent by registered post to M. le Ministre du Commerce (Services Techniques), 101, rue de Grenelle, Paris.

The text (in French) of the above-mentioned Decree may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 43,860.)

FORMATION OF A SPECIAL FRENCH COMMITTEE TO CONTROL CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS, COLOURS, PERFUMES, ETC.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 30th August contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 27th August, by which a Committee is appointed to examine questions relating to the trade in, and industrial use of, chemical products, colouring materials, pharmaceutical products, photographic products, perfumes, etc.

The Committee, which will be known as "Le Comité des Produits Chimiques," will ascertain, co-ordinate and control the requirements of the State and of the public, and the means of meeting those requirements, and its functions include questions of priority in regard to purchase, transport, and manufacture, and of the import and export of the goods in question, and accumulations of stocks.

In the case of goods included in the lists contained in Decrees to be issued by the Minister of Commerce, the functions, in regard to import prohibitions, conferred by Article 3 of the Decree of the 22nd March on the "Comité des Dégagements aux Prohibitions d'Entrée" are permanently delegated to the "Comité des Produits Chimiques."* This Committee is also empowered to advise on applications for export licences submitted to the "Commission des Dégagements aux Prohibitions d'Exportation."

* As regards the issue of licences for the importation into France or Algeria of such goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, see the notice at pages 575-6 of the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

IMPORTATION OF BRITISH GOODS INTO FRANCE OR ALGERIA.

In pursuance of an agreement between the British and the French Governments, licences will be issued by the French Customs Office in London, upon application by the exporter in this country, for the importation into France and Algeria of goods of British production or manufacture which are included in the list of articles prohibited to be imported into those countries,* with the following exceptions:—

- (a) Goods included in List No. 3 published with the Ministerial Decree of the 13th April, 1917, and amended by the Decree of the 12th May (see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th April, 1917, and 24th May, 1917), which are placed under the control of the French Inter-Departmental Commission on Metals and Munitions of War.
- (b) Goods enumerated below, namely:—
 - Cotton piece goods and hosiery (not including embroidery, lace, ribbons, and trimmings).
 - Woollen piece goods and hosiery (not including embroidery, lace, ribbons, and trimmings).
 - Jute piece goods.
 - Soap.
 - Candles.
 - Animal and vegetable oils and fats; stearic and oleic acids.

In the case of goods falling under (a) and (b), applications for import licences must be made by the importers in France and Algeria to the competent French authorities, and information on the subject can be obtained by British exporters from the Board of Trade Office in Paris, No. 10 Place Edouard VII. Spirits (potable and other) remain subject to the régime fixed by the Ministerial Decree of the 22nd December, 1916.

The following procedure has been laid down for the issue of French import licences in London for "prohibited" goods not of the excepted classes:—

The application for a licence must be drawn up strictly in accordance with the form annexed hereto, and be forwarded in triplicate direct to the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2. A space should be left at the foot of the application, as indicated in the form, for the use of the French Customs Office. To one of the three copies must be attached a separate certificate, signed on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the district or town in which the merchant concerned carries on his business, and attesting that the goods are the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom. A suitable form of certificate of origin is indicated below.

Applicants for licences are specially recommended—

- (1) To give all the particulars required in a legible manner;
- (2) To furnish a full description of the goods in French, and wherever possible to indicate under what number of the French Customs Tariff the goods are classified;
- (3) To give the net weight of the goods in kilogrammes and, in cases where they fall under more than one heading in the French Customs Tariff, to specify separately the net weight of the items falling under each heading.

Should the applicant be unable to describe the goods accurately in French, he should give the description in English on a slip attached to the application.

Failure to supply all the necessary particulars, or to comply with the recommendations given above, may involve delay in the issue of the import licence.

It should be clearly borne in mind that the arrangements notified above in no way affect the necessity of obtaining a British export licence in respect of such articles covered by the import prohibitions in force in France and Algeria as are prohibited to be exported to those countries.

Exporters must supply their own forms of application, which will be accepted whether they are written, typed, or printed, so long as they are

* A list of the goods which are at present admitted into France without licence was printed on pages 193-194 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th July, 1917.

Importation of British Goods into France or Algeria.

strictly in accordance with the model form. Neither the Board of Trade nor the French Customs Office in London are prepared to supply forms of application.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LICENCE TO IMPORT INTO FRANCE OR ALGERIA.
(Printed for information only, and not to be used as actual Form of Application.)

Demande d'autorisation d'importation en France ou en Algérie.

Je soussigné (here give name, business and address)

demande l'autorisation d'importer en { France } les marchandises
Algérie } désignées ci-après et déclarées être de production ou fabrication britannique.

Nom, qualité et adresse du vendeur
(Name, business and address of seller.)

Nom, qualité et adresse du destinataire effectif
(Name, business and address of the true consignee.)

Nom du transitaire à l'arrivée
(Name of forwarding agent in France or Algeria.)

Nombre et nature des colis
(Number and kind of packages.)

Marques et numéros des colis
(Marks and numbers on the packages.)

Description des Marchandises (1). (Description of Goods.)	Poids net. (Net weight (in kilogrammes) for each kind of goods.)	Prix de facture. (Invoice value.)

(Date).....

Signature.....

(1) NOTE.—The description of the goods is to be given in *French* and, wherever possible, the number under which they are classified in the French Customs Tariff should be indicated. If the exporter is not able to describe the goods accurately in French, he should give the description in English on a slip attached to the application.

LICENCE d'importation.

[This space is intended for the use of the French Customs Office, and should be left blank.]

Londres, le
Le Contrôleur des Douanes, Chef de Service.

SUGGESTED FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, the undersigned (Secretary) of the.....Chamber of Commerce, hereby certify that I am satisfied from evidence which has been produced to me by (name, business, and address of applicant) that the following goods specified in the form of application for a French import licence, dated....., namely,

*
are the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.

* [Here insert description of goods, number and nature of packages and marks and numbers thereon, as in form of application.]

Dated this.....day of.....

Seal of the Chamber.

(Signature).....

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION.

Rulings and Decisions.

With reference to the list of goods prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom which appeared as a Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th March, 1917, and to the subsequent issue of Notification No. 12 shown in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd May, 1917, it is notified that the following further Rulings and Decisions (Notification No. 13) respecting the prohibitions have been arrived at by the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W. 1. :—

Interpretations.

P. = Prohibited.

N.P. = Not Prohibited.

G.L. = General Licence.

Description of Article.	Decision.
Abrasive Cloths :—	
Aloxite	G.L.
Garnet	G.L.
Carborundum	G.L.
Emerite	G.L.
Acetone, chlorsulphonic acid	N.P.
Addressograph machine (complete)	N.P.
Air cushions, Japanese, made partly of paper	N.P.
Alimentary pastes :—	
Macaroni	N.P.
Vermicelli	N.P.
Soup pastes	N.P.
Alumen of chrome	N.P.
Aluminium flake	N.P.
Amyl acetate	N.P.
Angelica root	N.P.
Antimony regulus	N.P.
Apple grater machines	N.P.
Apple or cider press, machines	N.P.
Apple paring and coring machines (power driven)	P.
Ardolite	N.P.
Arkansas powder (for polishing)	N.P.
Arsenate of lead	N.P.
Atomisers for asthma remedy	P.
Baby powder. (Toilet preparations)	P.
Bag, definition of (a receptacle usually self-closing, of a pliable or semi-rigid character, made of any material)	
Balata, raw	N.P.
Baling or strapping machines (hand power)	P.
Ball mill, machine, for powder grinding	N.P.
Balsam, Canada	N.P.
Balsam, Copaiba	N.P.
Banana flour	N.P.
Barber's pole, Barker's revolving	P.
Barium hydrate	N.P.
Basket, definition of (a receptacle, open or furnished with a lid, of absolutely rigid character, made of bamboo, cane, chip, grass, reed, rush, osiers or willow)	
Basketware, bamboo lined with silk or satin	P.
Bassine	N.P.
Beads, shell. (Imitation jewellery.)	P.
Beads, wax, Japanese, as imitation pearls. (Imitation jewellery.)	P.
Beans, Tonquin	N.P.
"Beaver" board (building)	N.P.
Beef spleen	N.P.
Bellows and sprayers for powder (hand)	P.
Bells and buzzers for fire alarm telephones. (Electrical accessories and appliances.)	G.L.
Bending machine for chain	P.
Benzyl benzoate	N.P.
Binoculars	N.P.
Blind nuts	P.
Blinds, bamboo. (Bamboo basketware)	P.
Blocking foil, white	N.P.

Restrictions on Importation.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS—continued.

Description of Article.		Decision.
Blowers (power driven) ... ..	...	N.P.
"Bludtan" powder extract. (Chestnut extract) ... ..	...	P.
Blue powder. (Paints and Pigments.) ... ..	...	P.
Bogore ... ..	...	N.P.
Bolts, door ... ..	...	P.
Book writing machines ... ..	...	P.
Boot welt and turn machine, sewing ... ..	...	N.P.
Boro-carbone ... ..	...	N.P.
Boron-copper alloys ... ..	...	N.P.
Bottle-closing device (brass nickelled) ... ..	...	P.
Bracket lamp or bulb holders, nickelled. (Electrical accessories and appliances.) ... ..	...	P.
Braid, brush (cotton and mohair) ... ..	...	P.
Braid, wire ... ..	...	P.
Brass tape ... ..	...	G.L.
Brass, thin rolled, used in making military buttons... ..	...	N.P.
Brazing lamps ... ..	...	P.
Bread crumber machines (hand and power driven) ... ..	...	P.
Breast pumps (rubber and glass) ... ..	...	P.
Bromo acid ... ..	...	N.P.
Broom corn (saggina) ... ..	...	N.P.
Brush braid (cotton and mohair) ... ..	...	P.
Brush holder springs. (Electrical accessories and appliances) ... ..	...	P.
Building board, "Beaver" ... ..	...	N.P.
Building board, "Fiberlic" ... ..	...	N.P.
Burning outfit, "Hauck" (blow lamp) ... ..	...	P.
Burnishers, chain ... ..	...	P.
Busk pieces, horn ... ..	...	P.
Butter colouring liquid ... ..	...	N.P.
Cadmium ... ..	...	P.
Cameos, imitation ... ..	...	P.
Camera, finger print ... ..	...	P.
Camphor, Formosa ... ..	...	N.P.
Cane, split ... ..	...	N.P.
Capsuling machines (power driven) ... ..	...	N.P.
Carbon tetrachloride ... ..	...	N.P.
Card felts ... ..	...	P.
Cardamoms ... ..	...	N.P.
Cascarilla ... ..	...	N.P.
Cases, musical instrument, made of fibre ... ..	...	N.P.
Cases, musical instrument, made partly of leather ... ..	...	P.
Ceiling roses (earthenware). (Electrical accessories and appliances.) ... ..	...	P.
Cellar drainers ... ..	...	P.
Cellulose acetate ... ..	...	N.P.
Cellulose acetate film scrap ... ..	...	P.
Centrifuge machines, laboratory ... ..	...	N.P.
Chains, base metal, for eyeglasses ... ..	...	P.
Chains, brass, gilt ... ..	...	P.
Chalk mixture for dental cream ... ..	...	N.P.
Chargeometers ... ..	...	P.
Charms, animal, composition with collar of base metal. (Imitation jewellery.) ... ..	...	P.
Chart discs, steel ... ..	...	P.
Cheque writing machines, "Protectograph" ... ..	...	N.P.
Cherry laurel ... ..	...	P.
Chestnuts, dried, peeled ... ..	...	P.
Chicory ... ..	...	N.P.
Chillies preserved in oil ... ..	...	N.P.
Chinese wood oil ... ..	...	N.P.
Chromel resistance wire ... ..	...	P.
Cigarette makers, made of cane or bamboo matting ... ..	...	P.
Cinnamon ... ..	...	N.P.
Circular knives ... ..	...	P.
Citron essence ... ..	...	N.P.
Civet (for perfumery) ... ..	...	N.P.
Clips, spring, for bottle caps ... ..	...	P.

*Restrictions on Importation.*RULINGS AND DECISIONS—*continued*

Description of Article.		Decision.
Cocoaoline ... ..	...	N.P.
Coffee grinding machines (hand driven) ... ..	...	P.
Coffee roasting machines (hand driven) ... ..	...	P.
Colluputin ... ..	...	N.P.
Combination tool "Austral" ... ..	...	P.
Compasses, magnetic ... ..	...	N.P.
Congo copal (gum copal) ... ..	...	P.
Controller parts, gas, brass ... ..	...	P.
Copal, Congo (gum copal) ... ..	...	P.
Copal, Manila ... ..	...	P.
Copal varnish, not containing spirit ... ..	...	N.P.
Copper blanks for electric cranes. (Electrical accessories and appli- ances) ... ..	...	P.
Copra ... ..	...	N.P.
Copra meal ... ..	...	N.P.
Cord, sea grass ... ..	...	N.P.
Cork tipping bobbins ... ..	...	N.P.
Corozo meal ... ..	...	N.P.
Corset busk cutting and tipping machine (hand driven) ... ..	...	P.
Cotton haling press machines (power) ... ..	...	N.P.
Cotton rags (not for paper making) ... ..	...	P.
Counters, automatic pocket ... ..	...	N.P.
Counters, tin, automatic machine ... ..	...	N.P.
Crane controllers. (Electrical accessories and appliances) ... ..	...	N.P.
Cream of tartar ... ..	...	N.P.
Cue cutters ... ..	...	P.
Currimeter map measure ... ..	...	N.P.
Cushions, air, Japanese, made partly of paper ... ..	...	N.P.
Cutch cake ... ..	...	N.P.
Cutters, bench, metal (hand driven) ... ..	...	P.
Cutters, cue ... ..	...	P.
Cutters, rod ... ..	...	P.
Cutters, wood (steel), for grooving ... ..	...	P.
Cylinders, for aerated waters, steel ... ..	...	P.
Darts, steel (Toys) ... ..	...	P.
Dental accessories:—		
Gutta percha ... ..	...	G.L.
Rubber cup capsicum suction dental plasters ... ..	...	G.L.
Dinners, fully cooked, containing 25 per cent. of meat ... ..	...	N.P.
Disinfectant, intestinal, "Salol" ... ..	...	N.P.
Distilled waters ... ..	...	P.
Door bolts ... ..	...	P.
Door hangers, sliding ... ..	...	P.
Doublets, i.e. facets of unset precious stones ... ..	...	G.L.
Dove tail bits ... ..	...	P.
Drainers, cellar ... ..	...	P.
Draw plates for wire drawing ... ..	...	P.
Drill sleeves ... ..	...	P.
Dummy bolts ... ..	...	P.
Dusters or polishers, pocket, shoe, cotton wool and canvas ... ..	...	P.
Dyes:—		
Erythrosine ... ..	...	N.P.
Merthyl violet ... ..	...	N.P.
Paraphenylene diamine ... ..	...	N.P.
Ear-phone, complete. (Electrical accessories and appliances) ... ..	...	N.P.
Ebonite containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber ... ..	...	N.P.
Elastic bitumen or "Elaterite" ... ..	...	N.P.
"Elaterite" or elastic bitumen ... ..	...	N.P.
Electrical accessories and appliances:—		
Bells and buzzers for fire alarm telephones ... ..	...	G.L.
Bracket lamp for bulb holders, nickelled ... ..	...	P.
Brush holder springs ... ..	...	P.
Ceiling roses. (Earthenware) ... ..	...	P.
Copper blanks for cranes ... ..	...	P.
Crane controllers ... ..	...	N.P.

Restrictions on Importation.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS—continued

Description of Article.	Decision.
Fuse wire, tested. (Electrical accessories and appliances)	P.
Fustian, cotton (imitation leather)	P.
Gas controller parts, brass	P.
Gauges, Marine	N.P.
Gauges, taper test	P.
Gelatine emulsion, used in making photographic paper	N.P.
Glass cotton	N.P.
Glow covers	P.
Glucose	N.P.
Glycerine substitute (mainly glucose)	N.P.
Glycerophosphates	N.P.
"Glypho" Glycerine substitute. (Levulose, Suchrose, Dextrose.)... ..	N.P.
Grape juice, unfermented and non-alcoholic	N.P.
Graphite paste	N.P.
Grass tape	P.
Grey nails	N.P.
Guides, metal, for textile machines	P.
Guillery testing apparatus	P.
Gum Damar	N.P.
Gummite, and manufactures of	G.L.
Hack saw machine, portable, for rail cutting	P.
Hair dryers, complete. (Electrical accessories and appliances.)	N.P.
Hair nets, hair or silk	N.P.
Hammers, portable, electric. (Electrical accessories and appliances.)	N.P.
Hatters' furs	N.P.
Heddle steel strip	G.L.
Hematine (paste and solid)	N.P.
Hog spleen	N.P.
"Hollow" wire as tubes, other than of copper or brass or brass coated	P.
Hominy grits or pearl hominy	N.P.
Homogenising machines, milk. (Dairy machines.)	N.P.
Hoods, tagal. (Hats and bonnets.)	P.
Hoof hammers	P.
Hoof parers	P.
Hooks or Blake needles, for boot machines	P.
Hooks and needles, embroidery	P.
Hooter signal horns	P.
Horsehair, artificial	N.P.
Horse radish, fresh	N.P.
Hose, flax canvas. (Linen Manufactures.)	P.
Hosiery drying machines (power driven)	N.P.
Hosiery knitting machines	N.P.
Hub bands, iron	P.
Hydrate of alumina	N.P.
Ibirin (spirits)	P.
Indigo	N.P.
Ink, paste	N.P.
Innersoling leather board	P.
Insectifuge (Pyrethum Flower) (insect powder)	N.P.
Integrators	N.P.
Interrupters (Telephone switchboard). (Electrical accessories and appliances.)	N.P.
Iron hook strip	G.L.
Jacks, track	G.L.
Jelly, lubricating, K.Y. for surgeon's use	N.P.
Jewellery:—	
Beads, shell. (Imitation Jewellery.)	P.
Beads, wax, Japanese, as imitation pearls. (Imitation Jewellery.)	P.
Cameos, imitation. (Imitation Jewellery.)	P.
Chains, brass, gilt. (Imitation Jewellery.)	P.
Chains, base-metal, for eyeglasses. (Imitation Jewellery.)	P.
Jointing, rubber composition (Jenkins brand)	N.P.
Journal boxes, tramcar	P.
Kamanga oil	N.P.
"Kapok" life-saving vests	N.P.

*Restrictions on Importation.*RULINGS AND DECISIONS—*continued*

Description of Article.	Decision.
Machines:— <i>continued</i> —	
Starch printing (hand driven)	N.P.
Strapping or baling (hand power)	P.
Tabulating, sorting and key punch	N.P.
Tag marking	N.P.
Textile cutting, automatic (power)	N.P.
Telegraph keyboard perforating	P.
Tin printing, rotary or "Voivin" roto offset press	N.P.
Tubing, for rubber tyres and tubes	N.P.
Typographical numbering	P.
Tyre grooving	P.
Varnishing (power driven)	N.P.
Wire enamelling (power driven)	N.P.
Wire stitching for cardboard and fibre boxes	N.P.
"Writerpress" multigraph printing	N.P.
Mailchute apparatus	P.
Mallets, raw hide	P.
Maltose, made from rice	N.P.
Mandioca root flour	N.P.
Mango slices in brine	N.P.
Mangrove bark	N.P.
Manila copal	P.
Marine glasses, complete	N.P.
Marine lanterns with flashing mechanism	N.P.
Medicinal preparations (<i>bonâ fide</i>) containing sugar	G.L.
Mercury gas	N.P.
Merthyl violet dye	N.P.
Meters, glue	N.P.
Metol	N.P.
Mica tape	N.P.
Mica tubes	N.P.
Milk separator machines or centrifuge	P.
Mimosa bark	N.P.
"Mints" Mulford (preparations of sugar)	P.
"Moellon" (grease for manufacture of boots)	N.P.
Mohair, woollen	P.
Molasses	N.P.
Mouthpieces, vulcanite, for smoking pipes	N.P.
Muerta tubes (fibre), for film-coating machines	N.P.
Muff couplings	P.
Mushroom spawn	N.P.
Musical instrument cases, made of fibre	N.P.
Musical instrument cases, made partly of leather	P.
Myrabolams (palm fruit)	N.P.
Nail rod steel	N.P.
Needles, blake, or hooks, for boot machines	P.
Needles and hooks, embroidery	P.
Needles, latch	G.L.
Nestlé's "Milo" Food, containing no added sugar, but sweetened with condensed milk	N.P.
Nickel chrome ribbons	P.
Nitrate of soda	N.P.
Noils, grey	N.P.
Nozzles for liquid sprayers	P.
"Nujol" white mineral oil for medicinal purposes	N.P.
Nuts, Kola	N.P.
Oils:—	
Bean	N.P.
Chaulmoogra	N.P.
Chinese wood	N.P.
Cod	N.P.
Fish	N.P.
Fish, mixed	N.P.
Fusel	N.P.
Herring	N.P.

Restrictions on Importation.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS—continued		Decision.
Description of Article.		
Oils:—continued—		
Jasmin (Perfumery)	...	P.
Kamanga	...	N.P.
Kernel	...	N.P.
Olive	...	N.P.
Peanut	...	N.P.
Peanut	...	N.P.
Salad	...	N.P.
Sardine	...	N.P.
Shark	...	N.P.
White mineral, for medicinal purposes, "Nujol"	...	N.P.
Oil atomizers	...	N.P.
Oil expeller machines	...	N.P.
Oil reclaimers	...	N.P.
Olive oil	...	N.P.
Opera glasses	...	P.
Orange peel, bitter	...	N.P.
Ostrich feathers for transhipment conveyed to United Kingdom in vessels of any nationality	...	G.L.
Ovens, steam heated	...	N.P.
Oxygraph machines (acetylene) (used in die making and for slotting)	...	N.P.
Ozone generators, complete. (Electrical accessories and appliances.)	...	N.P.
Packing, flax, engine	...	P.
Pads, ebonite or vulcanite, containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber	...	N.P.
Palm kernels	...	N.P.
Palmyra fibre	...	N.P.
Paper, automatic fasteners	...	P.
Paper cutting machines, lever (hand driven)	...	N.P.
Paper tube making machines (power driven)	...	N.P.
Paraphenylenediamine (Dyes)	...	N.P.
Parasols, fans, light shades, bamboo and paper	...	P.
"Paxolin" insulating material	...	N.P.
Peanut butter or paste	...	N.P.
Pearl hominy or hominy grits	...	N.P.
Pearl spoons	...	N.P.
Pedal operating wheels	...	P.
Pen arms, steel	...	P.
Pencils, lead, with metal protectors, complete	...	N.P.
Pencils, lead, with rubber tip	...	N.P.
Penholders, vulcanite	...	N.P.
Pen points, steel	...	P.
Pepper	...	N.P.
Perfumed spirit	...	P.
Peroly. (Bate, for tanning.)	...	N.P.
Persian berries	...	N.P.
Petroleum jelly, vaseline	...	N.P.
Phosphor bronze sheets, cut to size	...	P.
Photometer	...	N.P.
Phthalic anhydride	...	N.P.
Pills (medicinal)	...	N.P.
Pinking and slotting machine (hand driven)	...	P.
Pitch, petroleum	...	N.P.
Pitch, vegetable	...	N.P.
Pituitary glands of animals	...	N.P.
Plaits, tagal	...	N.P.
Planimeters	...	N.P.
Platinum lustre, liquid	...	N.P.
Polishers or dusters, pocket, shoe, cotton wool and canvas	...	P.
Potassium bromide	...	N.P.
Powder, baby. (Toilet preparations.)	...	N.P.
Powder, Blue	...	P.
Powder, foot. (Fastep.)	...	P.
Presses, high embossing, machine	...	N.P.
Press machine, automatic, for gramophone records	...	N.P.
Protoxide of sodium	...	N.P.

*Restrictions on Importation.*RULINGS AND DECISIONS—*continued*

Description of Article.	Decision.
Pulley blocks, Yale, triplex	P.
Pumps, breast (rubber and glass)	P.
Pyrethum flower, "Insectifuge" (insect powder)	N.P.
Pyrometers	N.P.
Quartz, fine and rough	P.
Rabbit pelt, used for glue making... ..	N.P.
"Raylux" (Chemical decolorizer)	N.P.
Red gum accroides or yacca gum	N.P.
Refrigerating machine. (Electric power.)	N.P.
Rennet, dry, and extract of	G.L.
Returned Empties:—	
The General Licence covering "Returned Empties" is applicable to returned empties of the following type:—	
Bags.	
Barrels.	
Baskets.	
Biscuit empties.	
Bobbins.	
Bottles in cases or crates.	
Boxes (collapsible or otherwise).	
Cans.	
Carboys.	
Cases.	
Casks.	
Crates.	
Cylinders.	
Drums.	
Fish packages.	
Frames, cloth.	
Jars.	
Paper shields.	
Rings, wrought iron (used as Tube protectors).	
Rollers.	
Sacks.	
Skips.	
Spools.	
Rhatany root (for medicinal purposes)	N.P.
Ribbon, metal or brass	P.
Ribbons, nickel chrome	P.
Road grading machines (horse drawn)	N.P.
Rock crystal	N.P.
Rod cutters	P.
Rods, packing, or tools, steel	P.
Rods, steel, screw	P.
Rosin	N.P.
Rubber, reclaimed	P.
Rubber scrap or waste	P.
Rubber tyre cutting or slitting machine (power driven)	N.P.
Rules, slide	G.L.
Rye, spurred	N.P.
Salad oil	N.P.
Salicylic acid	N.P.
Salmon paste	P.
"Salol" (intestinal disinfectant)	N.P.
Saucepan cleaner. (Fibre bristles)	P.
Scarf pin protectors, brass	P.
Screw stock square, steel	P.
Screws, thumb, iron or steel	P.
Sea grass cord	N.P.
Seigle ergote	N.P.
Selenium metal	P.
Shears, bench, metal	P.
Signowriters, signature stamping machine (hand driven)	P.
Simple syrup	P.
Slide rules	G.L.

Restrictions on Importation.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS—continued

Description of Article.	Decision.
Sliding door hangers	P.
Soap drying machines (power driven)	N.P.
Soap, hand cleanser, of pumice, "Snap"	P.
Sockets, steel, for iron wire rope	P.
Socks, cork	N.P.
Soda ash	N.P.
Sodium selenite	P.
Soldering flux	N.P.
Soup extract, vegetable	N.P.
Soya cake (for cattle feeding)	N.P.
Spacing collars	P.
Spaghetti with tomato sauce	N.P.
Spanish earth	N.P.
Spectacle cases (cardboard and metal)	P.
"Spiralite" advertising device. (Electrical accessories and appliances)...	P.
Spirit, neutral	P.
"Spon Tem" powder paste	N.P.
Spoons, pearl	N.P.
Sprayers and bellows for powder (hand)	P.
Spraying apparatus. (Electrical accessories and appliances)	P.
Stampings, fancy metal, for photo frames	P.
Starch, potato and sweet potato	N.P.
Starch printing machines (hand driven)	N.P.
Starters. (Electrical accessories and appliances)	N.P.
Steel strip, heddle	G.L.
Stencil plates, phosphor bronze	P.
Sterilizing apparatus for surgical instruments	P.
Stilettoes, embroidery	P.
Stopples and necks, brass, for water bottles	P.
Strainers for liquid sprayers	P.
Strapping or baling machines (hand power)	P.
Strings, made of Japanese grass, for musical instruments	G.L.
Strip, iron hook	G.L.
Succory root	N.P.
Sugar syrup, cane, as molasses	N.P.
Sulphate of alumina	N.P.
Sumac, dried leaves for tanning	N.P.
Surgical appliances:—	
"Albees" bone operative set	N.P.
Tungsten target X-ray tubes	N.P.
Syrens, complete with motor. (Electrical accessories and appliances)	N.P.
Syringes, medical, of all kinds	G.L.
Syrup, cane sugar, as molasses	N.P.
Syrup, simple	P.
Tables, fracture and orthopedic	P.
Tabulating, sorting and key punch machine	N.P.
Tagal hoods	P.
Tagal plaits	N.P.
Tag marking machines	N.P.
Talc	N.P.
Tally registers, automatic	N.P.
Tangle-foot (Insecticide)	N.P.
Tanks, melting	P.
Tape, brass	G.L.
Tape, grass	P.
Tape, mica	N.P.
Tape, Okonite rubber, insulating	P.
Tape, vegetable, or bast	P.
Tar, vegetable	N.P.
Telegraph keyboard perforating machine	P.
Telephone switchboards and parts	G.L.
Tetrachloride of titanium (liquid)	N.P.
Textile cutting machines, automatic (power)	N.P.
"Thaletts" (chocolate laxative sweets)	P.
"Thiol" tar product	N.P.

Restrictions on Importation.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS—continued	
Description of Article.	Decision.
Thread, copper tinsel	P.
Thumb screws, iron or steel	P.
Timber, all arriving as deck cargo from U.S.A. and Canada	G.L.
Tinder lighters, composition	N.P.
Tin printing machines, rotary or "Voivin" roto offset press	N.P.
Tomatoes, fresh, from France	G.L.
Tonquin beans	N.P.
Tool, "Austral" combination	P.
Tools or rods, packing (steel)	P.
Tramcar journal boxes	P.
Transformer testing sets. (Electrical accessories and appliances)	N.P.
Transformers. (Electrical accessories and appliances)	N.P.
Tricycles, children's. (Toys)	P.
Trucks or under carriages for tramcars	N.P.
Tubes, mica	N.P.
Tubes, muarta (fibre), for film-coating machines	N.P.
Tubing machines for rubber tyres and tubes	N.P.
Tungsten	N.P.
Turbine distance separators	P.
Turneric	N.P.
Typographical numbering machines	P.
Tyre grooving machines (hand)	P.
Umbrellas, complete	N.P.
Unions, white metal	P.
Vapo-cresolene	N.P.
Varnish, copal, not containing spirit	N.P.
Varnishing machines (power driven)	N.P.
Vaseline, petroleum jelly	N.P.
Vegetable tape, or bast	P.
Viterol	N.P.
Vulcanite, containing less than 50 per cent. of rubber	N.P.
Vulcanite mouthpieces for smoking pipes	N.P.
Watch-winding buttons (base metal and silver)	P.
Waterproof cloth	N.P.
Wax, "Kromoid," for tanners	N.P.
Wax, paraffin	N.P.
Weasands. (Bladders, casings and sausage skins.)	P.
Whalebone	N.P.
Wheels, pedal operating	P.
Wine, non-alcoholic	P.
Wire, chromel resistance	P.
Wire, enamelling machine (power driven)	N.P.
Wire, fuse, tested. (Electrical accessories and appliances.)	P.
Wire, "Hollow," as tubes, other than of brass or copper, or brass-coated	P.
Wire, steel, coppered and flattened	G.L.
Wire stitching machines for cardboard and fibre boxes	N.P.
Witch hazel	N.P.
Wood cutters, steel, for grooving	P.
Wool cloth	P.
"Writerpress" multigraph printing machine	N.P.
Yacca gum, or red gum accroides	N.P.
Zinc powder	N.P.
Zinc strip	P.
Zirconia	N.P.

* * * * *

A list of amendments of Rulings and Decisions contained in the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th March, 1917, and in the Notification No. 12 published in the "Journal" of 3rd May, together with an alphabetical list of the Articles contained in the above notifications which are classified as Hardware, will be published in next week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the official "Trade Gazette" of Petrograd of July 27th/August 9th states that, on the initiative of the Provisional Government, the Ministry of Commerce has submitted proposals for the reduction of the Customs duty, during the war, on all books and publications (except parallel dictionaries) printed abroad in the Russian language (point 3 of Tariff section 178) to 6 roubles 60 copecks per pound.

[Note.—Before the war the Customs duty was 17 roubles per pound. In 1915 it was raised to 18 roubles 70 copecks.] (C. 13,888.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires to the effect that the Argentine Budget Bill for 1918, which is now before the Legislature, contains a clause which provides that the Argentine Tariff Valuations shall be increased by 10 per cent. in respect of goods which, under the Customs Laws, have to pay duty on their weight plus that of the immediate wrappings and packings, in cases where such goods are imported into the Republic without such internal wrappings and packings.

(C. 13,987.)

The Board of Trade are also informed, through the same channel, that the Argentine Budget Bill referred to in the preceding notice provides that the valuations assigned to *boots and shoes* (paragraphs 425 to 432 of the official Valuation Tariff) for the purpose of assessing Customs duty shall be increased by 100 per cent.

[Note.—The valuations assigned to boots and shoes in the present Valuation Tariff are as follows:—

									<i>Pesos.</i>
425.	Boots (<i>botas</i>) for men	...	...	...	...	...	Doz.	50	
426.	" (<i>botines</i>) "	...	...	...	...	...	"	25	
427.	Shoes for men	...	...	...	...	...	"	20	
428.	Boots for women	...	...	...	...	...	"	22	
429.	Shoes "	...	...	...	...	...	"	18	
430.	Boots for children	...	...	...	...	...	"	11	
431.	Shoes "	...	...	...	...	...	"	7	
432.	Boots and shoes for infants	...	...	...	...	...	"	6.]	

(C. 14,072.)

Peso = 4s.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM (Isle of Man).

In virtue of the "Isle of Man (Customs) Act, 1917," Customs duties are leviable on tobacco imported into the Isle of Man at the same rates as those applicable to imports of tobacco into Great Britain and Ireland, viz., for the period from the 3rd May to the 16th July, 1917, at the rates shown in the notice on page 301 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th May ("new duties"), and for the period from the 16th July, 1917, to the 1st August, 1918, at the rates shown in the notice on page 199 of the issue of the "Journal" for the 26th July, 1917.

The same Act also provides that Customs duty on tea removed from or imported into the Isle of Man, on and from the 1st August, 1917, until the 1st August, 1918, is to be levied at the rate of 8d. per lb. (C. 13,818.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Customs Memorandum No. 2080 B., dated 29th May, 1917, which contains copy of an Order-in-Council of the 21st May relating to the exportation of certain articles from Canada to Switzerland.

The Order-in-Council above referred to states that the articles specified in the Schedule attached thereto are prohibited to be exported to any destination in Switzerland, unless the articles are consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique, and unless a permit for the export has been granted under the authority of the Minister of Customs.

The Order-in-Council of the 28th January, 1916, containing a similar list of prohibited exports to Switzerland is revoked by the present Order-in-Council. (C. 14,124.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of the 7th June contains copy of By-Law No. 366, dated 1st June, 1917, which has been issued by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, and which provides for the admission of the undermentioned articles at the rate of duty provided for "machine tools and parts," which are recognised as such under Departmental By-Laws, viz.:—

For metal working—
Drill making and sharpening machines, pneumatic, for mining drills.

The duty payable on the importation of "machine tools and parts," when so recognised by the Department of Trade and Customs, is as follows:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff	...	...	Free.
" General Tariff	...	...	10 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
			(C. 13,598.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 407-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 23rd August, giving particulars of a Circular L.O. 9, issued from the London Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, relative to the prohibition of the importation of certain specified articles into the Commonwealth, the Board of Trade have now received from the High Commissioner copy of a further Circular L.O. 10, notifying that the term "in transit" in the above-mentioned notice is considered by the Commonwealth Government to apply to goods despatched to Australia on or before the 10th August by the manufacturer or supplier, including goods so despatched from inland towns. In the original notice it is stated that goods "in transit" to Australia are not affected by the prohibition.

**Definition of words
"in transit" as
applied to certain
Prohibited Imports.**

NIGERIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of the "Liquor Ordinance 1917" (No. 28 of 1917), dated 5th July, 1917, which regulates the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor in Nigeria. It is provided *inter alia* in the Ordinance that nothing therein shall apply to "native liquor,"

which is defined as fermented liquor usually made by natives in or about Nigeria. For the purpose of the Ordinance, Nigeria is divided into:—

- (i) Prohibited areas—areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence, and in which the sale of spirits to, and the possession of spirits by prohibited natives is prohibited;
- (ii) Licensed areas—areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence;
- (iii) Restricted areas—areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold by a non-native or native foreigner except under a licence, and in which the sale of liquor by natives may be restricted by by-laws made by a Native Authority.

"Intoxicating liquor" or "liquor" is defined as any liquid, which, if used as a beverage, may have an intoxicating effect, and includes wines, beer, and spirits, but does not include native liquor.

Intoxicating liquor may not be introduced into a prohibited area (Sec. 10). Provision is made, however, in Sec. 11 for the introduction of intoxicating liquor other than trade spirits, either with or without a permit, by persons specifically mentioned. Except as provided in this Section, no intoxicating liquor may be conveyed into a prohibited area on any vessel.

The possession of "trade spirits" in a prohibited area is prohibited, and the sale of liquor in a prohibited or licensed area, except under a licence, is also prohibited. "Trade spirits" are defined as spirits imported for sale to natives, and not generally consumed by Europeans. (C. 14,074.)

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Swedish Royal Decree (No. 487), dated the 6th July, which exempts from Customs duty, as from the 26th July until the end of the present year, potato drying machines and potato boiling apparatus, including fans, ventilators and fittings for such machines and apparatus, as also control weighing machines for the examination of potatoes.

**Duty-free Admission
of Potato Drying
Machines, etc.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN—continued.

The importer in Sweden will, at the time of Customs clearance, be required to furnish a declaration in writing that the articles to be imported free of duty are intended mainly to be used: the potato drying machines or boiling apparatus in the preparation of potatoes; the fans, ventilators or fittings as accessories of potato drying machines or boiling apparatus used for the said purpose; and the control weighing machines in the examination of potatoes. (C. 13,900.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the exportation of *flower bulbs* from the Netherlands has been prohibited as from the 30th August, and that the exportation of *cigars, cigarettes and other manufactured tobacco products, of beechnut oil, and of dry and prepared paints* has been prohibited as from 1st September.

(C. 13,895; C. 14,069.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Copenhagen to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Denmark has recently been prohibited, viz. :—

Nettles and nettle stalks;

Tobacco in all forms, raw or manufactured;

Wines, spirituous liquors, and spirits.

(C. 14,068.)

DENMARK (Faroe Islands).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation of *fish oil and whale oil* from the Faroe Islands has been prohibited by an Order of the Governor. (C. 13,934.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 24th August and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 26th August, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from France of *cider, in casks or bottles*.

Exceptions from this prohibition may, however, be made under conditions to be laid down by the Minister of Finance. (C. 13,948.)

FRENCH COLONIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Presidential Decree, dated the 23rd August, and of a Ministerial Decree, dated the 27th August, both of which were published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 28th August, the effect of which is to impose on the exportation of certain articles from the French Colonies and Protectorates

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRENCH COLONIES—*continued.*

(other than Tunis and Morocco), to destinations other than France and French Colonies and Protectorates, restrictions similar to those imposed on the exportation of such articles from *France* by the Presidential and Ministerial Decrees dated the 1st June (see the notice at page 60, of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th June). It may be noted, however, that "papers (documents) representing money" are *not* included in the list of goods added to the prohibited export list of French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) by the Presidential Decree of the 23rd August. (C. 13,949.)

A Presidential Decree, dated the 17th August and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 22nd August, prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from the French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco) of *agricultural machines, motors therefor and detached parts thereof*, to all destinations other than France and the French Colonies and Protectorates. (D.C.I. 41,941.)

TUNIS.

With reference to the notice at page 243 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd August, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Beylical Decree of the 31st July, published in the "Journal Officiel Tunisien" of the 11th August, in virtue of which no goods produced in or coming from foreign countries may be imported into Tunis (except under licence) as from the 15th August, otherwise than in the case of "temporary importation," transshipment and transit operations, and goods in respect of which a general relaxation of the prohibition of importation has been decreed. Consignments of goods which arrive in Tunis, and for which the necessary authorisation has not been obtained, are liable to re-exportation.

The provisions of the Decree are not to apply to goods which are proved to have been despatched direct to Tunis prior to the date of publication of the Decree (11th August).

[NOTE.—The Decree referred to above imposes on the importation of goods into Tunis restrictions similar to those imposed on the importation of goods into *France* by the Ministerial Decree of the 8th July—noted at page 143 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th July.] (C. 13,736.)

MEXICO.

With reference to the notice at page 361 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th August respecting a Mexican Decree which exempted certain classes of cotton tissues, and also ginned cotton, from Customs duty on importation into Mexico, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of the Decree in question. The Decree provides that the period of duty-free admission is to extend until the 31st December, 1917. (C. 13,994.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is prepared, on application, to furnish available information regarding British cargo steamship services trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world. Applicants for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world may also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

SEIZURE OF CARGOES OF SUSPECTED ENEMY ORIGIN.

The Third Supplement, dated 10th September, to the "London Gazette" of 7th September comprises a list of goods which have been seized by the directions of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, under the Customs Laws, as being of suspected enemy origin. The particulars given in respect of each item are: Name of the vessel carrying goods, and its date of arrival; numbers of parcels; description of contents; persons purporting to be consignors; and addressees.

Copies of the Supplement may be obtained, price 4½d. each, post free, as indicated in the footnote on p. 602.

PRIZE CARGOES CONDEMNED TO BE SOLD BY PRIZE COURTS.

From time to time sales are announced of prize cargoes condemned by the Prize Courts to be sold by public auction or tender. Such sales are advertised in the daily Press and trade papers; but firms wishing to be supplied with detailed catalogues of the sales of any specific goods should advise Messrs. Churchill & Sim, 29, Clements Lane, London, E.C. 4, the brokers to the Admiralty Marshal. (D.C.I. 41,896.)

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE BRITISH PRIZE COURTS OVERSEA.

Malta.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is in receipt of copies of the official transcripts of proceedings and of a judgment given and orders made in the Prize Court of Malta in respect of the sailing vessel "Ayios Nicolaos" and cargo *ex* same; and of the steamships "Kawak," "Kalymnos," and "Erymanthos" and cargo *ex* the last mentioned vessel, and also of part cargo *ex* the ss. "Athinai."

The copies of the transcripts referred to may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 33,539.)

Nova Scotia.

The Colonial Office notifies that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in respect of the vessel "Svithiod," and two bags of raw rubber laden therein. Appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest as soon as possible.

Shipping and Transport.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Attention is called to Regulations, dated 27th August, which have been made by the Board of Trade under Section 17 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, as to the accommodation for steerage passengers. These new Regulations are in substitution for the Regulations made by the Board on 6th September, 1907, and are to come into force on 1st January next.

The Regulations deal with the construction of decks, berths, hospitals, baths and wash places, water-closets, light and ventilation, etc.

Copies of the Regulations, which are included in the series of "Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917," may be obtained as indicated in the footnote on p. 602, the reference number being 917, and the price 1d. each (post free 1½d.).

The following notices appear in the section devoted to "Government Notices affecting Trade":—

Shipments to Archangel.

Transmission of Shipping Documents.

Importation of Timber from Canada and the United States.

CANADA.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada has forwarded an extract from a recent issue of the "Montreal Gazette" to the effect that an association, known as the Canadian

Marine Underwriters' Association Formed.

Board of Marine Underwriters, has been organised as a branch of the Montreal Board of Trade (Chamber of Commerce). The special aim of the association will be to secure beneficial interchange of views upon, and consideration of, matters pertaining to the general conduct of marine insurance. (D.C.I. 41,453.)

AUSTRALIA.

According to a Report on transport and communications in Australia

Extent of Railways and Tramways in 1915-16.

(Bulletin No. 10), recently published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, there were 20,738 miles of Government railways, and 1,149 miles of private railways, open for general traffic in Australia, in the year ended 30th June, 1916. There were also about 1,019 miles of private railways open for special purposes.

The gauges adopted for the various railways in Australia are as follows; the figures in brackets show the mileage of each gauge:—2 ft. 0 in. (308); 2 ft. 6 in. (122); 3 ft. 6 in. (12,315); 4 ft. 8½ in. (5,120); and 5 ft. 3 in. (5,041).

There were 3,688 locomotives employed on the Government railways and 125 on the private lines in 1915-16.

On 30th June, 1916, there were approximately 406 miles of electric tramway lines in Australia of the following gauges:—75 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, 326 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, and 5 miles of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge; there were also 102 miles of tramways using steam as motive power, 46 miles of tramways operated by cables, and 60 miles worked by horses.

SPAIN.

H.M. Ambassador in Spain has forwarded, under date 21st August, a

Cadiz Free Port Privileges: Concession Granted.

copy of a Royal Order, signed by the Spanish Director-General of Customs, conferring on the Sociedad Credito y Docks of Barcelona, the free port privileges at the port of Cadiz for a period of forty years. The text of the Order (in Spanish) may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

[A notice appeared on page 733 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March last describing recent shipping developments at Cadiz and the use of the Free Zone at that port.] (D.C.I. 11,869.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports, under date 7th August, that three vessels were launched at Toronto during the preceding week, one of which was a cargo vessel of 4,300 tons, the largest yet built in Toronto yards. This vessel is 261 feet long, 43 feet in beam, and 28 feet 2 inches in moulded depth, and is equipped with triple engines of 1,400 h.p. The other two vessels will form part of a fleet of six, which are being constructed for the Canadian Government for fisheries protection work. They are 140 feet in length, 23 feet 6 inches in beam, and 13 feet 6 inches in moulded depth. They are to be equipped with compound surface condensing engines of 500 h.p., and Howden water-tube boilers with down draught and working at 180 lb. steam pressure. They are said to be the first vessels constructed in Canada fitted with boilers of this type. (D.C.I. 41,307.)

PORTUGAL (Angola).

According to a Report to his Government by the United States Consul-General at Cape Town, which appears in "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 30th July, Angola coal deposits offer excellent possibilities for the production of oil and oil products, although the coal itself is of no great utility as fuel.

The coal is said to be found in large quantities at Quilungo, which is only 90 miles from the port of Loanda and about seven miles from Zenze railway station, to which it is to be connected by rail in the near future. The coal is very easy to mine, being accessible by means of adits to the mountains, and it is now being worked to supply a Government contract. The contract coal is used for fuel, but the product in its raw state is said to be too bituminous for this purpose. It has much more valuable products, which a chemist has been extracting from it by means of a small still.

It has been found that the coal, after having been in the still, resolves into 31 per cent. of crude oil, and 56 per cent. of coke, which is a satisfactory fuel for engine boilers. The oil has been submitted to various refining processes, and samples have been obtained in the form of good benzine suitable for cleaning delicate materials, petrol for fuel for motor engines, paraffin suitable for illumination or for fuel, lubricating oil suitable for delicate machinery, a thicker lubricating oil for use on engines worked by steam, and vaseline.

A company for the exploitation of the mines, it is stated, has already been formed, and the capital fully subscribed.

SWEDEN.

According to the "Stockholms Dagblad" of 29th July, the Swedish Grain Storage Commissioners for Warehousing and Cold Storage have requested the Government to allot 3,675,000 kronor (out of the recent Parliamentary grant of 8,000,000 kronor) for the building and equipment of twelve grain storages in different parts of the country.

18 kronor = £1 (per rate.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 6th September, 1917, was 55,975
Cotton Statistics. (including 917 bales British West African), and the number imported during the thirty-six weeks ended 6th September, 1917, was 1,889,281 (including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 12,895 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African). There were 500 bales of cotton exported during the week ended 6th September, 1917; the number of bales exported during the thirty-six weeks ended 6th September was 168,016.

For further details see p. 604.

CHINA.

The following particulars relative to the cotton spinning and weaving industry, cotton cultivation, and the silk market in Shanghai in 1916 are taken from a Report on the trade of the Central Ports of China in that year which has recently been issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs:—

From the point of view of Shanghai cotton spinning and weaving mill owners, representing perhaps the most important of local industries, the year was the most unsatisfactory one for over a decade. A factor that worked to the detriment of this industry was the abnormal and constant appreciation of silver, which enabled Indian and Japanese competitors to keep prices at a comparatively low level, in spite of the unusual advance in American and Indian cottons. A further unsatisfactory feature was the dearth of Chinese cotton, which was due to the generally poor output of the 1915 crop. The year closed, however, with a much healthier outlook, there being a brisk demand for both cloth and yarn, and during the last three months mill owners were able to work at a satisfactory profit, owing to good crops of cotton having been gathered in the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghai.

It is stated, however, that the quality and staple of the local cotton is showing signs of deterioration, though the 1916 crop was a good one, and this state of affairs is attributed to the gradual degeneration of the seed, which was originally introduced from America. The watering evil is reported to be again rife, in spite of the efforts of the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association to discourage this practice.

During the year the Cotton Testing House conducted some interesting experiments on the two experimental cotton farms started in 1915, and now regularly supported by its funds. Samples of the best varieties of American, Egyptian, and Sea Island seed were obtained and planted, together with seed of native stock, and the results showed that, doubtless owing to climatic reasons, the native varieties thrived much better than the imported varieties. But until the Chinese cultivator can be induced to adopt modern and more scientific methods there is little hope that the cotton-growing industry in China will take the place that it deserves. The principal faults that appear to characterise the methods of Chinese growers at present are: (1) ineffectual weeding; (2) injudicious interplanting of other crops; (3) lack of proper fertilisation; and (4) defective drainage.

The condition of the Shanghai silk market during the year was disappointing. The steady demand for silk in the manufacture of war material, and the increased consumption of the commodity in the United States, at first led local dealers to believe that they would always find a market for their silk, notwithstanding its high price; but the rise in exchange, as well as a very active native consumption, discouraged foreign buyers to a great extent, and a general and marked decline was shown in the export and re-export figures.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the
Corn Prices. Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 8th
 September, 1917, were as follows:—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	71s.	6d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	59s.	3d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	46s.	7d.

For further particulars see p. 604.

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has forwarded, under date 19th July, a copy of a Report on the Cost and Selling Prices of Sugar in Canada, comprised in the General Report which is being prepared for the Ministry of Labour by the Commission appointed by the Dominion Government to enquire into various questions affecting the cost of living.

The Report states that the quantity of sugar refined in Canada during 1916 aggregated 345,039 tons (of 2,000 lb.) and was of the value of 47,473,114 dols. The output in each of the three preceding years amounted to 303,233 tons, 332,512 tons, and 319,752 tons, respectively.

There are six refining companies in the Dominion, and these control eight refineries which are situated at Wallaceburg, Ontario; Kitchener, Ontario; Chatham, Ontario; Montreal, Quebec (two); St. John, New Brunswick; Halifax, Nova Scotia; and Vancouver, British Columbia. Five of the companies refine imported raw cane sugar exclusively; the remaining company refines both cane and beet sugar. The last-mentioned concern was established mainly for the purpose of manufacturing beet sugar, but, during 1916, of a total output of 101,000,000 lb. from the company's three refineries only 19,000,000 lb. were from beet sugar. It is stated that in Canada beet sugar can be produced ordinarily at a cheaper rate than cane sugar.

Until 1916 the production of Canadian refineries was absorbed by home consumption. Favourable conditions prevailing during that year, however, enabled the refiners to export 26,000 tons (of 2,240 lb.) overseas, and up to May, 1917, arrangements had been made for further exports of 35,000 tons of sugar.

The capacity of the Canadian refineries is very much in excess of the demand for sugar for home consumption. Their output represents only about 60 per cent. of their capacity during any one year. The refineries could certainly produce annually some 400,000,000 lb. of sugar in excess of their present output. The advantage to them of an export trade at satisfactory prices is thus apparent, but, the Report states, it is impossible for Canadian refiners to compete for the United Kingdom market, except when extraordinary conditions prevail. (D.C.I. 39,535.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has forwarded, under date 14th June, a series of articles, which recently appeared in the "New Zealand Herald" (Auckland), regarding present conditions and future prospects in the Bay of Plenty district in the North Island. These articles seek to show that the agricultural and industrial development of this fertile district of over 3,000,000 acres would greatly gain by the construction of the East Coast Main Trunk Railway, which is planned to connect Auckland with Gisborne and Napier. The articles, seven in number, are by a special commissioner of the "Herald," who travelled much in this district; he dwells more particularly on the

Prospects of Fruit Industry in the Bay of Plenty District.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

prospects of intensive farming on the Rangitaiki Plains, and the fruit-growing potentialities of the hinterland of Tauranga, the chief town on the Bay. The orange, lemon, apple, pear, peach, plum, fig, and grape are said to flourish in the latter district.

The above-mentioned articles may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 39,086.)

PORTUGAL.

The following notes on the cork industry of Portugal have been received from H.M. Minister at Lisbon:—

Cork Production and Manufacture. Among cork producing countries Portugal occupies the first place. This is shown by the fact that out of an annual world production of cork of between 1,300,000 and 1,500,000 metric quintaux, Portugal produces about half.

The cork-oak is found chiefly to the south of the Tagus, in the districts of Evora, Beja, Portalegre, Grandola, and in the whole of the Province of Algarve, notably in the south and south-eastern slopes of the mountains of Monchique and Alportel. In the north of Portugal, in the Provinces of Traz-os-Montes and Beira Alta, cork-oaks are also to be found covering an area of about 500,000 acres.

In 1916 there were in Portugal 127 factories engaged in the manufacture of cork articles, of which 76 were in Lisbon and 20 at Faro. In the greater part of these factories cork is only prepared in slabs or squares. The labour is nearly everywhere manual and the existing machinery, with rare exceptions, is primitive. Before the war the principal importers of cork from Portugal were the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States.

Metric quintal = 220·5 lb.

(D.C.I. 39,238)

PARAGUAY.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Asuncion reports, under date 18th June, that a concession for the erection of a freezing establishment in Paraguay has been applied for on behalf of an American company, and that this has been granted by the Paraguayan Congress.

Ranching and Meat Freezing Concession granted to an American Firm. The concession, which is for 25 years, is not of an exclusive character. The concessionaire company is exempted from the payment of import and export duties, as well as from local taxation. Within three years the company must invest in the undertaking the sum of £50,000, and undertake to have a refrigerating establishment completed within five years. The plant will be adequate for the slaughter of 500 animals a day.

The company, adds H.M. Chargé d'Affaires, appears to have satisfied itself as to the soundness of the cattle industry in Paraguay. It proposes to invest £500,000 in plant and £600,000 in cattle, grazing lands, two cold storage steamers, four cattle steamers, the improvement of stocks and pastures, etc. The company has acquired a site at San Antonio, on the River Paraguay, a few miles below the capital, and the machinery is reported to be ready for shipment from the United States. The same company, or financial group, is said to have bought the properties of another American company owning about 900 square miles of land in the Chaco, with headquarters at a spot known as Puerto Pinazco. The property, upon which there are some thousands of cattle, is said to be more or less rich in quebracho.

(D.C.I. 39,608)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders (Deceased Debtors' Estates) gazetted in England and Wales during the month and eight months ended August, 1917, will be found on p. 605. *

Bankruptcy Statistics.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following information relative to the paper and paper pulp industries in British India is taken from a Report on the work of the Forest Department in India by the Assistant Inspector General of Forests:—

Paper and Paper Pulp Industries.

In India the manufacture of paper is a well established if not a large industry, and is carried on side by side with the paper-pulp industry. This state of affairs is due to the difficulty of preparing either mechanical or chemical wood-pulp in India, as suitable species of timber, although available, cannot at present be extracted at sufficiently cheap rates. To overcome this difficulty Indian paper makers have had to resort to importing wood-pulp, which is expensive, and to preparing their own material from grass and waste products, thus combining the art of paper making with that of preparing pulp from indigenous raw materials.

The largest paper mills in India belong to a company which operates two mills, one at Titaghur and the other at Kankinara, with a combined output of over 15,000 tons of paper per annum. The next most important mill is situated at Raneeganj, some 120 miles from Calcutta, and has an annual output of 6,700 tons. The third largest mill is at Lucknow, and has an output of 2,500 tons per annum. There is also a mill near Poona, which has a capacity of a little over 1,000 tons per annum.

The present demand for paper in India is supplied by the mills mentioned above, by imports, and to a small extent by hand-made paper prepared locally. Of the total demand, the Indian paper mills produce in normal times about 25,000 tons; but during the war the output has risen to nearly 30,000 tons, owing to the difficulty and high cost of importing paper. The imports of paper and pasteboards into India in 1914-15, exclusive of notepaper and envelopes, amounted to 51,390 tons. The normal demand for paper in India may therefore be put at about 75,000 tons per annum, of which India supplies about one-third.

In 1912-13, India imported no less than 13,250 tons of paper pulp, while in 1914-15 the amount imported fell to 4,630 tons, owing to the increase in price, and to shipping difficulties. In spite of this, however, the output of paper from Indian mills increased in 1914-15 by at least 5,000 tons, a fact strongly indicating the possibilities of expanding the pulp output in India, even when the difficulties of obtaining supplies of chemicals are abnormal.

The most important material used in India at the present time for the production of pulp is sabai, bhabar or bail grass; the other materials used for the manufacture of paper are rags of poor quality, hemp, jute, gunny bags, waste paper, and old ropes. Since the war began limited quantities of munj grass have been used.

In India owing to the large number of species of wood and the generally mixed character of the forests, only one or two timbers are available for the manufacture of paper pulp. The chief of these are the Himalayan spruce and the silver fir.

Large quantities of bamboos and grasses are available in certain localities of British India, and experiments in the manufacture of paper-pulp from these have given very favourable results.

The elephant grasses found in certain localities of India afford material nearly as promising for the manufacture of pulp as that yielded by bamboos. The possible output of these grasses is very large, and the cost of extraction is moderate. Experiments on a commercial scale made with certain of these grasses are stated to have given good results.

Miscellaneous.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

The enormous available supplies of bamboos and elephant grasses, says the writer of the Report, could, therefore, be utilised for the manufacture of the 50,000 tons of paper and pasteboards which India now imports annually. It is true that neither bamboo nor grass pulp could be made to meet all requirements, since certain classes of paper cannot be made from these raw materials; nevertheless, looking to the figures of cost of manufacturing bamboo and elephant grass pulps, there is no doubt that a large proportion of Indian requirements could be met from this class of pulp. Again, the commercial prosperity and the diffusion of education in India justify the belief that the requirements for paper will rapidly increase in the near future. Moreover, everything points to the future possibility of exporting pulp from India, but to the East rather than to the West.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Official Gazette" of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, dated 6th July, publishes a tariff of the charges for and the conditions of supplying electric light and energy, which has been framed by the Municipal Council of Port Elizabeth. These regulations repeal the regulations issued on 8th February, 1913. *See Note † following.*

Tariff for Supply of Electric Light and Power at Port Elizabeth.

The same issue of the "Gazette" publishes drainage regulations which have been framed by the Queenstown Municipality. **Drainage Regulations for Queenstown.** The regulations provide, *inter alia*, that only pipes which are of glazed stoneware, or of iron, enamelled, lined with lead, or protected by a bituminous composition or other suitable and approved material, may be used; other regulations relate to the kinds of cast iron and stoneware drains, jointing pipes, concrete bedding, traps, junctions and bends, waste pipes, soil pipes, etc., which may be used. *See Note † following.*

Note †.—The issue of the "Gazette" referred to may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 42,290.)

GERMANY.

The "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" recently published a review of German activities in technical matters in the field of war economics, in which it is stated that systematic investigations into the properties of pit coal, have been carried on by the "Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Kohlenforschung," and have yielded important industrial results. The treatment of coal with liquid sulphurous acid at ordinary temperatures has produced viscous, golden-yellow mineral oils, the amount produced being 5 kilograms per metric ton. A process has also been elaborated by which through heating naphthalene under pressure, in the presence of aluminium chloride, an oil is produced which can be used for illuminating purposes in the same manner as petroleum. Finally, by treating with ozone, it has been found possible to alter the carbon compounds in coal to compounds soluble in water, the chemical importance of which cannot at present be estimated.

The utilisation of lignite has been greatly extended. In the first place it is being used extensively as a fuel in the industrial establishments which have recently sprung up in the Central German lignite fields, especially in the neighbourhood of Bitterfeld and Halle a/S, where the German air-nitrate factories are situated. A process has been discovered by which nearly twice the usual amount of ozokerite can be obtained from lignite, and the gas is being more extensively used for heating and smelting purposes.

In the field of the exploitation of nitrates directly from air a new process has been discovered, which works with quadruple air velocity through the

Miscellaneous.

GERMANY—*continued.*

reaction space and produces a result about 80 per cent. higher than could be obtained before.

In the metal industry further progress has been made with the production of substitutes for copper, brass, and bronze, especial mention being made of the different zinc and lead alloys, and of the increasing importance of aluminium.

Recently there have been new developments in ore smelting. With copper schists the metallurgical possibility of going as low as 0.7 per cent. has been shown, whereas formerly the average lower limit was 2.5 per cent. Operations have been commenced upon large deposits of sandstone containing white lead. Successful experiments have been made in obtaining aluminium from clay, which will, it is claimed, make Germany independent of foreign bauxite in future. With nickel ores the workable limit has been reduced from 2.5 to 1.5 per cent. A process has also been discovered for obtaining nickel and cobalt from pit waters containing these substances.

In the German rubber industry the situation is said to have been eased by the progress made in rubber regeneration, and by the substitution of mechanical spring wheels for pneumatic tyres. The idea of exploiting German caoutchouc plants has been given up.

Nettles have become more and more important as a source of fibre. The uses to which paper textiles are put are also constantly increasing, and qualities are being produced which are durable and will even stand washing.

ITALY.

H.M. Embassy at Rome has forwarded a translation of a Decree, dated 15th July, 1917, and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 3rd August, regulating the production and distribution of paper in Italy. This Decree, which took effect on the date of its publication, provides, *inter alia*, that the production and distribution of paper shall be

**Control of
Production and
Consumption of
Paper.**

put under the control of the Ministry, of Industry, Commerce and Labour, and that the Commission instituted by the Decree of 3rd October, 1916, in connection with that Ministry, shall assume the name of Central Commission of Paper. The Ministry, with the approval of this Commission, may, among other things (a) fix the quantity and types of paper for newspapers and paper for Public Administrations which the different factories shall furnish; (b) fix the prices of paper for newspapers and for Public Administrations, and eventually the maximum prices for the sale of paper to the public; (c) requisition and operate paper factories either entirely or in part; and (d) fix the number of pages of newspapers, reviews, and other periodical publications, and, in general, issue regulations for ensuring economy in the consumption of paper in Italy. (D.C.I. 12,987.)

H.M. Embassy at Rome has also forwarded a translation of a Decree, dated 4th August, 1917, and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 11th August, fixing, as from the latter date, the sale price of matches to the public.

**Sale Price of
Matches fixed.**

(D.C.I. 42,557.)

The full text of the translations of the above-mentioned Decrees may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of August, 1917, have been published, and may be purchased* at a cost of 9d. per copy (post free 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1916 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 6s. (post free 6s. 6d.). This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1912-1916, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal articles consigned from and to specified countries. The second volume will contain particulars of the imports from the various countries returned for consumption, details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The "Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 3d.) is published by the Ministry of Labour about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the August issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in July; Industrial Unrest: Reports of Commission of Enquiry; Extension of the Employment of Women; Employment in Germany, Holland, Sweden, and Canada; Course of the Retail Prices of Food in the United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Sweden, and Vienna; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

A Supplement included in this issue contains a number of Rules and Orders made under the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and the Munitions of War (Amendment) Acts, 1915 and 1916.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917.

Price of each 1d. (post free 1½d.).

No. 917. *Regulations made by the Board of Trade as to the Accommodation for Steerage Passengers on Emigrant Ships.*

Orders by the Ministry of Food:—

No. 822. *The Winter Oats and Rye (Restriction) Order, 1917.*

No. 824. *The Jam (Prices) Order, 1917.*

No. 896. *The 1917 Crop (Restriction) Order, 1917.*

No. 903. *The Meat (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.*

No. 910. *The Bacon, Ham and Lard (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.*

No. 911. *The Cheese (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.*

No. 915. *The Sea Fishing (Ireland) Order, 1917.*

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following Report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 925. *Zanzibar, 1916. Price 1d. (post free 1½d.).*

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2., and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and which are available for inspection at the Offices of the Department, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, etc. Markets in Brazil: Price Quotations.

"*Diario Oficial*" (Rio de Janeiro), 29th June.

(1) Wheat, Jute, Cotton, and Rice Trades in British India in 1916-17.

(2) Sample Grain Market established at Fort William, Canada.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 30th July.

Rubber Production in the Cameroons.

"*La Presse Coloniale*" (Paris), 29th August.

Forestry in Mysore.

"*Pioneer Mail*" (Allahabad), 23rd June.

Mining, Metals and Machinery

Public Trials of Agricultural Machinery in France.

"*Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale*" (Paris), May-June.

(1) Growth of Talc Industry in Vermont, U.S.A.

(2) Copper Smelting at Santa Lucia, Peru.
"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 7th July.

Utilisation of Vanadium in Steel Making.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 19th July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Changes in Silk Manufacture in the United States.

"*Informazioni Seriche*" (Rome), 20th August.

Shipping and Transport.

Shipping Trade of Hong Kong in 1916.

"*Hong Kong Weekly Press*," 1st June.

Railway Construction in Morocco.

"*La Presse Coloniale*" (Paris), 29th August.

Growth of Japanese Shipping Industry.

"*Hong Kong Weekly Press*," 9th June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

British Honduras: Trade in 1916.

Supplement to "Commerce Reports," (Washington), 28th July.

United States: Review of State of Trade.

"*Bradstreets*" (New York), 18th August.

Germany: Formation of Combine of Chemical Companies

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 30th July.

Miscellaneous.

Shoemaking Industry at Mazatlan, Mexico.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 3rd August.

Book Trade in France: Foreign Competition.

"*Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale*" (Paris), May-June.

Paper-Making Industry in South-Western France.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 31st July.

Research Work in Rubber Manufacture at the F.M.S. Department of Agriculture.

"*The Straits Budget*" (Singapore), 8th June.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—Report on Indo-Russian Trade.

Canada—

Department of Mines: Geology of Graham Island, British Columbia.

Department of Agriculture: Bulletin No. 2, Modern Methods of Packing Apples.

China—Maritime Customs: Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for 1916, Part II., Vol. II., Yangtse Ports.

United States of America—

Department of the Interior: Bureau of Mines—Properties, Laboratory Methods of Testing, and Practical Specifications of Motor Gasoline.

Federal Trade Commission: Report on the News-Print Paper Industry.

Department of Labour: Industrial Efficiency and Fatigue in British Munition Factories.

Department of Agriculture: Farmers' Bulletins—dealing with Sweet Clover: 797,

Growing the Crop; 820, Utilization; 836, Harvesting and Threshing the Seed Crop.

National Museum: Report on the Progress and Condition of the United States National Museum for 1915-16.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 36 weeks ended 6th September, 1917 :—

	Week ended 6th Sept., 1917.	36 Weeks ended 6th Sept., 1917.	Week ended 6th Sept., 1917.	36 Weeks ended 6th Sept., 1917.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	44,353	1,418,654	—	38,373
Brazilian	665	17,260	—	—
East Indian	9,232	84,971	—	6,680
Egyptian	—	273,106	500	120,242
Miscellaneous	1,725*	90,290†	—	2,721
Total	55,975	1,899,281	500	168,016

* Including 917 bales British West African.

† Including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 12,895 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 8th September, 1917, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

			Average Price.		
			Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 8th September, 1917	...	...	71 6	59 3	46 7
Corresponding Week in—					
1910	...	...	30 11	24 3	16 6
1911	...	...	32 0	29 0	18 5
1912	...	...	33 5	29 0	20 5
1913	...	...	31 9	31 5	18 0
1914	...	...	37 10	29 11	23 11
1915	...	...	43 0	37 11	26 8
1916	...	...	59 3	51 7	31 1

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial Bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders (Deceased Debtors' Estates) gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the periods indicated :—

	August.		Eight months ended August.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
Total gazetted	No. 109	No. 61	No. 1,135	No. 811
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :—				
Agents, commission and general	1	—	16	5
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	3	1	13	6
Bakers	8	2	47	50
Bicycle and tricycle dealers and manufacturers	—	—	9	3
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c.	1	—	8	6
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	1	2	16	11
Builders	1	1	40	23
Butchers and meat salesmen	5	4	30	18
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	—	2	10	4
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	—	—	7	3
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	—	1	6	14
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	—	—	6	4
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	3	—	14	3
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	2	1	17	12
Colliers, miners, &c.	3	—	11	10
Confectioners and pastry cooks	1	1	11	9
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	—	1	11	7
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	—	1	6	11
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	1	2	24	16
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	—	2	21	22
Electricians and electrical engineers	—	—	3	1
Engineers and founders	2	1	10	8
Farmers and graziers	2	5	38	42
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	2	1	22	12
Furniture dealers and makers	1	—	9	4
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	—	—	9	7
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	3	—	17	22
Grocers	4	1	71	40
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	—	1	9	3
Merchants, general	2	—	8	5
Millers	1	—	4	1
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	1	—	11	6
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	1	—	7	3
Provision merchants	1	1	5	5
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	5	1	55	36
Tailors	6	2	34	19
Tobacconists, &c.	1	—	18	8
Travellers, commercial, &c.	—	—	10	1

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade:—

- Argentina** ... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires.
(Agent in London—Mr. J. Ballantyne, River Plate House, 13, South Place, E.C. 2.)
- Belgium** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
- Brazil**... ... British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil, Rua da Quitanda, No. 143, Rio de Janeiro.
British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo, 26 Rua 15 de Novembro, São Paulo.
- China**... ... British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.
British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.
British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.
Changsha Chamber of Commerce, Changsha.
Chefoo Chamber of Commerce, Chefoo.
Foochow Chamber of Commerce, Foochow.
Mukden British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate-General, Mukden.
Newchwang British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate, Newchwang.
Swatow Chamber of Commerce, Swatow.
Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.
Peking British Chamber of Commerce, Culty Chambers, Peking.
- Egypt** ... British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.
(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C. 2.)
- France** ... British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 6, Rue Halévy, Paris, IXème.
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)
British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
- Italy** British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa (with Sample Show Rooms for British goods).
Branches—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome.
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- Morocco** ... British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier.
- Persia**... ... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire.
British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
- Persian Gulf**... Basrah British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Eastern Bank, Basrah.
- Portugal** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Gordon, Lisbon.
Branches—39, Rua do Choupelo, Vila Nova de Gaia, Oporto.
81, Rua dos Netos, Funchal, Madeira.
- Roumania** ... Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States—*See* under Russia.
- Russia** ... Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, Petrograd.
Branch—Kondratenko St., No. 17-19, Odessa.
Agency in Kiev.
Roumanian Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, c/o the Anglo-Russian Commission, 15, Fontanka, Petrograd.
- Spain** British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona.
Branch—Avenida Conde Peñalver (Gran Via), 20, Madrid.
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- Tunis** British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
- Uruguay** ... British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincon, 506, Montevideo.

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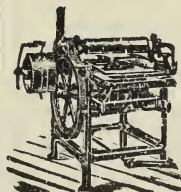
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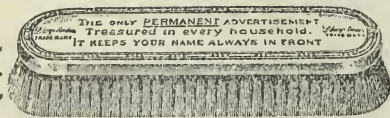
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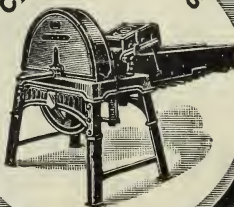
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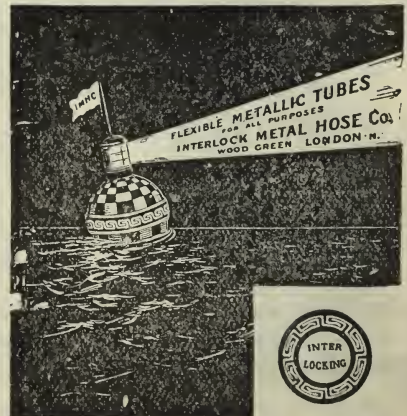
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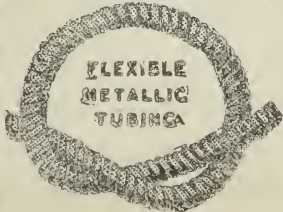
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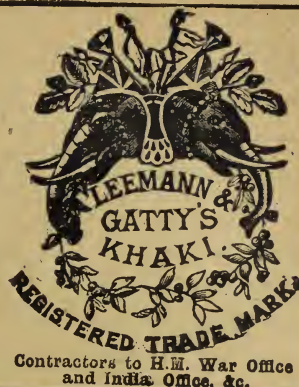
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The
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Journal

Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

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Sealed Tenders for Clothing required for 1918 will be received up to the 30th September instant.

Forms of Tender may be obtained and Samples of each article seen, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., at the County Constabulary Office, Mold, where Tenders for Police Clothing are to be addressed "Tender for Clothing."

The Samples and Tender must bear a distinctive mark or number, to be referred to in the written Tender, and all Samples with the name by which the person tendering can be identified, otherwise than by their Tender, will be rejected.

The lowest or any other Tender not necessarily accepted.

J. IVOR DAVIES,
Chief Constable.

Mold,
5th September, 1917.

ROMFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To Granite, etc., Merchants.

The Romford Urban District Council are desirous of obtaining Tenders for the Supply of such quantities as they may require, but not exceeding 1,700 tons, of Granite, broken to 1½ inch cube.

Tenders, marked "Tender for Granite," must be delivered to me, with Samples of the materials quoted for, not later than the 24th September, 1917.

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CONTRACTS.

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CHARLES T. KING,
Clerk to the Council.

Romford,
8th September, 1917.

CROYDON UNION.

Contracts for Provisions, etc.

The Guardians give notice that they will, on Tuesday, the 25th September, 1917, consider sealed Tenders for Supplies as follows:—

For the services of a Chimney Sweep
(Six Months).

For the Supply of Ale and Porter,
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Groceries, Margarine, Meat, Ex-
tracts, Sausages, Sugar, Tea and
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Earthenware, Haberdashery and
Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Ironmongery,
Linen and Woollen Drapery,
Paint and Painters' Materials, Soap,
Tallow-chandlery, Tobacco, Uni-
forms and Upholstery (Six Months);
and Official Books and Forms
(Twelve Months).

Tenders must be on printed forms, to be obtained at the Union Offices, and the same, duly filled up, accompanied by Samples, where required, must be addressed to the Guardians and sent to the Union Offices by or before 5 p.m. on Monday, the 24th September, 1917, properly sealed and endorsed "Tender for—," and postage and carriage free, or they will be rejected.

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Persons having any demand against the Board of Guardians are requested to send in their accounts to the Clerk immediately after each quarter day, as the time allowed for the payment of the same is limited.

By Order,
HARRY LIST,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Union Offices,
Mayday Road, Thorton Heath,
Surrey,
5th September, 1917.

**CARNARVONSHIRE
CONSTABULARY.**

Tenders are invited for the supply of Police Clothing for the above Force for the year 1918.

Patterns of Articles of Clothing can be seen and Tender Forms obtained upon application at the Chief Constable's Office, Carnarvon.

Sealed Tenders are to be forwarded to the undersigned, marked "Tenders for Clothing," on or before the 10th October 1917.

JOHN GRIFFITH,
Chief Constable of Carnarvonshire.
Chief Constable's Office,
Carnarvor,

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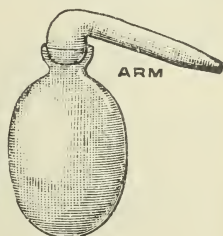
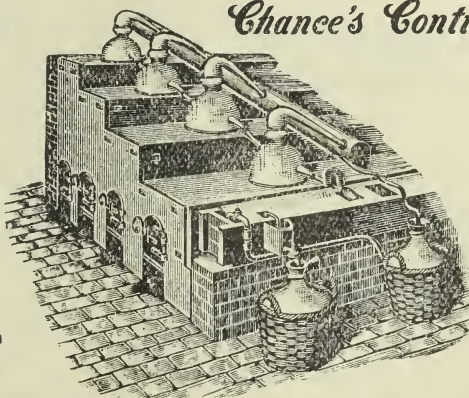
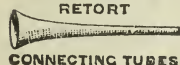
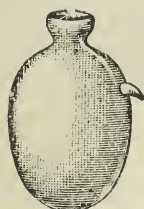
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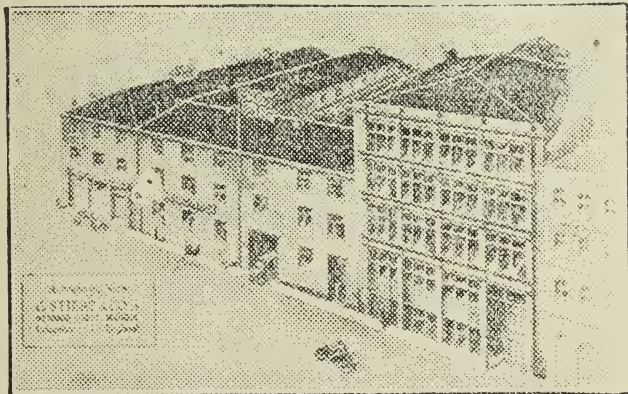
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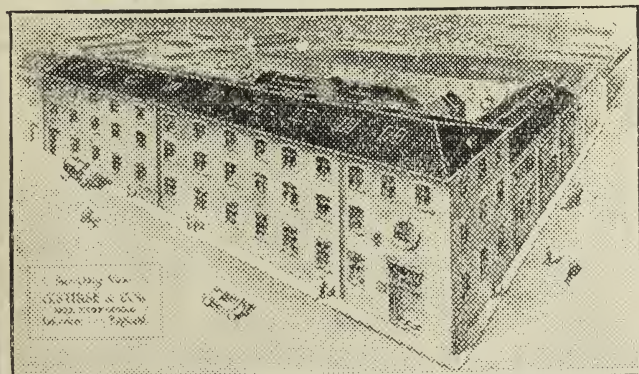


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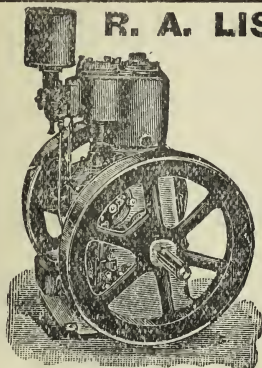
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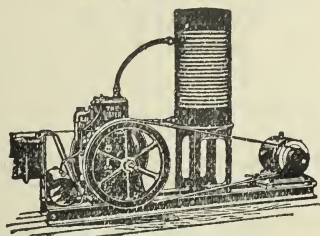
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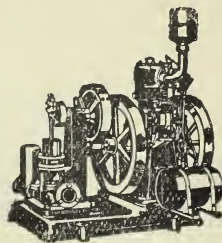
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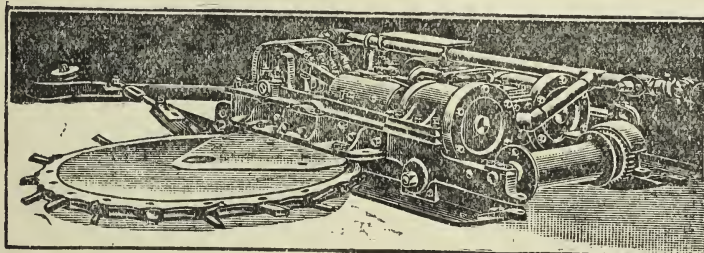


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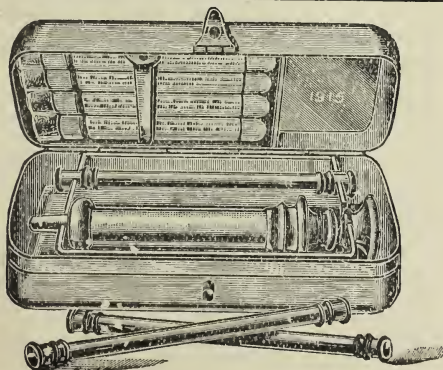
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Board of Trade Journal.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

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THE Board of Trade Journal.

(Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.)

Vol. XCVIII.]

September 20, 1917.

[No. 1,086

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

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The objects and work of the Department are described on p. 662.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS FOR BRITISH GOODS.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence invites applications from manufacturers and exporters of British goods who are desirous of extending their trade. Such applications should *specify the countries for which information is desired*, and indicate—

- (a) The precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and
- (b) The particular points in regard to which he especially wants to be informed.

Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries *more precise*, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. If they desire to do an export trade it would be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in countries abroad, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation.

Applicants for information as to openings abroad may apply direct to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, the Board of Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, but it is generally desirable that they should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, because by the adoption of this course much delay may be avoided in those cases in which the Department is already in possession of the required information.

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Since the outbreak of war many new industries have been established in the United Kingdom, and goods which formerly had to be obtained from abroad are now being manufactured at home. The Department of Commercial Intelligence desires to make its record of such new industries as complete as possible, in order to satisfy enquiries for new sources of supplies which are frequently received. Manufacturers are invited, therefore, to inform the Department of new industries, or new developments of existing industries, established in this country.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles; British manufacturers or producers of these articles now in a position to supply are invited to make application for the names of the enquirers:—

- .Buckle frames, metal or cardboard.
- Ceric stones.
- Electric-driven floor-polishing machines.
- Wire lever collar studs.

* * * * *

Government Contracts: War Office.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is notified that tenders are invited by the War Office for the supply of *bread and flour; milk; bacon, butter and cheese, etc.; fruit and vegetables; potatoes; groceries; and fish*; for the use of the Duke of York's Royal Military School at Hutton (near Brentwood) during a period not exceeding six months from 1st October, 1917. Tenders, made out on the proper form, are to be delivered at Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, by 10 a.m. on 24th September.

Applications for forms of tender and conditions of contract, and any enquiries as to the method of delivery, approximate quantities, etc., should be addressed to the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Hutton, near Brentwood.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for British goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—see the Notes on pp. 717-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." *In any case of doubt or difficulty concerning the various regulations, information may be obtained, either by letter or on personal application, from the Department of Commercial Intelligence.*

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Winnipeg (Mr. W. J. Healy) reports

Textiles; Towels; that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with
Blankets; United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the
Underwear; Hosiery; following goods, with a view to obtaining agencies
Handkerchiefs, etc. for trade *after the war:—A good line of flannelettes and cotton piece goods (not fancies), linens, towels, blankets, cashmere hosiery, underwear, and handkerchiefs and kindred lines.* The firm considers that the present is a propitious time for British manufacturers to effect arrangements for Canadian agencies, and desires to make connections at as early a date as possible in order to have all details settled and to be in a position to do business as soon as manufacturers are able to forward samples and to undertake to give definite deliveries. Such business would be conducted on a strictly commission basis, the firm paying all selling expenses.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of being represented in Canada, may obtain the name

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (330) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 43,084.)

* * * * *

The following enquiry has been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, whence further information may be obtained :—

A Toronto firm desires the addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of
Phonographs. *phonographs.* (D.C.I. 37,667.)

NEW ZEALAND.

Materials and Accessories for Marine Salt Works. See notice on p. 647.

EGYPT.

A firm of commission agents at Cairo desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *hosiery* and *brushes*, in which, it is stated, there is a very important business to be done in that city.

The same firm also wishes to communicate with United Kingdom firms desirous of extending their trade in Egypt. The firm is prepared to conduct business on the terms of cash against documents for goods shipped, or cash on delivery in the case of goods sent by parcel post.

General Commission Business. United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of doing business in Egypt may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (331) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 44,046.)

RUSSIA.

A British merchant firm established at Petrograd, Moscow, Kharkov, and Samara, and represented at other important trading centres in Russia, desires to make arrangements for the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and suppliers of the following goods, with a view to business as soon as conditions permit. The goods referred to are: *Men's, women's and children's ready-made clothing and worsted and woollen fabrics.*

This firm states that it deals in high-class goods only, and requires samples, catalogues and printed matter immediately for the purpose of negotiating business. Its terms are exclusively cash against documents in London. (Reference No. 332.) See Note † following. (D.C.I. 40,407.)

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. A. Cooke) reports that an engineer at Ekaterinodar, who proposes, *after the war*, to open an office and depôt for the sale of *agricultural machinery, including tractors, threshers, portable engines, and mowers*, desires to receive *catalogues, placards, illustrations, photographs for lectures and for lantern slide advertisements* from United Kingdom electrical and engineering firms and works manufacturing *electrical goods, motor cars, and machinery for agricultural purposes, flour mills, and oil mills.* (Reference No. 333.) See Note † following. (D.C.I. 43,937.)

Electrical Goods; Motor Cars; Machinery. *Catalogues, etc., wanted.* Note.†—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of preparing for business in Russia when more normal conditions prevail, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted.

Openings for British Trade.

DENMARK.

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that a firm in that city intends to inaugurate a commission business there, and desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following goods, with a view to obtaining agencies therefor:—*Cotton yarn, thread, canvas, jute bags, and rope and twine; flexible wire, wire rope, wire netting, electric cable, brass, copper, bolts and nuts; earthenware, chinaware, and window glass; and paints.*

It is the purpose of the firm to deal in British goods only, replacing German goods where these are still prominent, and to establish a sample exhibition if desirable. After the war the firm intends to expand the business so as to cover Scandinavia and eventually Russia. [In the case of such of the goods as firms may not be able to deliver at present (*see Notice to Exporters on p. 608*), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now, with a view to trade when circumstances permit.]

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in Copenhagen, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (334) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 43,557.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General in Paris (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

An agent in Paris who travels throughout France wishes to represent in that country United Kingdom manufacturers of **Materials for Men's Clothing; Flannels; Piece Goods; Furs.** *materials for men's clothing, plain and printed flannels, cotton piece goods, and furs.* Prior to the war the enquirer, it is stated, was established as a furrier in Paris. (Reference No. 335.) *See Note † following.* (D.C.I. 43,735.)

A firm of wholesale merchants in Paris desires to represent United Kingdom firms, in the north of France and in the Belgian frontier region, for the sale of **Files; Belts; Rubber; Asbestos; Grindstones; Anvils; Pulleys and Parts, etc.** *files, belts, rubber, asbestos, grindstones, anvils, transmission pulleys and parts, etc.*

The firm states that it does not wish to act in the capacity of agents, but, as wholesale merchants, would like to obtain sole selling rights in the territory referred to on behalf of firms manufacturing the above-mentioned goods. (Reference No. 336.) *See Note † following.* (D.C.I. 43,945.)

NOTE †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in France, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 608), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

SWITZERLAND.

According to a report to his Government by the United States Consul at Berne, published in a recent issue of "Commerce Reports" (Washington), Swiss peasants have paid increased attention to the use of agricultural machinery, especially motor ploughs, since the war. The principal drawback to the introduction of modern agricultural machinery into Switzerland is that few farmers cultivate more than a small area; but recently the larger peasant associations have shown an interest in such

Openings for British Trade.

SWITZERLAND—continued.

machinery, and they might act as purchasers of machines, renting them to farmers.

A trial with motor ploughs was first undertaken in Switzerland last March, on sugar beet lands, and, it is stated, the results were favourable.

The use of tractors for road making and excavating is receiving attention, but the market will always be small. The requirements of Switzerland in this connection have been met entirely by domestic and German manufactures in the past. The present time, however, is propitious for preparing for the introduction of such machinery, if it is possible to obtain the co-operation of an energetic local agent in the work. Literature and catalogues are necessary.

[In reading the foregoing regard should be had to existing restrictions on exports from the United Kingdom—see Notice to Exporters on p. 608.]

PORTUGAL.

H.M. Consul at Oporto (Mr. H. Grant) reports that a firm in that city desires to receive *catalogues, etc.* (which should be in the Portuguese language, and preferably with weights, etc., in the metric system), from United Kingdom manufacturers of *iron and steel goods, metal ware, and machinery*, with a view to preparing for trade after the war.

This firm does not desire to carry stocks, but to obtain orders on commission from catalogues, etc.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of doing business in Oporto, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. In making application the reference number (337) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 42,870.)

TUNIS.

H.M. Consul-General at Tunis (Mr. E. J. L. Berkley, C.B.) reports that an importer and exporter established in Tunis, Sousse, and Sfax, who is now opening a further office in Algiers, desires to establish relations as general merchant with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of *cotton goods (Manchester goods), hardware, aniline dyes, confectionery, and all British products for alimentary purposes.*

The enquirer is also a merchant on his own account dealing in esparto grass, olive oil, wool and, generally, all Tunisian products, and he desires to get into communication with United Kingdom importers of these goods.

The same enquirer further desires to represent in Tunis a British marine insurance company. He formerly represented a large German marine insurance business, but wishes now to represent a British business.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods referred to, produce importers, and marine insurance companies, desirous of being represented in Tunis, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (338) should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 608), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

(D.C.I. 43,054.)

Openings for British Trade.

CUBA.

H.M. Minister at Havana has forwarded a copy of an official publication regarding an international competition of plans and designs for the erection of an equestrian statue in bronze, on a pedestal of marble and granite, to the memory of Major-General Maximo Gomez, a Cuban national hero.

Plans will be received at the "Escuela de Artes y Oficios," Havana, up to noon on 31st March, 1918. *Foreign competitors must appoint a representative at Havana to receive and deliver their projects to the Commission appointed to examine them at the address mentioned.*

The statue is to be finished by 20th May, 1919, when the official unveiling of the memorial will take place. A credit of 200,000 pesos has been authorised by the Cuban Government for the execution of the work, while a further credit of 17,000 pesos has been set aside for distribution as prizes in respect of the three best designs submitted.

The above-mentioned publication, which is in Spanish and contains full details regarding the competition, a biography of Major-General Gomez, and numerous photographs for the guidance of competitors, may be consulted at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 41,574.)

Peso = 4s. 1½d. (par rate).

BRAZIL.

The Acting British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. F. E. Drummond Hay, M.V.O.) writes that a Brazilian firm in that city carrying on a general commission import and export business wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers, merchants and exporters, or any other commercial concern, desirous of doing business in Brazil. The firm has an office in London where further particulars may be obtained by firms and persons interested.

United Kingdom manufacturers, and merchants and exporters dealing in U.K. goods, may obtain the name and the London and Rio de Janeiro addresses of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (339) should be quoted.

(D.C.I. 43,856.)

CONTRACTS RECENTLY AWARDED.

NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the notice on p. 491 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th September, H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) calls attention to the issues of the official "New Zealand Gazette" of 12th and 19th July which contain further lists of successful tenderers, together with the *accepted* contract prices, for the supply of certain stores required by the Dominion Government during the year ending 30th June, 1918. The stores referred to include the following classes of goods:—

Bricks, drain pipes, etc.; builders' and general ironmongery; iron and steel; cement, lime, plaster, etc.; chemicals, etc.; disinfectants; leather goods, belting, and hose; metals and metal manufactures; oils and spirits; paints, colours, etc.; plumbers' and engineers' supplies and lighting materials; and ships' chandlery and tools.

The issues of the "Gazette" referred to may be consulted by British manufacturers and exporters at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 43,107; 43,121.)

EXHIBITIONS.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

An Exhibition of samples of goods of enemy manufacture, including many recent additions, is now being held in the new Sample Rooms of the Department of Commercial Intelligence (5th Floor), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Exhibition is open to British manufacturers and exporters of British goods every week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The samples, which number approximately 3,000, are of considerable variety, and are labelled with prices (where available), and the name of the country in which the goods are sold. Certain of the samples represent recent designs from enemy sources, and should be of interest to British manufacturers desirous of obtaining information respecting the new styles of goods at present being manufactured in enemy countries.

The markets represented by the samples are as follows:—United Kingdom, British India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa (South, East and North), Russia, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, France, Portugal, Italy, United States of America, Central and South America, Siam, China, and other Far Eastern markets.

A general list of the samples on exhibition appeared on p. 325 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th August.

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OTHER SAMPLES ON VIEW.

Attention is also called to the undermentioned samples which are on view in the Enquiry Room of the Department:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Locks and Door Handles sold in Uruguayan and other South American Markets.	6th Sept., 1917	490
Paper manufactured from Henequen Plant in Mexico ...	6th " "	401
Beans (various) from Brazil	23rd Aug., "	492
Mat Bags from China	2nd " "	421
Dyes and Dyed Materials from Corea	12th July, "	535
Zirkite (Zirconia) Ore from Brazil	21st June, "	664
Dye and Dyed Material from Argentina	21st " "	666
Malva Fibre from Cuba	14th " "	610
Illipe Nuts from Dutch West Borneo	12th April, "	86
Diatomaceous Earth from Spain	29th March, "	834

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CATALOGUES.

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German and Austrian methods of advertising, the Board of Trade have collected over 8,000 specimen catalogues of German and Austrian origin, and these may be inspected at the British Industries Fair Office, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

A new index has been prepared, in which the catalogues are classified both as regards articles of manufacture and names of manufacturers, thus rendering identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter. Copies of this index may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, British Industries Fair Office, as above.

Exhibitions.

THE LEIPZIG AUTUMN FAIR.

According to the "Berliner Tageblatt" of 28th August and the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 30th August, the Leipzig Autumn Fair was very successful, and with a view to increasing the importance of the Fair, it is intended to include textiles, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, carpets, furniture, and machine tools at future Fairs.

The reason alleged for the success of the Fair is the dearth of commodities both within and without Germany. This great demand on the one hand, and the increasing limitation of manufacture on the other, will, it is said, make it impossible for German factories to satisfy their customers. As for articles of luxury, their manufacture in Germany has practically ceased. One cause of the curtailment of manufacture in Germany is stated to be the reduced coal supply, which has been particularly felt by the *pottery* industry. Most of the manufacturers in this branch of industry, it is added, possess sufficient raw materials to enable them to set their works going to the fullest capacity after the war. In the *toy* industry it was expected that the demand would exceed the supply, more especially in the case of dolls, despite the fact that the quantity of goods was about equal to the average for the Autumn Fair. In the *glass* section there was a large demand for *glass cooking utensils* and *apparatus for preserving*.

One result of the constantly increasing shortage of materials, of labour, and of accessories needed for working machinery in Germany was that many leading firms did not exhibit at the Fair, though the publicity activities of the Fair Office succeeded in attracting many new firms. Another result was the numerous exhibits of substitutes. Certain goods, *e.g.*, those made of *aluminium*, *copper*, *brass*, and *rubber*, several kinds of *leather goods*, and many *textiles*, were not exhibited at all.

The *paper* section exhibited many substitute commodities, especially substitutes for *textiles*. There were on show *table-cloths*, *serviettes*, *shirts*, *hat-ribbons* and *petticoats*, in all of which paper was the principal constituent material. *Imitation leather* made of paper was also on view.

Special mention is made of the productions of the German pottery industry, particularly artistic vases, which have replaced French, Belgian, and British products in Germany.

High prices, it is said, had little influence on business at the Fair, though the increases ranged from 30 per cent. in woodenware to 100 per cent. and more in porcelain. Buyers were willing to pay whatever was asked if only they could obtain goods.

The "Leipziger Volkszeitung" casts some doubt on the alleged success of the Fair, and states that the aspect of the streets while the Fair was on could not be compared with that in peace times; there were not so many people nor so many advertisements, and most of the exhibits were substitutes, and not a few were substitutes for substitutes. The exhibition stalls for *aluminium*, *textiles*, and *rubber* were closed, to say nothing of many others. The volume of business, says this publication, could hardly be estimated by an outsider, but there were many complaints as to the shortage of goods and high prices.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

STATUTORY LIST* OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED.

Amending Order.

An Order of Council, dated 14th September, further amends the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, by the addition thereto, removal therefrom and variation therein of certain names, as set forth in the following Schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

Additions to List.

† ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

Boiso, Manuel, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Compania Pastoril y Comercial Harteneck, Limitada (in liquidation),
 Calle Peru 375, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Harteneck, Limitada, Compania Pastoril y Comercial (in liquidation),
 Calle Peru 375, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Lanza & Denis, Montevideo, Uruguay. (No connection with Lanza &
 Company, Calle Andes 1470/72, Montevideo, Uruguay.)
 Löhr & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1164, Buenos Aires, Argentina;
 & Ciudadela 1414, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Müller, A. H., Calle Alsina 430-434, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Weitbrecht, Adolfo, Calle Sarmiento 335 and Calle Moreno 655, Buenos
 Aires, Argentina.

BOLIVIA.

Mattis, Juan, Calle Bolivar 101, Potosi.

BRAZIL.

Argos Industrial, Jundiahy.
 Bertholdo, Silva & Company, Rua Florencio de Abreu 59, Sao Paulo.
 Pegas, Fructuoso, Rua Marechal Floriano 232, Rio Grande, Rio Grande
 do Sul.
 Rebechi, R., & Company, Santos.
 Schmidt & Andréas, Cuyabá.
 Witte, Paulo, Edificio do Jornal do Brazil, Avenida Rio Branco 110, Rio
 de Janeiro.
 Woermke & Linau, Rua Voluntarios da Patria 113, Porto Alegre.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Davidson Hermanos, Ahuschapan, Sonsonate, Santa Ana, & San Salvador,
 Salvador.
 Dieseldorff & Company, Coban, Guatemala.
 Goldtree, Liebes & Company, Sonsonate, Santa Ana, & San Salvador,
 Salvador.
 Koper & Bornholt, Quezaltenango & Guatemala City, Guatemala.
 Koper, Federico, & Company, Guatemala.
 Laeisz & Company, Quezaltenango, & Guatemala City, Guatemala.
 Luders, Juan, San Salvador.
 Mugdan & Company, San Salvador.
 Munkel, Muller & Company, Managua, Leon Granada & Jinotega;
 Nicaragua.
 Nottebohm Hermanos, Guatemala City, Guatemala.
 Sapper, R., Successor, Coban, Guatemala.

* See Note (1) on p. 618.

† See Note (2) on p. 618.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING
IS PROHIBITED—*continued.*

Additions to List—*continued.*

Schlubach, Dauch & Company, Guatemala City, Guatemala.
Tefel, J. R. E., & Company, Managua, Nicaragua.
Wolff, Simon, & Company, Granada, Nicaragua.

CHILE.

Casa Importadora (see Kruger, Maximo, & Piza).
Kruger, Maximo, & Piza (Casa Importadora), Blanco 466, Valparaiso.

ECUADOR.

Buchwald, Juan Otto von, Quito.
Nevarez, Roberto, Casilla 112, Guayaquil.

GREECE.

Scialom, Albert, & Company, Salonika.

‡ MOROCCO.

Deleiro, Abdelkerim, Tetuan.

§ NETHERLANDS.

Alboïd-Britannia Metal Warenfabrik (see Kurz, C., & Company).
Kurz, C., & Company Alboïd-Britannia Metal Warenfabrik, Tiel.
Schmidt, Edmund, Keizersgracht 373, Amsterdam.
Takken, G., Gildstraat 2, Utrecht.

§ NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

"Djatti Baroe," Lederwaren Fabrik, Weltevreden, Batavia.
Djoe Bie & Company, Medan.
Goldenberg, E., Medan.
Hundeshagen, G., Pajacombo, Sumatra.
Lederwaren Fabrik "Djatti Baroe, Batavia.
Molenkamp, G., Pajacombo, Sumatra.
Sarpardan, R., Batavia.
Seelig, C., Sourabaya.

NORWAY.

Kofler, Felix, Hafslund, near Sarpsborg.
Lix, A/S., Sarpsborg.
Midnatsol Preserving Company, Harstad.

PERU.

Villegas, Manuel Valdivia, Arequipa.

SPAIN.

Banco de Castilla, Madrid.
Barcelo, Antonio, Torrijos 31, Malaga.
Bergol, Abdon, Tolosa.
Bergol, Viuda de Pedro, Tolosa.
Bermejo, Ricardo, Villagarcia and Santiago de Compostella.
Cañas Hermanos, Malaga.
Corredor, Ricardo, Calle de San Roque 8, Madrid.
Corregon, Sociedad Anonima, Calle de San Roque 8, Madrid.
Diario de Vizcaya, Bilbao.
Fahndrich y Cia, S. en C., Calle Barquillo 4-6, Madrid.
Garriga, J. Pedret (see Pedret Garriga, J.).
Glozas, Augusto Lopez (see Lopez Glozas, Augusto).
Linartz (or Linnartz) Luis, Lagasca 119, Madrid.
Linnartz, Luis (see Linartz, Luis).

‡ See Note (3) on p. 618.

§ See Note (6) on p. 619.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.*STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—*continued.***Additions to List**—*continued.*

Lopez Glozas, Augusto, Calle de San Roque 8, Madrid.
 Pedret Garriga, J., Cortes 702, Barcelona.
 Pena, Aristides, Barcelona.
 Reina Rodriguez, Luis, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
 Rementeria, Tomas, Calle de la Amistad 8, Bilbao.
 Rodriguez, Luis Reina (see Reina Rodriguez, Luis).
 Romero, Andres Cabrera (see Cabrera Romero, Andres).
 Senorans y Rodriguez, Plaza de Mina 1, Corunna.
 Uhagon, Gonzalo de, Calle de San Roque 8, & Valenzuela 4, Madrid.
 Uhagon, Pedro de, Calle de San Roque 8, & Valenzuela 4, Madrid.
 Vega, Antonio T., Calle Trinidad 23/25, Gijon; & Musel.
 Wolff, Alberto, Calle de San Roque 8, Madrid.

SWEDEN.

Sandberg, O. A., & Sons, O. Hamng. 15, and Kronhusg. 16, Gothenburg.
 Schlesinger, Ernest, Norrmalmstorg 2 and Birger Jarlsgt. 37/39, Stockholm.

Removals from List.

ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

Sassoli, Juan, Calle Rincon 453, Montevideo, Uruguay.

BRAZIL.

Campos, Alexandre & Company, Uberaba, near Sao Paulo.
 Da Motta, A. Alves (partner of Fonseca & Company), Para and Rio de Janeiro.
 Moll, Francisco, Rio Grande do Sul.
 Simoes, Angelino, & Company, Rio de Janeiro.

GREECE.

Brazzafole, Domenico, Syra.

MOROCCO.

Bakkali, Si Abdellah El, Tetuan.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Forsyth, Douglas, Batavia.

SPAIN.

Pemartin, José, y Cia., Huerta Pintada, Jerez de la Frontera.

Variations in List.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms who names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

27 Apr., 1917. Lanza, Eustaquio, Montevideo, Uruguay. (No connection with Lanza & Company, Calle Andes 1470/72, Montevideo, Uruguay.)

HAYTI AND SANTO DOMINGO.

17 Aug., 1917. Bauch (or Bauck), William, Les Cayes, Hayti.

NETHERLANDS.

13 Apr., 1917. Onnes, P., & Zoon, Singel 250, Amsterdam; and Wijnhaven 103, Rotterdam.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—*continued.*

Variations in List—*continued.*

SPAIN.

19 Jan., 1917. Cabrera Romero, Andres (of Bernardo Navarro), Las Palmas, Grand Canary.

31 Aug., 1917. Roboredo Isla, Luis Garcia, &c.,
should read

Reboredo Isla, Luis Garcia, &c.

31 Aug., 1917. Isla, Luis Garcia Roboredo (see Roboredo Isla, Luis Garcia)

should read

Isla, Luis Garcia Reboredo (see Reboredo Isla, Luis Garcia).

NOTE (1).—All persons or firms resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom are prohibited from having with any person or firm mentioned in this List, or in any List issued under the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3, any dealings other than such as are expressly authorised by paragraph 5 of the Proclamation. A List (the Consolidating List No. 33A), consolidating all previous Lists was published on the 17th August, 1917, and which, together with List No. 34 of 31st August, 1917, and the List herewith annexed, contains all the names which up to this date are included in the Statutory List.

Additions to and variations in these Lists will be published at intervals approximately of two weeks.

The Lists are published in the "London Gazette" and in the "Board of Trade Journal," and separate copies of all Lists may be obtained at a small cost from the Superintendent of Publications, His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

NOTE (2).—Where a person or firm mentioned in the List has more than one address in the country or group of countries under which the name of the person or firm appears, all dealings in that country, or in any country in the group, with such person or firm are prohibited, even in cases where one only of the addresses or one only of the countries is specifically mentioned.

NOTE (3).—Trading is prohibited under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25th June, and 10th November, 1915, with any person or firm of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia or Portuguese East Africa. Persons or firms in the United Kingdom are therefore prohibited from trading with any person or firm of enemy nationality in any of those countries, even though such person or firm is not mentioned by name in the Statutory List.

NOTE (4).—In order to minimise as far as possible any inconvenience which may be caused to British traders by the dislocation of export trade owing to the inclusion in the Statutory List of a former connection, the Foreign Trade Department is collecting and classifying the names of non-enemy firms who may be able to act as substitutes for firms mentioned in the Statutory List. A considerable amount of information is already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is in many cases possible to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. The Department is, however, prepared on application to enquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of suitable substitutes. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he is required to undertake to pay the cost of telegraphic correspondence. It would greatly facilitate the work of the Foreign Trade Department if applicants in making enquiries would specify the particular trade or trades for which substitutes are required.

NOTE (5).—The Statutory List for each country is telegraphed, on the day of issue, to His Majesty's Representative in that country, who is instructed to notify accordingly British Consular Officers, to whom persons

Government Notices affecting Trade.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

abroad should apply for information as to names on the List. Persons and firms in the United Kingdom with agencies or branches abroad would, however, be well advised to furnish such agencies or branches with issues of the List as they appear. The Lists for all countries in Central or South America are also telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, who transmits them to H.M. Consul-General at New York and to other centres in the United States likely to be interested.

NOTE. (6).—It is not unusual for firms in Holland and the Netherlands East Indies to be registered under names commencing with descriptive terms such as "Handel Maatschappij" (Trading Company) or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (Limited Liability Company). In such cases it has been found more convenient to publish the firm under its proper name, followed by the general descriptive term "Handel Maatschappij" or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (N.V.), as in the case of an English company. For instance, Handel Maatschappij van den Berg & Company, and Naamlooze Venootschap de Komeet v/h Dumonceau Frères will be found under "Berg" and "Komeet" respectively, and not under "Handel" or "Naamlooze."

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.**Complete Lists Available.**

The Department of Commercial Intelligence has received from the War Trade Department a number of copies of the List of Goods, the export of which from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of 10th May, 1917, as amended by the Orders-of-Council of 22nd June, 13th July, 14th August, and 28th August. The List is thus complete to date, and, within the limits of the available supply, British firms may obtain gratis copies of the List on application, either personally or by letter, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making written application, envelopes should be marked "Prohibited Exports."

EXPORT OF DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that on and after 18th September the meetings of the Diamond Export Committee will be held at H.M. Patent Office, Room 1 (A), Ground Floor, Farnival Street, London, E.C. 4. The Committee will sit on Tuesdays from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m., and on Thursdays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Arrangements have now been made for all industrial diamonds and rubies and sapphires intended for industrial purposes for export to the United States of America to be consigned to the American Diamond Committee, Incorporated, 15, Maiden Lane, New York City. It will therefore no longer be necessary to exact a bond in respect of industrial diamonds despatched to the United States of America.

It has been decided that jewellery containing diamonds, rubies or sapphires may be regarded as falling outside the prohibitions relating to the export of those stones. Packets containing such jewellery should, however, be submitted to the Diamond Export Committee for examination and despatch.

Exporters are reminded that articles of jewellery containing platinum fall within the prohibition on the export of platinum, alloys of platinum and manufactures containing platinum. Application for an export licence in regard to jewellery containing platinum should therefore be made to the War Trade Department (4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W. 1), before any such articles intended for export are presented at the Offices of the Diamond Export Committee. (D.C.I. 44,514.)

Government Notices affecting Trade.

EXPORTS OF WOOL.**Forthcoming Conference.**

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that the next Conference to consider questions affecting the export of wool will be held at the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, on 2nd October, at 10.30 a.m., and that admission will be exclusively by ticket.

Applications for tickets to attend the Conference should be made by letter, marked "Wool Conference," addressed to the Secretary (Wool Sub-Committee), War Trade Department, as above, and should be in his possession not later than 25th September. Applications can only be considered if made by an official of a Chamber of Commerce, or similar organisation interested, who should state the name of the representative authorised to attend on behalf of the organisation.

The Secretary should be notified at an early date of any matters which it is desired to bring up for discussion, in order that, if approved, they may be added to the agenda.

APPOINTMENT OF BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE WOOLLEN AND WORSTED INDUSTRIES.

The Army Council announce that they have approved the establishment of a Board of Control of the woollen and worsted industries. The Board is to consist of eleven representatives nominated by the Army Council and eleven representatives each of employers and employees. The Chairman is to be the Director of Textile Production, and the Secretary is to be an officer of the War Department.

The Army Council is to continue to determine the amount of raw wool to be reserved for military purposes, and the amount to be released for civilian uses. The War Department is to continue to determine the terms and conditions of all contracts for Government supplies. The Board is not to be responsible for dealing with raw wool up to and including the making of tops, which work is to be done by the Army Contracts Department, as well as the making of arrangements for distribution in accordance with the requirements of the Board.

Subject to these reservations the Board is to regulate the allocation of wool, tops and other products and by-products.

The Board is also to take over the work of the existing Priority and other Committees of the trade which have assisted the Army Contracts Department, and will review the Army Council Orders affecting the interests of wool spinners and manufacturers.

PURCHASE OF WOOL OFF-SORTS.

The War Office (British Wool Section) desires to bring to the notice of all persons concerned that no person carrying on the business of a textile manufacturer in any factory or workshop in Great Britain is allowed to receive any wool (grown or to be grown on sheep in the United Kingdom) from a grower to be made up into cloth or yarn for the use of the grower.

The Department is, however, prepared to consider the issue of licences to persons who have been accustomed to carry on this business in the past to buy certain amounts of wool off-sorts from farmers, or to make up such off-sorts for farmers' own use, upon the following conditions:—

1. That the applicant shows to the satisfaction of the Director of Raw Materials that he is unable to take Army contracts, and
2. that he agrees to observe all general and special conditions that may be laid down in the licence issued to him by the Director of Raw Materials.

It should be specially noted that licences will only be issued for the purchase or making up of such off-sorts as mentioned and defined in the Wool (Off-sorts) Order, 1917, *i.e.*, locks, brokes, daggings, and gathered and fallen wool. Under no circumstances will a licence be issued for the purchase or making up of fleece wool.

Persons desiring such licences should apply to their District Executive

Government Notices affecting Trade.

PURCHASE OF WOOL OFF-SORTS—continued.

Officer, or the Director of Raw Materials, Room 356, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

[*Note.*—The text of the Order, which is dated 10th September, is published in the "London Gazette" of 14th September.]

THE RETAIL COAL PRICES ORDER, 1917.

Under the Retail Coal Prices Order, 1917, dated 11th September, which has been made by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Controller of Coal Mines, maximum retail prices of house coal throughout the United Kingdom are now to be definitely fixed.

In view of the wide differences in the cost of coal in different localities, due mainly to transport charges, but partly also to differences in the maximum colliery prices and in local merchants' costs of distribution, the duty of fixing the maximum retail prices in each locality has, by arrangement with the Local Government Board, the Scottish Office, and the Irish Office, been assigned to local authorities. In England and Wales these functions will be exercised by Borough, Urban District, and Rural District Councils; in Scotland by County and Town Councils; and in Ireland by Borough and Urban District Councils, Town Commissioners, and Rural District Councils.

The basis on which the maximum prices are to be arranged by the local authorities is contained in the Order, Article I. of which provides that the nett profit from sales of coal delivered by road vehicle from a depôt or wharf, or railway siding, in lots of one ton or over, shall not exceed 1s. per ton. This nett profit includes all interest charges and salaries to owners, partners and directors of the business, but not remuneration to owners of small businesses in respect of manual labour or clerical work performed by them. The Order further prescribes how the prices for sales of smaller lots than one ton are to be fixed by reference to the maximum prices of lots of one ton or over.

The local authorities are to meet the local coal merchants, and after investigation of the figures submitted by them are to publish in the local press lists showing the prices chargeable under the Order for the various classes of coal sold in the district for household purposes. When prices have been so published by the local authority such publication is to be conclusive evidence that the prices comply with the provisions of the Order.

In order to save the local authorities the trouble of investigations into costs in every locality, a detailed memorandum has been forwarded to each local authority embodying the results of a careful examination made by the Controller of Coal Mines of the position in a large number of localities in different parts of the country.

As a result of this examination it has been ascertained that in general (except in the case of sea-borne coal) retail prices should not exceed the prices in operation in the twelve months prior to the war by more than 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per ton, the lower of these figures applying more particularly to towns in the neighbourhood of collieries. In certain cases, however, the increases over pre-war prices are less than these amounts, and in such cases there should be no increase in the present prices. On the other hand, in other districts, an increase of more than 7s. 6d. per ton over pre-war prices may, owing to special circumstances, be justifiable. The local authorities have been informed that if the prices submitted to them by the merchants do not exceed the pre-war prices by more than the above amounts they may be regarded as complying with the Order and may at once be published as the maximum prices for the district. If, however, the proposed increase over pre-war prices exceeds the appropriate amount mentioned above, the local authority are to request the merchants to furnish particulars of the increases in costs in order that the reasonableness of the prices which they suggest may be verified. The local authorities have been provided with detailed instructions for checking increases in costs in the various elements making up the retail price of coal, *i.e.*, colliery prices, factors' or wholesale merchants' charges, transport charges, and retail merchants' depôt and incidental expenses and cartage.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

THE RETAIL COAL PRICES ORDER, 1917—continued.

The Order further prescribes that persons selling coal from vehicles or at shops in quantities not exceeding 2 cwt. shall display the prices at which the coal is sold in the manner required by the Order.

The provision with regard to the display of prices on vehicles does not apply to the area of any county council in Scotland or of any rural district council in England, or Wales or Ireland, except so far as the local authority, with the approval of the Controller of Coal Mines, apply it.

The provisions of the Order with regard to the fixing of prices do not apply to such parts of the areas of local authorities in the Metropolitan Police District and adjoining areas as are for the time being subject to the provisions of the Household Coal Distribution Order, 1917. The Controller of Coal Mines is in communication with the London coal merchants as to the prices to be fixed under that Order for the Metropolitan area.

CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, ETC. PROHIBITED TO BE IMPORTED INTO CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries desire to draw the attention of United Kingdom nurserymen and other persons to the regulations issued by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, which prohibit the importation of all five-leaved species of the genus *Pinus* and also all species and varieties of currants and gooseberries into Canada.

The importation of all pines and ribes (currants and gooseberries) into the United States of America has already been prohibited.

ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD.

The Ministry of Food has issued the following announcements:—

The Potatoes Order, 1917.

The Potatoes Order, 1917, dated 13th September, gives effect to the Government guarantee to the grower in respect of potatoes sold on and after 15th September, by prescribing a minimum grower's price of £6 a ton to come into force as from that date. It provides also for control of the potato trade at all stages.

Flour for Ship's Stores.

Under the Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1917, no person may, as from 15th September, take delivery of flour for ship's stores for a ship departing on a voyage from the United Kingdom to ports beyond the sea, except under licence for which a charge at the rate of 18s. per 280 lb. will be made. The Food Controller has made arrangements for licences to be issued at the ports by the Customs authorities to masters, or agents acting on behalf of masters, on payment being made at the above rate. Ships' stores dealers may act as agents for masters.

Full information respecting the scheme is given on a leaflet which can be obtained on personal application at any Customs Office.

Restrictions on Use of Flour for Certain Purposes.

The Food Controller has, under Article 10 of the Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1917, determined that the following are purposes for which a person shall not, after the 15th September, 1917, take delivery of any flour except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted to him by or under the authority of the Food Controller.

Cake mixtures, baking powders, egg powders, blancmange powders, custard powders, Italian pastes, soup squares or pastes, macaroni, spaghetti, sweet manufacture, chocolate and cocoa powders, infants' and invalids' foods, mustard, spices, condiments and all such preparations.

The effect of this decision is to put the use of flour for the purposes named on the same footing as the use of flour for wholesale biscuit manufacture, industrial purposes, ships' stores, etc., and any person desiring to use flour for the purposes named must apply to the Ministry of Food (Flour and Bread Section), Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, for a licence which, if granted, will be issued on payment of the sum of 18s. per 280 lb.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

CANADA.—The High Commissioner in London for Canada notifies that he is in receipt of telegraphic information from the Canadian Minister of the Interior to the effect that harvesting throughout Western Canada is in full swing. The prospects for the crops throughout the Dominion continue good. Some of the crops are already gathered in. There is a very optimistic feeling in wholesale trade circles.

The returns from Manitoba indicate that the wheat is uniformly good in quality. In Saskatchewan yields vary from ten to thirty bushels per acre. The Alberta crop is grading well.

The farmers in the Peace River district of Alberta are optimistic, and there is a large demand for threshing machinery, binders, and other farming implements. The country is becoming more and more a mixed farming community; within the past few months 500 head of cattle have been imported, and ten livestock associations have been formed.

The General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce states that commercial conditions in Western Canada were never better than they are at the present time, receipts for grain, cattle, lumber, and coal having been large.

The foundations of permanent and profitable industries have been laid in the development of the kaolin deposits at Argenteuil, and the zinc-lead ores at Montauban.

* * * * *

EGYPT (Sudan).—According to a report issued by the Sudan Central Economic Board, the total value of imports into and exports from the Sudan in the first half of the present year was £3,268,340, as compared with £2,630,229 in the first half of 1916, an increase of £638,111. The value of the total trade in the first six months of this year was only £13,901 less than the value for the entire year 1915.

The value of imports into the Sudan in January to June, 1917, was £1,354,877, as compared with £1,185,887 in the corresponding period of 1916.

There was an increase in the value of exports from £1,444,342 in the first half of 1916 to £1,913,463 in the first half of this year, the increase being mainly due to larger exports of grain (*dura* or *dari*), cotton, cattle and sheep.

* * * * *

ABYSSINIA.—H.M. Consul at Adis Ababa (Mr. G. Campbell) reports, under date 9th August, that in dealing with any firm in Abyssinia, especially at the present time when commercial conditions are unstable, it would be well for British firms to do business cash against documents at Jibuti or Adis Ababa, or to work through the Bank of Abyssinia. (D.C.I. 44,222.)

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CHINA (Hankow).—H.M. Consul-General at Hankow (Sir W. Wilkinson) has furnished, under date 19th July, the following particulars respecting the trade of Hankow during the months April to June:—

The increasing scarcity of tonnage, high freights, and the restrictions imposed both in the case of exports and imports by the British and other Governments, combined to make business unusually difficult during the April to June quarter, and considering all these circumstances the returns of trade at Hankow, more especially as regards exports, must be described as fairly satisfactory.

Imports.—Prices of piece-goods and yarn have advanced steadily and local dealers have made enormous profits on all their purchases. Clearances have been fair, but there is no doubt that dealers in many cases prefer to delay taking delivery of their goods, in the confident expectation that still higher prices will be realised in the near future. This practice entails much loss and inconvenience to the foreign importer, but so long as all charges are paid it is difficult to deal with it except by the drastic step of cancelling all overdue contracts. It is stated that this course has been followed in Shanghai, but at Hankow the importer is in a less strong position, and hesitates to take action which might have a disastrous effect on future business.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Stocks in the interior are very low, and there have been fair orders for United Kingdom cotton goods—whites, blacks and greys—for autumn delivery. Some difficulty has arisen in connection with the new packing restrictions introduced by the British Government, the Piece-goods Guild claiming that goods ordered before the issue of the new rules must be delivered to the dealer packed in the manner specified in the contract. The matter has been referred to the British Chamber of Commerce, and it is expected that the dealers will be persuaded to adopt a more reasonable attitude.

The market in metals and sundries was extremely dull during the April to June quarter, and little business was done. With the exception of nails, stocks are low and prices of most descriptions of metals have risen.

Returns of some of the principal imports into Hankow, covering the three months from 16th March to 16th June, are given below:—

Copper (Japanese), 1,024 piculs; iron and mild steel (bars), 13,191 piculs; iron and mild steel (various kinds), 21,295 piculs; tinned plates, 20,745 piculs; nails, 19,041 piculs; kerosene, 4,210,213 piculs (American, 2,794,997 piculs, Sumatra, 1,375,056 piculs, and Japanese, 40,160 piculs); sugar, 232,160 piculs (refined, 128,708 piculs, brown, 76,388 piculs, and white, 27,064 piculs); gunny bags, 888,682 pieces; machinery, 78,534 Hk. tael; needles, 102,570,000.

Exports.—Shipments of some of the more important descriptions of Chinese produce were as follows:—

Cow hides, 87,681 piculs; China grass, 28,501 piculs; vegetable tallow, 72,837 piculs; raw cotton, 223,290 piculs; beans, 373,803 piculs; wood oil, 209,640 piculs; goat skins, 714,848 pieces.

At the beginning of the quarter export business was dull, European trade being mainly confined to beans and peas, bristles, and a few shipments of antimony to the United Kingdom. The entry of the United States into the war strengthened the demand from that market for hides, goat skins, China grass, wood oil and other commodities. There were also heavy purchases of egg products for the United States, c.i.f. sterling prices rising by from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. for different qualities. The development of the last-mentioned branch of trade during the past year has been very striking, and there is every indication that the manufacture of albumen and other egg products is destined to become one of China's leading industries.

The local values of raw cotton have risen considerably in sympathy with the phenomenal advances in price of the American and Indian varieties, and exporters have in consequence experienced some difficulty in obtaining deliveries of cotton already contracted for. Local tael prices of most commodities have increased in spite of the considerable advance in exchange, owing to a shortage of supplies caused by poor crops. There has, however, been a decline in the prices of beans, the new season's crop being abundant and tonnage difficult to obtain.

Tea trade.—The 1917 tea season opened very quietly on 20th May, and business has been on a restricted scale as compared with previous years, settlements of Hankow teas up to the end of June amounting to only 85,718 half-chests against 260,295 last year. The prohibition against the import of China teas issued by the British Government has shut out United Kingdom buyers, and purchases for the Russian market have been considerably less owing to the congestion at Vladivostok, transportation difficulties, and the lower cost of Java, Ceylon, and Indian teas.

The quality of the Keemun crop is exceptionally good, and practically the whole supply has been bought up by the Russian houses. In view of the absence of competition the prices paid were surprisingly high, for although the local tael values were some 10 per cent. lower, the rise in exchange shows an advance in sterling prices of about 20 per cent. The supply was about 20 per cent. below that marketed in 1916.

The supply of Ningchow teas was 25 per cent. smaller than last year, and the quality only middling. Prices opened at the same rates as last year, but soon declined.

The Oanfa district in Hunan, which usually puts some 9,000,000 lb. of tea on the market, produced only 6,000,000 lb. this season, and the quality was

Trade Conditions Abroad.

inferior. There was much delay in opening the market for these teas, dealers standing out for the same prices as last year, but finally they were compelled to part with them at lower prices, and lost heavily on the transactions.

A moderate business has taken place in teas from other districts, but large stocks are still unsold, and it is improbable that they will be disposed of, except at prices disastrous to Chinese dealers. (D.C.I. 43,314.)

Picul = 133½ lbs.

MISUSE OF "SHEFFIELD" ON GOODS.

Information Sought by the Sheffield Cutlers' Company.

The following notification respecting the misuse of the word "Sheffield" on goods not manufactured in that city, is published at the request of the Sheffield Cutlers' Company:—

"A few years ago the Sheffield Cutlers' Company, being aware of the great damage done to the city and trade of Sheffield by the improper use by unscrupulous manufacturers and merchants in all parts of the world of the name "Sheffield" upon goods not manufactured there, established a fund, with the assistance of the city generally, of about £10,000, to enable action to be taken to suppress such frauds.

"The Sheffield Advisory Committee, which administers this fund, has already taken action through the courts, and in other ways in various parts of the world, against manufacturers and merchants who have unscrupulously taken advantage of the reputation of Sheffield by using the name of "Sheffield" upon their goods.

"The Cutlers' Company desire to bring the existence of this fund before the notice of manufacturers and merchants all over the world, and to say that they will commence proceedings, without hesitation, against anyone who illegally uses the name of "Sheffield" upon goods which are not manufactured in that city, upon proof being furnished to them of the perpetration of such fraud.

"The Cutlers' Company will be grateful if anyone in doubt as to the honest origin of goods supposed to be of Sheffield manufacture, will at once communicate any information in their possession to the Law Clerk, The Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, so that the matter can be fully investigated."

(D.C.I. 44,082.)

ENEMY BUSINESSES IN RUSSIA UNDER LIQUIDATION.

Notice to Creditors.

With reference to the notice on page 21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th July, and to previous notices, relative to enemy businesses in Russia under compulsory liquidation, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) has forwarded, under date 1st August, a further list of enemy businesses in respect of which boards of liquidation have been appointed, together with the names of enemy firms for the liquidation and management of which additional regulations have been made.

The list referred to, together with nineteen previous lists of liquidated enemy firms in Russia, which contain the dates of the separate official notifications concerning claims, and the address of the Board of Liquidation appointed in respect of each business, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

Mr. Cooke also notifies that the Law of 8th/21st February last, which authorises the obligatory sale of the shares of enemy subjects in certain undertakings without closing the undertakings, has been applied to several enterprises, the names of which can also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Russian, allied, or neutral subjects, companies, firms, etc., who may have purchased any such shares after the last general meeting prior to the war, may, in the course of a month, so inform the Committee for the obligatory Sale of Enemy Shares at the Ministry of Commerce, presenting proper documents as proof.

(D.C.I. 41,621.)

THE LABOUR MARKET IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN AUGUST.

According to the September issue of the "Labour Gazette,"* in August nearly all the principal industries were fully employed, and in many cases much overtime was worked. In the woollen and worsted trades, however, reduced hours were again widely worked in accordance with the Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1917, and the effect of this restriction was also felt in several of the other textile trades.

Employment in coal mining was good in most districts. It continued very good at iron mines and open works, and at shale mines; at tin mines it was good, and at lead mines fairly good. Quarrying operations were hindered by weather conditions, but employment was good generally, except at slate quarries and in building sandstone quarries.

In the pig iron industry employment was good; in iron and steel works it continued very good. The engineering and shipbuilding trades continued to work at high pressure, with much overtime. There were further increases in the numbers of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation, and employment in most of the other metal trades was good.

Employment in the cotton trade continued fairly good in the spinning branch, and moderate in weaving. The woollen trade showed little change, but there was some decline in worsted weaving, and reduced hours were again worked by operatives on private work in the woollen and worsted, hosiery and carpet trades. On Government contracts in the hosiery trade, and in the jute trade, employment continued good; it was also good in the textile bleaching, dyeing, and finishing trades. In the linen trade employment was good in Scotland, and fair generally in Ireland, where short time was still worked in the Belfast district. Employment continued fairly good in the silk and carpet trades; in the lace trade it was good in the plain net section, fair in the curtain section, and bad in the levers branch.

In the leather trades employment was good; in the boot and shoe trades it was very good. In ready-made tailoring employment remained good; the bespoke branch showed a seasonal decline. Employment in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse and corset trades was fairly good; in the shirt and collar trades it continued fair. In the silk hat trade employment was good; with felt hatters it was moderate.

Men remaining in the brick and building trades were generally well employed, though outdoor work was affected by bad weather, and private building work (except maintenance and repairs) remained slack; in the cement trade employment was good, and overtime was worked. With coachbuilders, cabinet makers and upholsterers employment continued good; with mill sawyers it was fairly good; with coopers and miscellaneous woodworkers it was good on the whole. Employment in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades continued good; in the glass and pottery trades it was also good generally. In the food preparation trades employment continued good except in the chocolate and sugar confectionery branch, where some short time was worked.

Agricultural operations were hindered by wet weather, and in many districts crops were badly laid. The shortage of labour was largely met by the employment of soldiers, women and schoolboys.

Employment with dock labourers was moderate in London, and slack at Liverpool and East Coast ports; at other ports it was fairly good. With fishermen employment was fair, though interrupted in some cases by stormy weather. The supply of seamen and firemen for mercantile ships was equal to the demand.

* For list of principal contents see p. 656.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In his Report* for 1916 the General Manager of Railways and Harbours in South Africa states that the past year was notable for the extensive development of agricultural and other industries in South Africa. The war, he writes, has forced the people of South Africa to realise the extent of their dependence on oversea supplies. This consideration, coupled with the abnormal shortage of tonnage, and the diversion of many European factories to the manufacture of munitions, has compelled South Africans to cater for their own requirements, with the result that many new industries have been established in the Union.

Sugar beet.—Experiments in the cultivation of sugar beet are being conducted in the Oudtshoorn district, and a movement is on foot to increase the area of its cultivation and to ascertain by trial whether the beets will thrive in the fertile localities of the Karroo. The yield of sugar from beets is stated to have been satisfactory.

Frozen meat.—During the year important developments took place in the frozen meat industry. Cold storage and chilling facilities are being increased at Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Maritzburg, and Durban, and the Railways and Harbours Administration is co-operating in arrangements for an export trade. Municipalities are extending and improving their abattoir facilities.

Creameries.—There have been marked developments in the creamery and dairy business; twelve creameries and fourteen cheese factories have been established in the Union since the outbreak of the war.

Fruit.—One result of the difficulty in obtaining space for exports of fresh fruit has been the production of larger quantities of dried fruit. Large tinning, drying and jam factories have been established. About 20,000 tons of jam, of which 4,000 tons were exported, were made at Paarl and Wellington during the year.

Tobacco.—The 1916 tobacco crop in the Rustenburg district was larger and of better quality than that of the previous year. An effort is being made to develop an export trade from the Rustenburg district, and farmers propose to cultivate the plant on a more extensive scale.

Timber and timber trades.—The shortage of tonnage and the difficulty of procuring supplies of imported timber have led to a noticeable development in the local timber industry. Since the war commenced South African timbers have replaced imported woods formerly used for many purposes in the mines, and are also being extensively used for wagon building, furniture, box making, floor boards, and other building purposes.

Boxwood is now being exported in considerable quantities, and but for the shortage of tonnage there would have been an extensive development of this trade.

A large number of new timber mills have been opened in various parts of the Union.

Additional wagon and coach-building works have been established at several places throughout the Union, and some of them are doing an extensive business.

A firm in Natal has started utilising local wood for the manufacture of stock lines of doors, windows, etc., to compete with oversea articles, of which large quantities were formerly imported.

Two match factories are using local woods exclusively for their products.

Fruit boxes, which were formerly imported in large quantities, are now being manufactured in South Africa.

Wattle bark and extract.—The wattle bark industry has made rapid progress in recent years, and, as a result of the war, an allied industry, namely, the preparation of wattle extract, has been established. Factories for the preparation of the extract have been erected at Maritzburg and Merebank in Natal. Altogether about 500 tons of extract were exported during 1916.

In addition to exports of bark to the United Kingdom, India, Australia and the United States, where the demand for wattle bark is increasing, a

* The Report may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2.

Agricultural and Industrial Developments in South Africa.

new market has been opened up in Russia and Japan, 7,286 tons of bark having been exported to the former country in 1916, and 690 tons to the latter. In order to economise ships' space, an experiment has been made with pressing and baling the bark, and the result was satisfactory.

Tanneries and boot factories.—The manufacture of tannin in South Africa has aided the work of the numerous large tanneries in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Province, which are showing signs of progressive development. Three boot factories in the vicinity of Cape Town and boot and shoe factories at Great Brak and Port Elizabeth are working on an extended scale. In a large tannery and boot factory established at Pretoria since the war all the materials used for tanning hides are of local manufacture. A tannery has also been established at Zandfontein.

Asbestos.—The output of asbestos in South Africa in 1916 exceeded that of 1915, which was itself a record. Prospecting for asbestos continues in the recently developed Kuruman district, and many of the smaller companies operating there have reached the producing stage. Machinery for cleaning and shredding asbestos has been imported and set up at the Lydenburg mine, whence some 200 tons of asbestos per month are despatched; the Lydenburg field is said to be extensive. The value of the total output of South African asbestos in 1916 was £83,070, as compared with £16,028 in 1913.

Miscellaneous mineral industries.—Alluvial diamond diggings have been opened at Kameelfontein, about eleven miles from Cullinan; diggings have also been opened at Dewetsdorp.

Considerable quantities of talc are being produced at Barberton.

Deposits of graphite have been found near Derby, in the Rustenburg district, and are being tested.

The magnesite mines at Kaapmuiden have increased their output, eighty tons of magnesite having been despatched from that district during the year.

Work is proceeding steadily on the gypsum properties at Riverton Road, Windsorton Road, and Spyfontein, and the output is gradually being increased; gypsum mining is also being carried on at Paardeburg, in the Orange Free State. The output of gypsum in South Africa in 1916 was valued at £11,983, as compared with £484 in 1913.

Fifty-five tons of corundum per month have been despatched from Bandlerkop for export; the war has created a considerable demand for this mineral, the output of which in the Union in 1916 was valued at £7,762, as compared with £128 in 1913.

Experiments are being conducted in the production of litharge and other valuable by-products used extensively in the gold mines; hitherto all these commodities have been imported.

Extensive deposits of iron pyrites are said to exist in close proximity to Natal Spruit station and also in the vicinity of Upington.

Copper ore has also been found near Upington.

Thirty tons of alkali have been despatched from Hamanskraal to Japan, in order to be tested.

During the year the tonnage of soda despatched increased by 303 tons as compared with 1915; the value of the output of crude soda was £185 in 1913 and £25,121 in 1916.

Cement.—The production of cement at Pretoria has increased since the war, and the manufacture of this product has commenced near Ottoshoop, in the Marico district, where a large modern plant has been installed. Cement is also being made in large quantities at a factory near Ventersburg Road, in the Orange Free State. The value of cement imported into South Africa in 1913 was £125,616, whereas in 1916 imports declined to £46,743.

Lime.—The lime works throughout the Union have steadily increased their output. A newly established lime works at De Hoek, near Piquetberg, despatched approximately 4,000 tons of lime in 1916.

Sheep-dip and nitrate of soda.—Sheep-dip and nitrate of soda for fertilising purposes—both new industries in South Africa—are being despatched in considerable quantities from works at Firgrove.

Agricultural and Industrial Developments in South Africa.

Ammonia.—Large works for the manufacture of ammonia have been erected near Vryheid, the principal product at present being sulphate of ammonia. The company operating these works has a sulphuric acid plant capable of producing 7,500 tons of acid per annum.

Fertilisers.—Quite substantial industries for the supply of fertilisers have been started at various centres.

Salt.—Salt in large quantities is being produced at several works established in the Union; some of the companies have spent considerable sums in extensions in order to provide for a greater output.

Wool washeries.—As a result of the increased export of wool from South Africa, several new wool washeries have been opened in the Cape Province since the war, and all of them are working at full capacity. A modern wool-scouring plant has been imported from the United States for erection at Port Elizabeth. A new washing plant has also been established at Kubusie.

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.—Wicker chairs, baskets, etc. are now being manufactured in the Union from locally grown osiers.

Rope, twine, and engine packings are also being manufactured in South Africa, and, as soon as plant can be obtained, indigenous fibres will be used for the manufacture of these goods.

The manufacture of rubber goods has been started at Johannesburg.

Flour mills in South Africa have been doing increased business, and several new mills have been established. There have also been extensions in biscuit and confectionery factories.

An iron foundry has been established at Queenstown, and brass foundries at Benoni and Brakpan.

A smelting plant for dealing with high-grade refractory ores has been established at Barberton.

Paints and varnishes are being made at Woodstock.

A building is in course of erection at Merebank for the manufacture of motor spirit.

Soap and candle works have extended their output, and new factories have been opened at Pretoria, Delmore, and Johannesburg.

In the Pretoria district roofing and paving tiles, fireplace tiles, garden pottery, and chimney pots are being made in increasing quantities.

Other industries mentioned in the Report as having shown considerable development are cotton growing and sugar refining (both of which have been referred to in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"); the cultivation of chicory and castor oil beans, and the extraction of bean oil; fish-preserving and bacon curing; and the manufacture of explosives, poultry food, fish meal, mineral waters, and tartaric acid.

RAILWAY STORES.

In a report by the Acting Chief Railway Storekeeper, which is appended to the main Report, it is stated that the Stores Department is giving every encouragement to South African manufacturers who desire to supply the needs of the railways, and the following remarks are made as showing the attention that is being paid by the Department to local products:—

South African *timbers*, exotic and indigenous, are being experimentally used in building railway wagons, and for other railway purposes. Attention is also being given to several other varieties of timber and their economic uses. A seasoning plant is essential to the successful pursuit of the investigation.

South African *leather* is improving in quality, as was evidenced by the samples sent in with the tenders for 1917 supplies.

Rope manufactured from the Fourcroya (*Furcraea*) aloe is being tested, and promises well. This rope is made in Natal from fibre grown in that Province.

About two tons of South African *tin* have been obtained, and the successful use of the tin on the railways indicates that refining in South Africa on a larger scale is warranted.

Agricultural and Industrial Developments in South Africa.

A South African firm is supplying a special *mild steel* from its smelting furnaces, to take the place of *wrought iron*, which it also supplies.

Owing to the shortage of *spiral spring steel* from overseas, a commencement has been made, with satisfactory results, in rolling down discarded spiral spring steel material.

South African *fireclay* and *firebricks* have now established themselves in quality and manufacture, and further imports are unnecessary except in very special cases.

Ganister from the Boksburg district has been found to be quite suitable for the lining of cupolas, etc.

A considerable quantity of foundry sand (for brass work) has hitherto been imported, but a South African *sand* has been found which gives very good results for the purpose.

Talc powder (*French chalk*) and *sticks*, supplied by a South African firm, have been put to successful use.

Certain accessories, such as *rolling rings*, *neck rings*, and *diaphragms*, have been manufactured from raw rubber in Johannesburg, and some of these articles are now in general use on the railways.

Investigations are now in hand with the intention of obtaining a South African *metal polish*, suitable in quality and price, and there is every indication of a successful issue.

The use of South African *coke* has been extended, and with further improvement in quality the percentage used will increase.

Red oxide of iron paint suitable for railway purposes is being obtained from various parts of South Africa, and its use is quite established at all mechanical workshops.

Brimstone sulphuric acid made in South Africa is now used for accumulator work in connection with the lighting of trains.

Earthenware jars for the conveyance of water and of sulphuric acid are being manufactured in the Transvaal and used on the railways.

Owing to the cessation of imports of Austrian *bentwood chairs*, the manufacture of similar chairs in South Africa has been stimulated, and the quality appears to be superior to that of the imported article.

Several well-equipped *clothing* factories are now in existence in various parts of the Union, and it has been decided to import cloth and invite South African firms to tender for making the garments. As soon as war conditions permit, it should, it is stated, be possible to manufacture some of the rougher *cloth* in South African mills. *Metal buttons* of satisfactory quality are being manufactured in South Africa.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Government Bill Introduced.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has forwarded, under date 19th July, a copy of a Bill, introduced by the Attorney-General into the New Zealand Parliament, to provide for the registration of firms and persons in New Zealand carrying on business under business names. This Bill, which it is proposed shall bear the name "Registration of Business Names Act, 1917," is similar in all respects to the Act of 1916 of the United Kingdom (see p. 174 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th January last). (D.C.I. 43,113.)

APPOINTMENT OF ADVISORY COUNCIL TO FRENCH MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The French "Journal Officiel" of 10th September publishes the text of a Presidential Decree, dated 9th September, creating a Conseil Supérieur des Travaux Publics ("Superior Council of Public Works") to examine and advise on the chief technical, economic, and financial questions coming within the province of the Ministry of Public Works (Under-Secretariat of State for Transports). The Council is to consist of (1) the members of the existing Conseil Général des Ponts et Chaussées; (2) members of Parliament and of certain important public and quasi-public administrative bodies; and (3) twenty-one members appointed by the Minister of Public Works from professional associations concerned in the execution and the development of public works. The Council is to be divided into four sections, of which the first will deal with matters relating to roads, traffic regulation, motor vehicles, and the distribution of electric energy; the second will deal with questions affecting navigation, the management and utilisation of water and water-power (floods, hydraulic works, etc.); the third, with matters relating to ports (works, the regulation of harbours and lighthouses, the provision of buoys and beacons, and coast erosions; and the fourth, with matters affecting railways.

The text (in French) of the above-mentioned Decree, together with the names of the members nominated from the professional associations, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

WAR PROFITS TAXATION IN ITALY.

With reference to the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th January last (p. 187) relative to war profits taxation in Italy, it is notified that a Decree is published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 18th June establishing certain rules in connection with the taxation on incomes derived from the war.

New incomes realised in consequence of the war between 1st August, 1914, and 31st December, 1918, by merchants, manufacturers, and intermediaries, as well as income which has exceeded the amount derived previous to the war, are to be separately certified for the levying of the personal property tax, and, when in excess of 2,500 lire, shall be subject to an extraordinary war tax.

The rates of taxation on profits realised between 1st January, 1916, and 31st December 1918, are the same as those published in the "Journal" of 18th January.

Provision is made for the exemption of certain incomes for stated periods when the capital invested is employed for the advancement of the Italian mercantile marine.

The collection of taxes on war profits is to be made in six instalments during the war.

The full text of the Decree (in Italian) may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

(D.C.I. 44,427.)

25 lire = £1 (par rate).

LIQUIDATION OF ENEMY BUSINESS IN CEYLON.

The "Ceylon Government Gazette" of 3rd August notifies that the partnership of Dr. Adolf Wilhelm Karl Cuntze, Albert Cuntze, and the representatives of the late Edward Cuntze has been declared to be an "enemy firm" within the meaning of the "Enemy Firms Liquidation Ordinance (No. 20 of 1916)," and that a liquidator (Mr. M. J. Harding) has been appointed for the purpose of winding up the business.

[Previous notices relative to the liquidation of enemy firms in Ceylon appeared in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th January (p. 110), 3rd May (p. 241), and 7th June (p. 538).]

DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY.

The issue of the official "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 15th August publishes particulars of the dyestuffs industry in the United States which have recently been collected by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

An examination of returns made to the Bureau by practically the whole industry indicates an increasing tendency to amalgamation of interests among certain plants making crudes and intermediates with others producing finished dyestuffs, which will probably result in the output of a greater variety of colours at a decreased cost of production. Several instances are noted where two or more allied corporations have apparently pooled their interests in order to facilitate the manufacture and marketing of their products, while one recent amalgamation includes some of the largest plants in the country. Many of these corporations have branches in various cities of the United States, and a few have established agencies in London, Paris, Shanghai, and Latin-American capitals.

As far as actual figures are available, the total amount of capital invested in the industry in the United States would appear to be 163,025,650 dols. This amount does not include capital invested in dyestuffs production by ten firms, some of which are just beginning operations, while others are not incorporated and have no capital stock, but are amply financed or are owned by a single individual. These plants will probably be in full operation by 1918, and several million dollars of capital will thus be added to the industry.

Monthly Production.

From figures submitted by manufacturers, the following totals of monthly production for the current year have been compiled:—Twenty-two firms manufacturing crudes report a monthly output of 1,240,350 gallons of benzol, toluol, and some xylol and phenol, and 6,181,600 lb. of benzol, toluol, natural and synthetic phenol, cresol, naphthalene, anthracene, and some xylol, cumol, and amylene; forty firms report a monthly output of 10,420,600 lb. of intermediates; forty-six firms had an output of 5,000,000 lb. of artificial colours per month; and thirteen firms an output per month of 8,183,500 lb. of vegetable dyestuffs and extracts (including some tanning extracts not stated separately). For general purposes, it is said, these figures may be taken as fairly representative of the industry as a whole.

Intermediates.

The major portion of the total output of intermediates in the United States is probably consumed in the dyestuffs industry itself, although a large amount, especially trinitrotoluol, falls in the category of explosives. There is a constant increase in the variety of intermediates and chemicals produced in the United States for making colours. Dyestuffs manufacturers are now producing large quantities of toluidines, resorcin, xylidine, dianisidine, naphthylamine, diphenylamine, tolidine, benzidine, benzaldehyde, benzylchloride, nitrobenzol, nitrotoluol, H-acid, phthalic, metanilic, sulfanilic, and naphthionic acids, naphtholsulpho acids, naphthylaminsulfo acids, and amidonaphtholsulfo acids, Schaeffer's salt, paranitraniline, dimethyl-aniline, and numerous others.

A glacial acetic acid plant of large capacity is expected to begin operation in September, and will be of great assistance to the industry in general.

Artificial Colours.

Coal-tar dyes in a variety of colours suitable for leather, textiles, straw, paper, inks, stains, pigments, varnishes, waxes, feathers, furs, and for many other purposes, are now regularly obtainable from domestic sources. Several manufacturers carry full lines of direct, acid, basic, chrome, oil, and sulphur colours; while others confine their efforts to improving and extending their output of particular groups. Prominent among the colours produced are nigrosines, indulines, triphenylmethane dyes, safranines, eosines, chrysoïdines, rhodamines, rosanilines, direct fast reds, browns and yellows for cotton, fast chrome colours for wool, Sudan colours, basic violets, synthetic indigo and indigotines, alkali blues for the silk and woollen industries and also for the lithographic trade, metanil yellow, methyl violet, methylene blue,

Development of the American Dyestuffs Industry.

benzopurpurine, benzo sky blue, primuline, naphthol green, rose bengale, gallocyanine, and special chrome and khaki colours.

Considerable attention is being given by about a dozen firms to developing as rapidly as the requisite intermediates are available, the triphenylmethane dyes, particularly fuchsine, methyl violet, methylene blue, magenta, and malachite green. The itemised figures given by only a few of the plants show a monthly production of this series of colours amounting to 62,200 lb. Of this quantity 18,200 lb. represent methyl violet and 13,450 lb. methylene blue. Two manufacturers specialise on intermediates for these dyes.

There is a largely increased production and variety of reds, yellows, and scarlets. A wide range of fast reds, blues, greens, yellows, blacks and greys for cotton is also available.

Colours now produced on a commercial scale that were not made in the United States until recently are alizarin blues, browns, and yellows for calico printing, and for wool; para colours for lakes or pigments, vat dyes (sometimes called indigoids) for cotton shirtings and gingham, synthetic indigo, rhodamine, patent blue, and Biebrich scarlet.

Vegetable Colours and Extracts, Mineral Dyes, Lakes and Pigments.

Present production and new developments contemplated include blacks and greens in natural colours for calico printers, a special logwood blue, special mordants for dyeing new shades in direct cotton colours, khaki dyes, cutch, archil, and logwood extracts, and powdered cudbear, orange and lemon flavines, Osage orange in a variety of shades, American sumac extract, indigotin, and natural indigo shades. It is stated by several plants that their output depends on the domestic demand, ample facilities being available for a largely increased production at any time. Some plants operate at half capacity, while others are running 24 hours a day.

One firm is making sulphur brown (not a coal-tar product) on an extensive scale, while another company is producing mineral colours in standard shades for wool.

Soluble Prussian blue, Chinese blue, pigment brown, lakes in all the principal colours, paratoners, dry colours, and dyes for lake makers are specialties handled by different manufacturers.

Future Developments Contemplated.

The most striking feature brought out in the returns furnished by the dyestuffs manufacturers is stated to be the growth of the industry and the plans in process of formation for its continued expansion in both domestic and foreign fields.

Announcement has been received of the entrance into the dyestuffs industry of the leading American company manufacturing explosives. Other new plants in process of construction or to begin operations before 1918 are two for coal-tar crudes, one for anthracene, one for glacial acetic acid, four new buildings for aniline dyes, one for chrysoidine and methylene blue, one for nigrosine, induline and magenta, and one for nigrosine only. A producer of direct, acid, and chrome colours expects to double his present output of nearly 500,000 lb. annually during the next twelve months. One plant making methylene dyes is planning to double its capacity, two others making aniline colours will also double their capacity shortly, one manufacturer expected to have patent blue and fuchsine on the market after July, one of the larger corporations is now making auramine and lanafuchsine on a small scale and installing equipment for their increased output, and another contemplates the manufacture of primuline in considerable quantity. A producer of high-grade colours for silk is enlarging his factory and contemplates the early production of safranine, and the installation of a suitable plant for the extensive manufacture of aniline dyes.

Experimental research is in progress on a great variety of products that are now being manufactured on a semi-commercial scale with a view to increasing production as the processes are worked out in different establishments.

Dyes and dyestuffs exported from the United States during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1917, were valued at 11,710,887 dols., as compared with 5,102,002 dols. in 1916.

Dollar = 4s. 1½d. (at par).

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION.*

Amendments of Rulings and Decisions.—Hardware List.

With reference to the list of goods prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom which appeared as a Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th March, 1917, and to the subsequent issue of Notification No. 12 shown in the "Journal" of 3rd May, 1917, it is notified that the following corrections have been made in regard to the Rulings and Decisions published in the above-mentioned issues.

Issue of 29th March, 1917.

PAGE 7.—Beans, baked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
	Beans, baked, tinned	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
	Beans, dried	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
		should read						
	Beans, dried	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
	Beans, Lima	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
		should read						
	Beans, Lima	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
PAGE 8.—Bolts and nuts, brass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
	Bolts and nuts, carriage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
	Bolts and nuts, round headed for stoves	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
	Bolts—finhead (used for fastening wood battens to radiators)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
		should read						
	Bolts and nuts of all kinds, blank or tapped, except Door bolts, Dummy bolts, Security bolts and Blind nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
PAGE 9.—Brass strips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
		should read						
	Brass strips	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
	Brooch joints and catches	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
		should read						
	Brooch joints, pins and catches (base metal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
PAGE 9.—Camel hair nails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
		should read						
	Camel hair nails	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
PAGE 10.—Cattle dehorners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
		should read						
	Cattle dehorners	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
PAGE 14.—Electrical Accessories and Appliances—								
	Lamp cases, hand and pocket, made of soft iron scrap, without lenses or bulbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
		should read						
	Lamp cases, hand and pocket, made of soft iron scrap, without lenses and bulbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
	Lamp holders, brass or ebonite, with or without switch or key	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
		should read						
	Lamp holders, brass or ebonite, with or without switch or key	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
PAGE 15.—Torch cases, without lenses or bulbs, made of soft iron scrap...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
		should read						
	Torch cases, without lenses and bulbs, made of soft iron scrap	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
PAGE 16.—Emery cloth discs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
		should read						
	Emery cloth or "Electrite" discs	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
	Hypodermic Syringes	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
	Delete (see Syringes, medical of all kinds).							
PAGE 21.—Lamp cases, hand and pocket, electric, made of soft iron scrap, not fitted with lenses or bulbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
		should read						
	Lamp cases, hand and pocket, electric, made of soft iron scrap, not fitted with lenses and bulbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
	Lamp holders, electrical, brass or ebonite, with or without switch or key	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
		should read						
	Lamp holders, electrical, brass or ebonite, with or without switch or key	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.

* A List of new Rulings and Decisions (Notification No. 13) appeared on pp. 577-87 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

Restrictions on Importation.

RULINGS AND DECISIONS—continued

PAGE 22.—Lima beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Lima beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
PAGE 25.—Nails, iron, with all brass heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Nails, iron, with all brass heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
	Nails, iron, with brass covered heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Nails, iron, with brass covered heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
	Nickel Oxide	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Nickel Oxide	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
	Noils, Camel hair	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Noils, Camel hair	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
	Noils, white merino wool (semi-manufactured article)	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Noils, white merino wool (semi-manufactured article)	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
	No entry shown	...	...	...	...	...	...
			<i>should read</i>					
	Noils, wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
PAGE 26.—Peel, in brine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Peel, lemon and bitter orange, in brine	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
PAGE 25.—Nuts and bolts, brass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
	Nuts and bolts, carriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
	Nuts and bolts, round headed, stove	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
	Nuts, brass, for aneroid barometers	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
	Nuts, iron or steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Nuts and bolts of all kinds, blank or tapped (except nuts (blind), door bolts, dummy bolts and security bolts	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
PAGE 27.—Photographic apparatus includes any article or part thereof designed or adapted or commonly used for the taking and developing of photographs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			<i>should read</i>					
	Photographic apparatus includes any article or part thereof designed or adapted or commonly used for the taking, developing and printing of photographs	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pincers, steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Pincers, seal	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
PAGE 29.—Rattans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Rattans and canes, unvarnished	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
	Rods, wire	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Rods, wire	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
PAGE 30.—Screw brass parts for use on telephones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Screw brass parts for use on telephones	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.
PAGE 33.—Sugar corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Sugar corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
	Syringes, hypodermic	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
	Delete (see Medical syringes of all kinds).							
PAGE 33.—Talcum powder (toilet requisite)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.P.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Talcum powder (toilet requisite)	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
	Telephone, brass screw parts for use on	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.
			<i>should read</i>					
	Telephone, brass screw parts for use on	...	...	...	...	...	...	G.L.

*Restrictions on Importation.*RULINGS AND DECISIONS—*continued*

PAGE 34.—Telephone and telephone parts (except telephone brackets and parts thereof)	N.P.
... .. <i>should read</i>	
Telephone and telephone parts (except telephone brackets and parts thereof)	G.L.
Torch cases, electric, not fitted with lenses or bulbs, made of soft iron scrap	P.
... .. <i>should read</i>	
Torch cases, electric, made of soft iron scrap, not fitted with lenses and bulbs	P.
PAGE 35.—Tube cleaners	P.
... .. <i>should read</i>	
Tube cleaners, hand driven	P.
PAGE 36.—Wire rods	P.
... .. <i>should read</i>	
Wire rods	G.L.
PAGE 37.—Wool noils	P.
... .. <i>should read</i>	
Wool noils	N.P.
Wool, white merino, noils (semi-manufactured article)	P.
... .. <i>should read</i>	
Wool noils, white merino (semi-manufactured article)	N.P.
Reprint from "Board of Trade Journal," issue of 3rd May, 1917.	
PAGE 1.—Clamps	P.
... .. <i>should read</i>	
Clamps, iron or steel, as engineers' tools	G.L.
Clamps, wooden	P.
PAGE 4.—Shellac	N.P.
... .. <i>should read</i>	
Shellac, not containing spirit	N.P.

* * * * *
HARDWARE LIST.—NOTIFICATION No. 13.

The following articles which will be found in their alphabetical order in the general list (Notification No. 13) published in last week's "Board of Trade Journal," are here grouped together for convenience of reference:—

Description of Article.

Apple paring and coring machines (power).
 Baling or strapping machines (hand).
 Barbers' pole (Barker's), revolving.
 Bellows and sprayers for powder (hand).
 Bells and buzzers for fire alarm telephones. (Electrical accessories and appliances). (G.L.)
 Bending machine for chain.
 Blind nuts
 Bolts, door.
 Bottle closing device (brass nickelled).
 Bracket lamp or bulb holders, nickelled. (Electrical accessories and appliances.)
 Braid, wire.
 Brass strip. (G.L.)
 Brass tape. (G.L.)
 Brazing lamps.
 Bread crumbing machines (hand and power).
 Brush holder springs. (Electrical accessories and appliances.)
 Burning outfits, "Hauck." (Blow lamp.)
 Burnishers, chain.
 Cattle deporners.
 Cellar drainers.
 Chart discs, steel.
 Chromel resistance wire.
 Circular knives.
 Clips, spring, for bottle caps.
 Coffee grinding machines (hand driven).
 Coffee roasting machines (hand driven).

Restrictions on Importation.

HARDWARE LIST—continued.

Description of Article.

- Combination tool, "Austral."
 Controller parts, gas, brass.
 Copper blanks for electric cranes. (Electrical accessories and appliances.)
 Corset busk cutting and tipping machine (hand driven).
 Cue cutters.
 Cutters, bench, metal (hand driven).
 Cutters, cue.
 Cutters, rod.
 Cutters, steel, for grooving wood.
 Door bolts.
 Door hangers, sliding.
 Dovetail bits.
 Drainers, cellar.
 Draw plates for wire drawing.
 Drill sleeves.
 Dummy bolts.
 Electrical accessories and appliances:—
 Bells and buzzers for fire alarm telephones. (G.L.)
 Bracket lamp or bulb holders, nickelled.
 Brush holder springs.
 Copper blanks for electric cranes.
 Fuse wire, tested.
 Lamps, reading, complete.
 "Spiralite," advertising device.
 Spraying apparatus.
 Wire fuse, tested.
 Eyeglass chain holder.
 Eyelets, loot, metal.
 Fasteners, paper, automatic.
 Foot powers.
 Forgings, rough, for sewing machines.
 Frames, collapsible, steel, for opera hats.
 Fruit slicing machine (hand).
 Fumigators, formaldehyde (metal).
 Fuse wire, tested. (Electrical accessories and appliances.)
 Gas controller parts, brass.
 Gauges, taper test.
 Glow covers.
 Guides, metal, for textile machines.
 Guillery testing apparatus.
 Hack saw machine, portable, for rail cutting.
 Heddle steel grip. (G.L.)
 "Hollow" wire, as tubes, other than of brass or copper, or brass coated.
 Hoof hammers.
 Hoof parers.
 Hooks and needles, embroidery.
 Hooks or needles, Blake, for boot machines.
 Hooter signal horns.
 Hub bands, iron.
 Iron hook strips (G.L.).
 Jacks, track (G.L.).
 Journal boxes, tramcar.
 Knives, circular.
 Lamps, brazing.
 Lamps, reading, complete. (Electrical accessories and appliances.)
 Latch needles. (G.L.)
 Leather stamping machines.
 Machines:—
 Apple-paring and coring (power).
 Baling or strapping (hand).
 Bending for chain.
 Bread crumber (hand and power).
 Coffee grinding (hand power).
 Coffee roasting (hand driven).
 Corset busk cutting and tipping (hand driven).
 Fruit slicer (hand).
 Hack saw, portable, for rail cutting.

*Restrictions on Importation.*HARDWARE LIST—*continued.*

Description of Article.

Machines—*continued.*

Leather stamping.
 Milk separators or centrifuge.
 Pinking and slotting (hand driven).
 Signwriter signature stamping (hand driven).
 Strapping or baling (hand).
 Typographical numbering.
 Tyre grooving.
 Mailchute apparatus.
 Milk separator machines or centrifuge.
 Muff couplings.
 Needles or hooks, Blake, for boot machines.
 Needles and hooks, embroidery.
 Needles, latch. (G.L.).
 Nickel chrome ribbons.
 Nozzles for liquid sprayers.
 Paper, automatic fasteners.
 Pedal operating wheels.
 Pen arms, steel.
 Pen points, steel.
 Phosphor bronze sheets, cut to size.
 Pinking and slotting machines (hand driven).
 Pulley blocks, Yale, triplex.
 Ribbon, metal.
 Ribbons, nickel chrome.
 Rod cutters.
 Rods, packing, or tools (steel).
 Rods, steel, screw.
 Scarf pin protectors, brass.
 Screw stock square, steel.
 Screws, thumb, iron or steel.
 Shears, bench, metal.
 Signwriters, signature stamping machine (hand driven).
 Sliding door hangers.
 Sockets, steel, for iron-wire rope.
 Spacing collars.
 "Spiralite" advertising device. (Electrical accessories and appliances.)
 Sprayers and bellows for powder (hand).
 Spraying apparatus. (Electrical accessories and appliances.)
 Stampings, fancy metal for frames.
 Steel strip, heddle. (G.L.).
 Stencil plates, phosphor bronze.
 Sterilising apparatus, for surgical instruments.
 Stiletos, embroidery.
 Stopples and necks, brass, for water bottles.
 Strainers for liquid sprayers.
 Strapping or baling machine (hand).
 Strip, brass. (G.L.).
 Strip, iron hook. (G.L.).
 Tables, fracture and orthopedic.
 Tape, brass. (G.L.).
 Thumb screws, iron or steel.
 Tool, "Austral" combination.
 Tools or rods, packing, steel.
 Tramcar journal boxes.
 Turbine distance separators.
 Tyre-grooving machines.
 Typographical numbering machines.
 Unions, white metal.
 Watch-winding buttons (base metal and silver).
 Wheels, pedal operating.
 Wire, chromel resistance.
 Wire fuse, tested. (Electrical accessories and appliances.)
 Wire "hollow," as tubes, other than of brass or copper or brass coated.
 Wire, steel, coppered and flattened. (G.L.).
 Wood cutters, steel, for grooving.
 Zinc strip.

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Restrictions on Importation.

HARDWARE. RULINGS AND DECISIONS—CORRECTIONS.

The following corrections should be made in the lists published in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" referred to:—

Issue of 29th March, 1917.

- PAGE 38.—Bolts and nuts, brass (G.L.)
 Bolts and nuts, carriage (G.L.)
 Bolts and nuts, round headed, stove
 Bolts—finhead (used for fastening wood battens to radiators)
should read
 Bolts and nuts of all kinds, blank or tapped, except door bolts, dummy bolts, security bolts and blind nuts (G.L.).
 Brooch joints and catches
should read
 Brooch joints, pins and catches (base metal).
- PAGE 41.—Electrical accessories and appliances—
 Lamp cases, hand and pocket, made of soft iron scrap, without lenses or bulbs
should read
 Lamp cases, hand and pocket, made of soft iron scrap, without lenses and bulbs.
 Lamp holders, brass or ebonite, with or without switch or key (G.L.)
should read
 Lamp holders, brass or ebonite, with or without switch or key.
 Torch cases, made of soft iron scrap, without lenses or bulbs
should read
 Torch cases, made of soft iron scrap, without lenses and bulbs.
- PAGE 43.—Lamp cases, hand and pocket, electric, made of soft iron scrap, without lenses or bulbs
should read
 Lamp cases, hand and pocket, electric, made of soft iron scrap, without lenses and bulbs.
 Lamp holders, electric (brass or ebonite), with or without switch or key (G.L.)
should read
 Lamp holders, electric (brass or ebonite), with or without switch or key.
- PAGE 45.—Nails, iron, with all brass heads (G.L.)
should read
 Nails, iron, with all brass heads.
 Nails, iron, with brass covered heads (G.L.)
should read
 Nails, iron, with brass covered heads.
 Nuts and bolts, brass (G.L.)
 Nuts and bolts, carriage (G.L.)
 Nuts and bolts, round headed, stove.
 Nuts, brass for aneroid barometers (G.L.)
 Nuts, iron and steel (G.L.)
should read
 Nuts and bolts of all kinds, blank or tapped, except nuts, blind, door bolts, dummy bolts, and security bolts (G.L.).
 Pincers, steel
should read
 Pincers, seal.
- PAGE 46.—Rods, wire
should read
 Rods, wire (G.L.).
 Screw brass parts (for telephone instruments)
should read
 Screw brass parts (for use on telephones) (G.L.).
- PAGE 48.—Telephone, brass screw parts, for use on
should read
 Telephone, brass screw parts, for use on (G.L.).

Restrictions on Importation.

HARDWARE RULINGS AND DECISIONS—CORRECTIONS—*continued.*

PAGE 48.—Torch cases (electric) made of soft iron scrap, not fitted with lenses or bulbs

should read

Torch cases (electric) made of soft iron scrap, not fitted with lenses and bulbs.

PAGE 49.—Tube cleaners

should read

Tube cleaners, hand driven.

Wire rods

should read

Wire rods (G.L.).

Reprint from the "Board of Trade Journal" issue of 3rd May, 1917.

PAGE 1.—Clamps

should read

Clamps, iron or steel, as engineers' tools (G.L.).

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS INTO FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 8th September and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 11th September, which contains a re-classification of goods for the purposes of the French prohibitions of import.

By virtue of the new Decree imports of foreign goods into France or Algeria are divided into seven categories called respectively Lists A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

List A consists of those goods which are admitted into France and Algeria without licence, and is identical with the list No. 1 printed on pages 193-194 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th July, 1917, with the following amendments:—

The following are *removed from* the list of goods which may be freely imported, and will accordingly be admitted into France or Algeria only under licence:—

No. in French
Customs Tariff.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 16 | Fresh and frozen meat. |
| 17 | Boned and rolled hams, cooked hams; salted meat—
from pigs (hams, bacon, &c.), from cattle, and other. |
| 17 <i>bis</i> and
17 <i>ter</i> . | Porkbutchers' produce, manufactured; ox cheek. |
| 19 | Meat preserves in tins. |
| 36 | Cheese. |
| 37 | Butter. |
| 88 | Oleaginous fruits and seeds. |
| 189 | Sulphur (not purified, including ores and pyrites;
trituated, purified, refined or sublimed). |
| <i>ex</i> 273 | Sulphate of copper. |

The following are *added to* the list of goods which may be freely imported, and will accordingly be admitted into France without licence:—

- 166 *bis*. Cattle cake (other than that made from oilseeds) and
brewers' or distillers' offals (*drèches*).

In the remaining lists in the Decree (Lists B-G) the goods are classified according to the authorities which, as a general rule,* are to advise as to the issue of import licences. The text of the various lists may be inspected by British traders on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

* As regards the special treatment accorded to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, *see* the italicised note at the end of the present notice.

Restrictions on the Importation of Foreign Goods into France and Algeria.

NOTE.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the above-mentioned Decree, imports into France or Algeria of goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom will continue to be governed by the arrangements set out in the announcement at pages 575-6 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th September. It should be noted, however, that—

- (a) Licences will be necessary in respect of the goods withdrawn from List 1 (List A)—*vide supra*—and should be applied for in the manner prescribed in the announcement. No licences need be obtained in respect of cattle cake (other than from oilseeds) and brewers' and distillers' offals, which have been added to List A.
- (b) Import licences will be issued by the French Customs Office in London in respect of the following goods which were previously included in List No. 3 in the Ministerial Decrees of the 13th April and the 12th May, but are not placed under the control of the Inter-Departmental Commission on Metals and Munitions of War, viz. :—

No. in French
Customs Tariff.

	Common woods :
128	Wood in the rough, squared, or sawn.
129	Paving blocks.
130	Stave wood.
131-133	Splints, hoopwood, perches, poles and staffs.
133 bis	Wood which has been impregnated or has undergone any form of chemical treatment.
135 bis	Resinous wood in logs, for the manufacture of paper pulp.
136	Charcoal and charred boon.
137	Other common woods.
138	Fine woods or cabinet woods.
597	Shaped carpenters' and cartwrights' wood.
600	Wood planed, grooved and/or tongued, planks, strips or veneers for flooring, planed, grooved and/or tongued.
601	Doors, windows, venetian blinds, venetian shutters, roll shutters, roll blinds of wood, panelling, and joiners' wares, put together or not,

(C. 14,+18.)

TRANSIT THROUGH FRANCE OF GOODS SENT FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SWITZERLAND.

With reference to the notice at pages 289-291 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th August, respecting the transit through France of goods sent from the United Kingdom to Switzerland, Italy and Spain *via* France, it is notified that paragraphs (e) and (f) of Section 1 of the regulations embodied in that notice (transit through France to Switzerland) should be deleted, and the following paragraph substituted therefor :—

(e) and (f). Consignments of goods accompanied by the pink certificate will be allowed to pass in transit through France to their Swiss destination, without the necessity of having to obtain transport permits, if the goods are sent *via* the ports of Bordeaux, Cette or Marseilles, and are loaded in Swiss trucks at one or other of those ports. For information as to the consignment of goods (*whether or not of kinds prohibited to be exported from France*) to Switzerland *via* French ports other than those specified (with the exception of Havre, as to which see paragraph (h)), exporters should apply to the London Controller of the Société suisse de Surveillance Economique, 7, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(C. 13,974; 14,424.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the official "Trade Gazette" of Petrograd of 3rd/16th August states that, owing to the scarcity of goods in Russia, the Minister of Commerce has submitted proposals to the Provisional Government for the repeal, until the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, of all clauses of the Russian Customs Code which establish drawbacks of duty on the export of Russian manufactures.

[*Note.*—Information as to the regulations governing drawback of Customs duty in respect of certain articles of Russian manufacture, on exportation from Russia, was given in the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th February, 1913 (pages 445-448), and the 7th May, 1914 (page 339).]
(C. 14,240.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Official "Indian Trade Journal" of the 10th August contains copies of the following Notifications, dated 4th August, 1917, which have been issued by the Government of India, amending the list of prohibited exports contained in Notification No. 5385 C.W., dated 12th May, 1917, as subsequently amended, which was published in full in the "Supplement" to the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 19th July.

The exportation of the undermentioned articles from British India is now prohibited to all destinations, in accordance with the specified Notifications, viz.:—

Enamelled ware of all descriptions (Notification No. 8904).

Nails of all kinds

Screws of all kinds } (Notification No. 8988).

Sulphuric acid

Tin ore (Notification No. 8955).

(C. 14,235.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of an Order-in-Council of the 9th August, 1917, which amends the list of prohibited exports, by prohibiting the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Canada, as follows:—

To all destinations abroad, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Tin plates and receptacles made from tin-plates.

The following items are removed by the present Order-in-Council from the list of prohibited exports above referred to, viz.:—

Tin plates or tin canisters;

Tin boxes made therefrom, suitable for packing food. (C. 14,175.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Minister's Order (D 27), dated 13th June, 1917, which has been issued by the New Zealand Customs Department, giving decisions as to the classification of various articles under the Customs Duties Act on their importation into the Dominion.

The following are the principal decisions contained in the present Order:—

Articles	Tariff Item.	Rate of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Articles and materials suited only for, and to be used solely in, the fabrication of goods within the Dominion—			
Advertising buttons or brooches, spring pins for the manufacture of	482	Free	Free
Motor vehicles, fittings for, viz.—Bonnet-hinges, and brass angle-plate, in continuous lengths, not bored			
Myrabolam, solid extract of, for use in tanning			
Twine (claimed as sewing-thread) of quality approved by the Minister, for use with boot-lacing machines			
Lamp-burner cleaners (bundles of fine steel wires, fixed together in the form of a brush, for cleaning burners of Aetna and similar lamps)	182	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Legging-blocks, wooden, including those for use with legging blocking-machines	310	Free	Free
Lamps of patterns approved by the Minister, including "Incandescent Mazda" and "New Miniature" electric lamps, specially fitted and peculiarly adapted for microscope work..	280	Free	Free

[NOTE.—A "primage duty" of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on all the above goods in accordance with the "Finance Act, 1915." This duty is payable on importation, and is levied irrespective of whether the goods are otherwise liable to duty or not.] (C. 14,215.)

Adverting to the notice which appeared on p. 735 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 15th March, relative to an Order-in-Council of the 16th January, 1917, prohibiting the exportation of cheese to any destination, except cheese sold and consigned to H.M. Government, the "New Zealand Gazette" of the 14th June contains copy of a Customs Notification dated 12th June, stating that the following classes of cheese may be exported to consignees, other than the British Government, in the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Exportation permitted of certain kinds of Cheese, to Consignees other than the British Government.

Stilton cheese; cheddar cheese (3rd grade); cheddar cheese (1st or 2nd grade) of less size than that known as "Export Size"; and dairy cheese. (C. 14,183.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies of two French Ministerial Decrees, dated, respectively, the 4th and 5th September, which abrogate the provisions of the Decrees of the 12th February and the 16th April, 1915 in virtue of which (1) pitch of resin (*brais de résine*) and colophany, and (2) residue from apples (*marc de pommes*) were allowed to be exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium (uninvaded territory), Japan, Russia, and the countries of America. (C. 14,239; 14,241.)

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 9th September contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 7th September, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from France of algae (*algues*), lichens, mosses, seaweed (*varechs*), of all kinds.

Prohibition of Exportation of all kinds of Algae, Lichens, Mosses, Seaweed.

In virtue, however, of a Ministerial Decree of the 8th September, published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 11th September, the above-mentioned articles may be exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium (uninvaded territory), Japan, Russia, and American countries. (C. 14,354.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 14th August contains a Decree (No. 3292), of the same date, which accords "temporary admission" privileges in respect of materials imported for the repair of national vessels, and for the repair or replacement of their equipment. A similar privilege is accorded as regards materials for the construction of vessels, and for their rigging, equipment, etc. under bond for the payment of the amount of duty leviable thereon, which bond will be cancelled as soon as the vessel is launched.

Authorisation for the clearance of the materials in question may be accorded only by the Minister of Finance, on application being made by the interested parties, indicating the quantity and kind of materials which it is desired to import under "temporary admission" conditions.

The Decree contains further provisions relative to the Customs procedure to be followed in order to prevent abuse of the privilege. The text of the Decree (in Portuguese) may be consulted by British traders interested, on application, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 41,068.)

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice at page 149 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th July, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation from Spain and the Balearic Islands of olive oil of all kinds was prohibited by a Royal Order dated September 6th. As an exception to this prohibition, refined oil despatched from the place of origin prior to the date of publication of the Order will be allowed to be exported. (C. 14,264.)

Prohibition of Exportation of Olive Oil.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the same channel, of information to the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Spain was prohibited by a Royal Order which was published in the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 12th September:—chloride of lime, common biscuits, alimentary pastes, and similar preparations of flour, cereals and vegetables, for use in soup.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

JAPAN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Japan, except under licence, has been prohibited as from the 20th September:—

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

Sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, compound fertilisers containing sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime or nitrate of soda; pulp for the manufacture of paper; and printing paper. (C. 14,326.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is prepared, on application, to furnish available information regarding British cargo steamship services trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world. Applicants for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world may also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

PRIZE COURT ESTABLISHED IN SIAM.

The issue of the "London Gazette" of 18th September publishes the text of a Law providing for the establishment of a Prize Court in Siam, which has been received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Minister at Bangkok. The Law, which is dated 20th July last, has been brought into force by a Royal Siamese Proclamation dated 22nd July.

The Official Intelligence Section of the "Gazette" may be purchased through the channels stated on the cover of the "Board of Trade Journal," price 8d. each copy (post free 8½d.).

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Marine Department of the Board of Trade (7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1) has issued a Handbill (No. 390) relative to the special arrangements which have been made for the issue of railway tickets gratis, or at reduced rates under certain circumstances, to masters, officers, and seamen of the Mercantile Marine, and also to special facilities which have been granted for the conveyance of their luggage.

Copies of the Handbill may be obtained on application to the Department, as above.

Flour for Ship's Stores. See notice on p. 622.

MOROCCO.

With reference to the notice on p. 135 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th April last, and to previous notices, relative to the development of public services in Morocco, it is notified that the French "Journal Officiel" of 13th August publishes a report showing the progress of work at 1st January, 1917, on various public works in the

Development of Roads and Railways in the French Zone in 1916.

Shipping and Transport.

MOROCCO—continued.

French Zone in Morocco, from which the following particulars have been taken:—

Roads and Bridges.—The construction of roads was continued actively during 1916, and this has greatly facilitated the agricultural development of the country. Out of a total of about 2,000 kilometres of first-class roads the construction of which has been sanctioned, 800 kilometres had been completed and 900 were in course of construction. Of the 450 kilometres of secondary roads planned, 66 kilometres were constructed and about 100 kilometres were in course of construction.

At the end of 1916 the coast road from Mazagan to Casablanca, Rabat and Kenitra was completed except for the construction of the larger bridges which has been delayed as a result of the war. The building of the bridge at Azemmour, on the Oumer-Rebia, and of that at Rabat, on the Bou-Regreg, has been postponed, the passage being effected in the meantime by ferries. The two projected suspension bridges on the road between Casablanca and Rabat are also unfinished.

The road from Casablanca to Marrakesh has been finished except for a short gap of 15 kilometres which was to be filled in the early months of 1917. Mequinez and Fez are now joined by a good road.

Railways.—A concession for the railway from Tangier to Fez was granted by a Law of 18th March, 1914, to a Franco-Spanish company, which was incorporated in July, 1916. The plans were commenced before the definite incorporation of the Company, and the adjudication in connection with the first section of the line (20 kilometres) in the neighbourhood of Petit Jean-Sidi-Kacem was announced at the end of 1916 (see pp. 9-10 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th January last).

Kilometre = 0·621 mile.

VENEZUELA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 245-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd August relative to a new Venezuelan Law

Law respecting Railway Concessions. respecting the grant of railway concessions in the Republic, it is notified that H.M. Minister at Caracas has forwarded a translation of the Law in question, from which the following further particulars are taken:—

The Law provides, *inter alia*, that persons seeking a railway concession in Venezuela must make a deposit, which becomes the property of the State, of 20 bolivars per kilometre of the projected railway; and, on obtaining the concession a further deposit, to be returned to the contractor on conclusion of the work of construction, of from 600 bolivars to 1,400 bolivars, in proportion to the gauge of the line, within a year of the approval of the contract by Congress.

The Law also enumerates the conditions under which special concessions and exemptions are accorded, including the grant of ground for the construction of the railway and buildings, and further grants of land up to 50 hectares per kilometre of railway, or up to 100 hectares if the contractors combine colonisation with the work of construction, as well as free importation of the work of construction material and the right to take from State lands, wood and other materials required for the construction and maintenance of the railway.

This Law supersedes the Railway Concessions Law of Venezuela of 1912 (see p. 538 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th August, 1912).

The above-mentioned translation of the new Law may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 43,885.)

25 bolivars = £1 (par rate); kilometre = 0·621 mile; hectare = 2·47 acres.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded an extract from a recent issue of the "Mining and Engineering Review" (Melbourne), relating to a discovery of deposits of wolfram near Nymagee, which is some 450 miles west of Sydney. The occurrence of wolfram in this district, it is said, has been known for some years past, and the Government geologist states that the mineral appears to be confined to quartz veins, and so far has not been found as an impregnation in the country. The veins in which the wolfram is irregularly disseminated are variable in width, ranging from 2 inches to 11 inches; the greatest length so far proved is, approximately, $6\frac{1}{2}$ chains. Three lines of reef have been opened by prospectors, and a ton of roughly picked ore has been bagged for transport to Sydney. Further development work is necessary to prove the permanency of the deposit. (D.C.I. 43,674.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has furnished extracts from the local press from which the following notes have been taken:—

At a meeting of the Christchurch City Council the Electric Light and Power Committee reported on a proposal to increase the supply of electric current for the city. The Committee's report stated that on account of its inability to obtain the necessary plant to extend the Lake Coleridge generating station, the Public Works Department could not cope with the Council's increased demand for power.

The Committee had therefore authorised the purchase, as a stand-by, of auxiliary plant to the value of £3,000, including one 150 h.p. gas engine, to be obtained locally, and two generators of 100 h.p. each for gas engines at the water works, to be purchased in the United States.

The entire auxiliary scheme, which will involve the expenditure of some £8,000, was approved. It was stated that there was no doubt that ample water power is available at Lake Coleridge, and that the need for a stand-by was wholly due to war conditions. (D.C.I. 39,106.)

The City Electrical Engineer of Christchurch is reported to have stated that the advent of the storage battery for vehicular propulsion has opened a new era in that town, where there are already a number of electrically-propelled trucks and vehicles in use. He is of opinion that within five years after the close of the war, the town will have a fleet of five hundred electrically-propelled vehicles. (D.C.I. 39,129.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand has also forwarded, under date 26th July, an extract from the local press of recent date, from which it appears that the New Brighton Borough Council have decided to grant a lease of a site of 400 acres, situated within the estuary at South New Brighton, for the erection of buildings, plant, etc. for salt works. It is estimated that the works will cost from £10,000 to £15,000. (D.C.I. 43,132.)

CYPRUS.

According to the official "Cyprus Agricultural Journal" of 17th July, sulphur has been found in the mines at Skouriotissa. A moderate deposit has already been located and steps are now being taken to extract and refine the sulphur, and to prepare therefrom flowers of sulphur of a quality which, it is believed, will be suited for the treatment of vines.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

RUSSIA (Western Siberia).

The following particulars relative to the methods of distribution of agricultural machinery and implements in Western Siberia are taken from a report by the Canadian Government Commercial Agent at Omsk, which is published in the 6th August issue of the "Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa:—

Trade in Agricultural Machinery and Implements:
Sales Organisation:
Terms of Credit.

The Commercial Agent describes the sales organisation maintained in Western Siberia by a well-known American company which does a large share of the trade in agricultural machinery. Other firms selling agricultural implements and machinery maintain similar organisations, varying only in respect of the amount of business done, the kind of machines sold, and the resources of each individual concern.

The head sales office for Russia of the company referred to is situated in Moscow. For the territory of Western Siberia and the Ural district, three branch offices are maintained, the towns of Ekaterinburg, Omsk and Novo-Nikolaievsk having been selected for the purpose. Each branch office is kept permanently supplied with a sufficient stock of machines, parts, etc., to supply at any time the needs of the district which it covers. The manager and assistant manager of each branch office as a rule receive a commission on sales, in addition to their salaries as officers of the company.

Under the supervision of each branch office are a number of sub-agencies situated in the more important centres of the district. Thus, for the district over which the Omsk office has jurisdiction, sub-agencies are maintained at Petropavlovsk and Semipalatinsk. These sub-agencies are managed by officials of the company, working without commission, and carry only a limited stock of machines and parts. The company endeavours to keep the stocks in each district, with the exception of that at the branch office, as low as possible.

In addition to the above, there are a large number of agents or dealers selling machinery and parts on a commission basis. These agents are scattered all over the territory in such a manner that practically no section is left unrepresented. Each agent is supplied with a full sample collection of machines, and in some cases also with a limited stock.

A permanent staff of salesmen is also attached to each branch office. These salesmen visit practically every village for the purpose of taking orders, distributing advertising matter, collecting money and controlling agents. There remains to be mentioned the technical men who are regularly sent out from Moscow to mount machines and to be available should difficulties arise in any district.

Terms of Credit.—In Western Siberia previous to the war sales of harvesting machinery for ready money were practically unknown. The usual terms were from 20 to 30 per cent. cash, and the balance on credit over a period of up to two years. In some cases it was even three years before the peasant discharged his liability. The machinery would arrive in the spring, and the first settlement would be made at the end of the season.

At the present time sales of agricultural machinery and implements are being conducted on a cash basis. With regard to the period after the war, it is generally agreed that no credit is likely to be granted for the first few years, but that a moderate credit system will be gradually introduced later.

[*Note.*—The above information is given with a view to preparation for trade after the war.]

NORWAY.

The following notes on American and German machinery in Norway are taken from a report to his Government by the United States Consul at Stavanger, published in "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 28th July:—

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***NORWAY**—*continued.*

A good deal of American machinery and construction material has recently come into the district of Stavanger. This machinery is considered first-class, but it is doubtful whether the United States can hold the market in this line after the war unless special efforts are made by the individual American factories. The great increase of Norway's material wealth, the development of hydro-electric power from mountain lakes and falls, and the realisation of the necessity of being more economically independent through the use of natural resources, all increase the possibilities of Norway as a buyer of machinery and construction material. It seems likely, however, that as soon as the war is over the greater part of the orders will go to Germany. Among the reasons for the preference Norwegians have for dealing with Germany are the following:—

American and German Machinery.

Norwegian engineers are practically all educated in Germany. They believe in the superiority of German methods and "system," in the thoroughness of the instruction they have received, and the superiority of that country's text books. German measurements, calculations, and catalogues are all more intelligible to them than others.

Germany has for many years had an almost exclusive market for machinery and construction material in Norway. Norwegians are conservative, and prefer what they have tried to something new.

The opinion prevails that Germany can supply goods more cheaply than other lands. High cost of production and freights are believed in most cases to put American machinery and construction material beyond reach. In bids for construction material for public works, Germany is the first foreign country to be considered, then Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Much German machinery, etc. is already installed, and when parts must be renewed they can most readily be obtained from Germany; parts made in other countries will usually not fit. For instance, a new patent electric stove ordered from America on trial could not be fitted to any electric socket because the sockets in Stavanger are made on the German plan.

Travelling agents from Germany are nearly always on hand to make contracts personally or to aid in installations. They usually speak Norwegian, and take great pains to please possible customers.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

According to the "Iron Age" (New York) of 19th July, the production of sulphate of ammonia in the United States in 1916 is estimated to have been 325,000 tons, an increase of 75,000 tons over that of 1915. Of the 1916 total, 272,000 tons are credited to coke ovens and 53,000 tons to gas works and bone carbonizing plants.

The 1916 output of coke in the United States was a record for both beehive and by-product ovens, amounting to over 54,000,000 tons.

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 13th September, 1917, was 71,741

Cotton Statistics. and the number imported during the thirty-seven weeks ended 13th September, 1917, was 1,961,022 (including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 12,895 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African). There were 500 bales of cotton exported during the week ended 13th September, 1917; the number of bales exported during the thirty-seven weeks ended 13th September was 168,516.

For further details see p. 661.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns and returned to ports during the month and eight months ended 31st August will be found on p. 660.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the month of May, 1915, 1916, and 1917, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian Government:—

				Month of May,		
				1915.	1916.	1917.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.						
Cotton yarn spun	...	...	Lb.	60,216,183	58,707,902	59,519,756
Grey and bleached piece goods	...	{	Lb. =	22,837,911	24,934,589	24,925,910
			Yards	101,105,104	103,398,380	106,635,366
Coloured piece goods	...	{	Lb. =	5,239,661	7,031,202	8,593,044
			Yards	22,216,086	31,265,192	35,551,087
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	...	...	Lb.	124,822	222,604	310,059
Hosiery	...	...	"	13,620	25,856	28,227
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	"	48,066	66,139	122,857
Total of woven goods	...	...	"	28,264,080	32,280,390	33,987,076*

* Including 6,979 lb. of cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.

According to the official Report on the Sea-Borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the year ended 31st March, 1917, the expansion in the

Increased Exports of Native Cotton Piece Goods from Bombay in 1916-17.

exports of cotton piece goods of Indian manufacture from Bombay in that year was very remarkable. In 1916-17, 214,297,323 yards of cotton piece goods were exported, as compared with 84,143,628 yards in the previous year, and 45,377,401 yards in 1914-15. The last figure was below average, but the 1915-16 figure was rather above average and was nearly trebled in the year under review.

Of the above totals grey goods accounted for 144,117,159 yards in 1916-17, as compared with 52,471,974 yards in the preceding year, while white goods increased from 222,183 yards in 1915-16 to 1,064,066 yards in 1916-17.

The position of Aden as Bombay's chief market for grey goods was easily maintained in 1916-17, and there was an advance in exports to the Persian Gulf. The increase in exports of coloured goods from 31,449,471 yards in 1915-16 to 69,116,098 yards in 1916-17, was mainly due to the takings of Persia and Asiatic Turkey which increased very considerably. There were also increased shipments to East African ports and Egypt.

*Textiles and Textile Materials.***CANADA.**

The Department of Commercial Intelligence has received from the Canadian Department of Agriculture, at the instance of the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto, a copy of a pamphlet reviewing co-operative wool sales in the Dominion. The writers of the pamphlet state that sheep raising should be one of the most important branches of the live stock industry in Canada, as the climate is conducive to thrift in sheep, and the conditions of agriculture are, in most respects, adaptable to the successful prosecution of some system of sheep farming. Yet the sheep industry has never occupied the prominent position in Canadian agriculture which its importance demands.

One of the reasons operating against the development of the sheep industry on a larger scale has been the low prices which, until recently, could be obtained for Canadian wool. The sheep raiser receiving only a few cents per pound lacked the incentive to engage extensively upon the pursuit of the industry, since the disposal of mutton alone could not be depended upon to return a reasonable profit to the producer. For the same reason many farmers possessing admirable conditions for the raising of sheep could not be induced to enter the business.

It became apparent, therefore, that a greater remuneration from the sale of wool would act as a direct stimulus in creating a more favourable attitude on the part of farmers towards sheep raising. As a means to this end, the Minister of Agriculture instructed officers to undertake a study of the character of Canadian wool and to determine what features pertaining to it placed it in such ill-repute for manufacturing purposes. Results of these investigations showed clearly that the principal objections were chiefly as regards condition. Inherently the quality of Canadian wool for those grades produced (mainly the medium and coarse classes) was most satisfactory, and possessed a distinct and serviceable place in manufacture. The innate character of the wool was not at fault, and a ready sale for these grades did exist. The fault lay with the preparation of the wool and its condition. The low price did not really represent the price of low wool, but rather the price of wool made low through careless preparation, and the inclusion of dirt and much other extraneous matter, which increased the cost of manufacture and created waste in the factory. Responsibility for this condition was due to a great degree to the manner of purchase, viz., the flat price, which gave the sheep raiser little encouragement or incentive to prepare a better article.

In 1913, an active educational campaign was inaugurated by the Minister in order to introduce improved methods of preparing and caring for the fleece before offering it to the market. This was attended with such satisfactory results, and the interest developed by sheep raisers was so great, that during the next year seven associations were organised for the co-operative sale of wool under the direction of the Department, and utilising the grading system developed by it. This movement was also welcomed by the manufacturers and given their hearty support. In 1914, 206,129 lb. of wool were graded for societies organised in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta Provinces. In 1915 the number of organisations formed for this purpose was increased to nineteen, and approximately 420,000 lb. were classified and offered for co-operative sale. In 1916, when a very strict system of grading was adopted, and classes were included which would cover the full range of Canadian wools, co-operative sales amounted to 1,721,598 lb., with a value of 579,679 dols., and every Province was represented.

The copy of the pamphlet referred to, which is illustrated and contains statistical tables of the wool graded in each Province of the Dominion in 1916, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

(D.C.I. 38,729.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 15th September, 1917, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	70s.	7d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	57s.	2d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	45s.	0d.

For further particulars see p. 661.

CANADA.

According to telegraphic information received by the High Commissioner in London for Canada, it is estimated that this year's crop of *autumn wheat* in Ontario will amount to 13,500,000 bushels, an average yield of 23 bushels per acre, as compared with the previous average of 21 bushels. The yield of *spring wheat* is stated to have been 3,879,954 bushels; and of oats 119,000,000 bushels, an average of 43 bushels to the acre as compared with the previous average of 35 bushels per acre.

The crop of *hay and clover* amounted to 6,156,000 tons, and there were 114,785 acres under *beans* as against 53,999 acres last year, yielding an estimated crop of 1,535,683 bushels as compared with 500,000 bushels in 1916. Seven thousand additional acres of *potatoes* were grown. *Barley, rye and peas* are good, *mixed grains* are good, and there is abundant fodder for the coming winter.

The estimated value of the Ontario crops this year is 250,000,000 dols.

The High Commissioner for Canada has also furnished the following information relative to the production of butter and cheese in the creameries and cheese factories of Canada in 1916, the report being based upon returns collected from the dairying branches of the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture (the figures for 1915 represent approximate estimates, as the returns for that year are not quite complete):—

Production of Butter and Cheese in 1916.

The total number of creameries and cheese factories operating in Canada in 1916 is reported as 3,446, including 993 creameries, 1,813 cheese factories, 624 combined factories (cheese and butter), and 16 condensed milk factories.

The total production of creamery butter in Canada in 1916 is returned as 82,564,130 lb. of the value of 26,966,357 dols., as compared with 83,824,176 lb. of the value of 24,368,636 dols. in 1915. Comparing the relative production of the Provinces, Quebec was first in 1916 with 34,323,275 lb. of the value of 11,516,148 dols., as compared with 24,680,109 lb. of the value of 8,031,998 dols. in Ontario. These two Provinces together produce about 70 per cent. of the total output of creamery butter in Canada.

The total production of factory cheese in 1916 was 192,968,597 lb. of the value of 35,512,530 dols., as compared with 183,878,898 lb. of the value of 27,587,775 dols. in 1915. By Provinces the lead in production is taken by Ontario with a total quantity in 1916 of 126,015,870 lb. of the value of 23,312,935 dols., Quebec being second with 61,906,750 lb. of the value of 11,245,104 dols. These two Provinces together account for 98 per cent. of the total production of factory cheese in Canada.

Dollar = 4s. 1½d. (par rate).

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand has forwarded a copy of an interim return of sheep in the Dominion on 30th April 1916-17. The approximate number at the date mentioned was 24,753,324, as compared with 24,788,150 (definitive figure) on 30th April, 1916. The decrease was probably due in the main to serious drought in some parts of the Dominion, and to heavy losses of lambs; it was not occasioned by increased killings.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

The number of mutton carcasses exported in the year ended 30th April, 1917, was 2,613,259, and of lamb carcasses 2,883,350, as compared with 2,713,247 and 3,488,951 respectively, in the preceding year. The number of legs and pieces exported decreased from 33,274 cwt. in 1915-16 to 7,920 cwt. in 1916-17. (D.C.I. 43,112.)

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

The following particulars respecting the clove industry in Zanzibar Protectorate in 1916 are taken from the Report for 1916 of the British Resident, which has recently been issued by the Colonial Office (Annual Series, No. 925):—

Clove Industry in 1916.

It is estimated that there are in both islands (Zanzibar and Pemba) about 60,000 acres under clove cultivation, and about 5,500,000 trees in bearing. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, a few being held by Indians. Many natives possess small plantations.

The output varies considerably, the trees bearing heavy crops periodically every three to five years. The average output of recent years has been about 14,000,000 lb. The largest crop was that of the season 1911-12, yielding 28,000,000 lb., of which Pemba contributed 20,000,000 lb. The smallest crop recorded of recent years was in the season 1912-13, when only 4,750,000 lb. were harvested, of which Pemba contributed rather more than 3,500,000 lb.

The average yield per annum from a plantation of about 3,000 trees of about 60 years old, owned and managed by Europeans, is 8 lb. per tree; 98 trees are planted to the acre.

Deliveries for the season 1915-16 (1st July, 1915, to 30th June, 1916), amounted to 27,886,458 lb. For the 1916-17 season to March 16, 359,665 lb. were delivered, and from 1,400,000 lb. to 1,575,000 lb. were expected to be received before the season closed.

NIGERIA.

A Supplement to the official "Nigeria Gazette" of 2nd August publishes a Forestry Notice to the effect that a trade in what is known locally as "gutta percha," a substance prepared from the latex of the shea butter tree, has sprung up during the last two years in the Province of Bornu. The local price of the product at Nafada is 4d. per lb.

The method of collecting and preparing the product is as follows:—Small pieces of bark are chipped out of the tree with a narrow, native axe. The latex that slowly exudes from these cuts is scraped off, and, as it contains impurities such as dirt, bark, etc., is boiled till the impurities float to the top, when they are removed. The latex then coagulates and in this form is known locally as "gutta percha." It is not advisable to tap the trees of less girth than thirty inches.

The shea butter tree is abundant in many parts of the Northern Provinces, and is especially so in the Meko, Shaki, and Oyo Districts of the Southern Provinces, and in the adjacent Province of Ilorin. When collecting this product, the tappers could with advantage at the same time collect the shea nuts and thus help to stimulate the trade in shea butter.

ITALY.

The Acting British Consul at Turin (Mr. T. D. Dunlop) reports, under date 3rd September, that the estimated wine crop of Italy in 1917 is 47,030,000 hectolitres, as compared with 38,960,000 hectolitres in 1916, and 19,055,000 hectolitres in 1915. The average wine crop in Italy for the last seven years was 41,742,000 hectolitres.

Hectolitre = 22 gallons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANADA.

The Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in London calls attention to a Bulletin (No. 62. B.), published by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior of Canada, relating to the production of pulpwood and wood-pulp in the Dominion in 1916.

Pulpwood.—The steady growth of the pulp and paper industry in Canada, practically since its inception, was continued in 1916. Forty-nine firms reported their mills as active in 1916, as compared with 50 firms in 1915; but the total consumption of pulpwood and the total value of the wood used rose much above the preceding year. Thus in 1916 the total consumption was 1,764,912 cords, valued at 13,104,458 dols., as compared with 1,405,836 cords, valued at 9,426,217 dols. in 1915; while 1,068,207 cords, valued at 6,866,669 dols., were exported, making a total production of pulpwood for 1916 of 2,833,119 cords, valued at 19,971,127 dols. This represents an increase of 25.5 per cent. in quantity, and 28.1 per cent. in the total value of the pulpwood produced, as compared with 1915.

Of the five Provinces engaged in this industry, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia greatly increased their output, but New Brunswick and Nova Scotia fell behind the production of the preceding year.

The average value of pulpwood at the mill increased by 71 cents per cord over that of 1915.

In regard to the process by which the wood is converted into pulp, it is to be noted that while the mechanical, or ground-wood, process was the single process most largely used, the three chemical processes, for the first time in Canada, together consumed more wood than the mechanical, the totals being: chemical processes 937,654 cords, and the mechanical process 827,258 cords. While a slight increase was made by the soda process, and a considerable increase by the sulphate process, the notable change during the year was the increase made by the sulphite process from 470,949 cords in 1915 to 727,945 cords in 1916.

The quantity of pulpwood manufactured into pulp in Canada has been steadily gaining on the amount of wood exported to other countries in the unmanufactured state. In 1908, 482,777 cords were manufactured into pulp in Canada, and 794,896 cords were exported in the raw state. In 1912 the figures were: manufactured in Canada, 866,042 cords; exported in the raw state, 980,868 cords. In 1913, however, more pulpwood was manufactured into pulp in Canada than was exported in the raw state to be manufactured abroad, and since that year the quantity manufactured in Canada has exceeded that exported. In 1916 the figures had risen to: manufactured in Canada, 1,764,912 cords; exported in the raw state, 1,068,207 cords.

Wood-Pulp.—The exports of wood-pulp from Canada in 1916 amounted to 558,899 tons, valued at 17,344,242 dols., as compared with 364,170 tons, valued at 9,279,414 dols., in 1915. Of the 1916 total, 329,752 tons consisted of mechanical pulp, and 229,147 tons of chemical pulp. The total export in 1916 showed the remarkable increase of 53.4 per cent. over the figure for the preceding year. The exports to the United States show a gain of 148,263 tons. Exports to the United Kingdom increased from 18,488 tons in 1915 to 51,072 tons, and to France from 18,335 tons in 1915 to 31,821 tons. There was not much change in the export to other countries, except that Spain, which was not an importer of Canadian pulp in 1915, took 1,737 tons in 1916.

The above-mentioned Bulletin, which contains a list of the names and addresses of firms operating pulp mills in Canada in 1916, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

100 cents = 1 dollar = 4s. 1½d. (at par).

Miscellaneous.

CUBA.

With reference to the notice on p. 528 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of

Substitution of Petroleum for Coal. 6th September relative to the Customs treatment of petroleum imported into Cuba for use as fuel, etc., H.M. Minister at Havana writes that, in view of the shortage of coal in the Republic, considerable benefit under the new regulations should accrue to the sugar mills, since petroleum can be used in them as fuel with very little inconvenience as regards conversion. It is understood that some of the mills situated on the coast have already purchased tanks with the object of using oil, but that the difficulty in procuring tanks is the most serious one with which the sugar mills have to contend.

As regards the railway companies the situation is very different. For instance, the United Railways of Havana own 264 locomotives, and the cost of conversion, estimated at 1,000 pesos for each locomotive, together with the cost of tanks and pipes for conveyance of the oil, would amount to a large sum.

There has been considerable prospecting for oil in the Province of Havana and numerous claims have been registered, but so far only two wells have given actual results. The general impression, however, seems to be that there is every prospect of developments in oil production in Cuba. Meanwhile the two wells at Bacuranco continue to increase their output.

(D.C.I. 42,288.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports, under date 17th July, that the manufacture of glycerine was first commenced in Japan in 1916, when plants were established under Government auspices and with the aid of Government subsidies.

Production of Glycerine. The output of glycerine from these works is increasing, but cannot as yet meet the entire home demand, and refined and semi-refined glycerine is still being imported into Japan from the United States. One Japanese company, it is stated, produces about 70 tons of glycerine monthly.

Imports of glycerine into Japan in 1916 amounted to 800,830 kin, as compared with 509,915 kin in 1915, 1,716,912 kin in 1914, and 1,430,922 kin in 1913.

Until recently Japanese fish oil was used as a basis for the manufacture of glycerine, but with the expansion of the industry, animal fat from Australia and coconut oil from the South Seas is being used. The use of bean oil for the production of glycerine is under investigation, but the stability of the product, for use as a constituent of dynamite, has not yet been determined.

(D.C.I. 41,567.)

Kin = 1½ lb. (about).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of August, 1917, have been published, and may be purchased* at a cost of 9d. per copy (post free 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1916 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 6s. (post free 6s. 6d.) for the first volume, and 4s. 6d. (post free 5s. 2d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1912-1916, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal articles consigned from and to specified countries; and in the second volume particulars of the imports from the various countries returned for consumption, details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The "Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 3d.) is published by the Ministry of Labour about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the September issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in August; Empire Settlement after the War; Agricultural Wages; Labour and Industrial Conditions in Russia; Trade Union Congress; Food Control; Employment in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Spain, Austria-Hungary and the United States; Course of the Retail Prices of Food in the United Kingdom, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, the United States, and Vienna; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

THE NATIONAL FOOD JOURNAL.

The "National Food Journal," the first number of which was published on 12th September, is to be issued by the Ministry of Food on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. The object of the "Journal" is to give detailed official information respecting the action taken by the Ministry in such a form that the public may have a ready means of obtaining full knowledge of the Ministry's work.

The first number contains a brief statement of the policy of the Food Controller, and among the other contents are:—Local Control Committees, their Constitution and Duties; The Sugar Distribution Scheme, Equal Division of Available Supplies; The Ninepenny Loaf; and A Statement respecting Meat Prices.

A Supplement to the "Journal" contains a reprint of Orders made by the Ministry from 22nd August to 12th September, together with a summary of Orders made before the former date.

Copies of the "Journal" may be obtained as indicated below,* price 2d. each (post free 4d.). (D.C.I. 44,124.)

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2., and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

Government Publications.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1916. Volume II. [Cd. 8,714.] Price 4s. 6d. (post free 5s. 2d.).

Commercial No. 1. (1917.) Suez Canal. Returns of Shipping and Tonnage: 1914, 1915 and 1916. [Cd. 8,591.] Price 2d. (post free 2½d.).

This is the annual report of the British Suez Canal Directors for the year 1916, and is in continuation of "Commercial No. 1 (1916)." The number and net tonnage of the vessels that passed through the Canal during the years 1914, 1915 and 1916 were 4,802 (19,409,495 tons), 3,708 (15,266,155 tons), and 3,110 (12,325,347 tons), respectively. The percentages of British vessels and of their net tonnage were 64.1 and 66.5 in 1914, 73.8 and 76.3 in 1915, and 76.8 and 79.4 in 1916.

Taxes (England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland). Return showing for each year since 1910-11, the taxes in force in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, separately, in cases where the Taxes were not common to all three countries or where the same duties were in force in all three countries but the rate of tax was different, specifying the principal rates and showing where available the amounts raised thereunder in each country. H.C. 107. Price 1d. (post free 1½d.).

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917.

Price of each 1d. (post free 1½d.).

No. 942/S. 78. *The Local Authorities (Retail Coal Prices) (Scotland) Order, 1917.*

Orders by the Ministry of Food:—

No. 913. *The Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.*

No. 914. *The Hops (Restriction) Order, 1917.*

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports have been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 922. *Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 1915-16. Price 1d. (post free 1½d.).*

No. 926. *Fiji, 1916. Price 1d. (post free 1½d.).*

No. 927. *Turks and Caicos Islands, 1916. Price 1d. (post free 1½d.).*

No. 928. *Cayman Islands (Jamaica), 1915-16. Price 1d. (post free 1½d.).*

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions have been issued since 1st January, 1917, by the Colonial Office:—

No.	Place.	Price.
912	Barbados, 1915-16	1½d.
913	Leeward Islands, 1915-16	2d.
914	Uganda, 1915-16	2d.
915	British Honduras, 1915-16	1d.
916	Mauritius, 1915	4d.
917	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, 1915	3d.
918	St. Lucia, 1915-16	1d.
919	Nyasaland, 1915-16	1d.
920	Nigeria, 1915	3d.
921	East Africa Protectorate, 1915-16	2d.
922	Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 1915-16	1d.
923	Hong Kong, 1916	2d.
924	Weihaiwei, 1916	1d.
926	Fiji, 1916	1d.
927	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1916	1d.
928	Cayman Islands (Jamaica), 1915-16	1d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and which are available for inspection at the Offices of the Department, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Maize Harvest of Argentina: Estimated Crop for 1916-17.

"*Weekly Bulletin*" of the Canadian Department of Commerce (Ottawa), 6th August.

Coffee Industry of French Indo-China.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 10th August.

Crops Report of Bihar and Orissa in 1916-17.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 27th July.

Bean Industry of São Paulo in 1916-17: Estimated Crop for 1916-17.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 14th August.

Groundnut Cultivation in Burma.

"*Weekly Budget of the Rangoon Gazette*" 18th June.

Currant Crop Forecast in Greece.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 17th August.

Rice Cultivation in Dauphny.

"*Bulletin des Halles*" (Paris), 24th August.

(1) Requisition of Butter in Piedmont.

(2) Sowing of Seed on Unploughed Land in Italy.

"*Il Sole*" (Milan), 9th Sept.

Mining and Metals.

Mineral Production of Burma.

"*Weekly Budget of the Rangoon Gazette*" 30th July and 6th Aug.

Turf to be used as a Substitute for Coal in Switzerland.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 26th July.

Tin Mining Industry in Nigeria.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 28th July.

(1) Reserve Ore Supply of the Rand, South Africa.

(2) Phosphate Deposits of Idaho.

(3) Mineral Production of Norway.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 18th August.

Mica Development in Guatemala.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 23rd August.

Pulverised Fuel used for Locomotives.

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 4th August.

Mining and Metals—continued.

Canada's Trade with South Africa in Steel and Iron Manufactures.

"*Weekly Bulletin*" of the Canadian Department of Commerce (Ottawa), 13th August.

Machinery and Engineering.

Agricultural Machinery Market in the Guadalaajara District.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 26th July.

Distribution of Motive Power in British India: Hydro-Electric Power as a Substitute for Steam.

"*Capital*" (Calcutta), 27th July and 3rd August.

Reinforced Concrete Work in the Bombay Presidency.

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 11th August.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Establishment of a Central Committee for the Cotton Industry in Italy.

"*Il Sole*" (Milan), 8th Sept.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

New Zealand: Influence of the War on Finance and Commerce.

"*New Zealand Times*" (Wellington), 23rd June. (D.C.I. 43,126.)

British India: The Exchange Problem.

"*Pioneer Mail*" (Allahabad), 4th August.

China: Development of Kowloon.

"*Hong Kong Weekly Press*," 21st July.

British Guiana: Budget Speech; Proposed New Taxation.

"*Daily Argosy*" (Demerara), 21st July.

Miscellaneous.

Restrictions on the Use of Alcohol in Italy.

"*Il Sole*" (Milan), 8th Sept.

Shoe Leather Market in Peru.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 11th August.

Clock and Watch Industry of Japan.

"*Wealth of India*" (Madras), July.

Electric Light Companies in the Amoy District.

"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 13th August.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

Department of Statistics: Statistical Tables, showing the Estimated Value of Imports and Exports of India from 1901-2 to 1915-16 at the prices prevailing in 1899-1900, with an introductory Memorandum.

Annual Report on the Trans-Frontier Trade of Bihar and Orissa with Nepal, 1916-17.

Australia—

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics; Labour and Industrial Branch: Report No. 7—Prices, Purchasing Power of Money, and General Industrial Conditions in 1916.

New South Wales Statistical Register for 1915-16: Part IX., Commerce.

Western Australia Statistical Register for 1915: Part II., Public Finance.

Gibraltar—Blue Book for 1916.

China—Maritime Customs: Returns of Trade and Trade Reports, 1916. Part II., Port Trade Statistics and Reports; Vol. III., Central Ports.

France—Annual Report for 1916 of the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Inc.).

Straits Settlements—Return of Imports and Exports for 1916.

United States—

Department of Agriculture Bulletins:—

No. 552, The Seasoning of Wood.

No. 558, Marketing Grain at Country Points.

Farmers Bulletins:—

No. 819. The Tobacco Budworm and its Control.

No. 825. Pit Silos.

No. 847. Potato Storage and Storage Houses.

No. 873. Utilisation of Farm Wastes in Feeding Live Stock.

No. 885. Wheat Growing in the Southern States.

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

These Enquiry Offices are *maintained* in London at the following addresses *by the Governments indicated, viz.:*—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	19, Victoria Street, S.W. 1; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2 (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia	...	...	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	...	...	Sydney House, 26-7, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia	...	...	112, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	...	...	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	413, Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the month and eight months ended August, 1917, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1916.

	Month of August.		Eight months ended August.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
IMPORTS.				
American	225,982	179,354	2,111,065	1,327,899
Brazilian	—	3,209	141	16,569
East Indian	10,406	8,378	97,073	75,739
Egyptian	12,125	8,128	311,727	267,318
Miscellaneous... ..	21,311	13,649*	105,445	88,564†
Total	269,824	212,713	2,625,451	1,776,089
EXPORTS.				
American	13,204	101	91,313	36,557
Brazilian	—	—	100	—
East Indian	1,192	56	12,031	6,680
Egyptian	3,556	2,171	163,447	119,704
Miscellaneous... ..	153	—	4,603	2,603
Total	18,105	2,328	271,494	165,544
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.				
American	190,133	161,188	1,716,532	1,532,977
Brazilian	2,956	3,022	41,209	29,629
East Indian	3,334	5,880	35,913	38,689
Egyptian	11,038	8,741	169,841	143,092
Miscellaneous... ..	7,995	10,063	92,987	82,911
Total	215,456	188,894	2,056,482	1,827,298
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.				
American	121	64	1,944	1,126
Brazilian	—	—	—	—
East Indian	—	—	27	—
Egyptian	26	—	191	50
Miscellaneous... ..	1	251	313	1,974
Total	148	315	2,475	3,150

* Including 2,935 bales British West African.

† Including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 11,978 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns—continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 37 weeks ended 13th September, 1917 :—

	Week ended 13th Sept., 1917.	37 Weeks ended 13th Sept., 1917.	Week ended 13th Sept., 1917.	37 Weeks ended 13th Sept., 1917.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	70,679	1,489,333	475	38,848
Brazilian	—	17,260	—	—
East Indian	—	84,971	—	6,680
Egyptian	—	278,106	—	120,242
Miscellaneous	1,062	91,352*	25	2,716
Total	71,741	1,961,022	500	168,516

* Including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 12,895 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 15th September, 1917, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

		Average Price.		
		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 15th September, 1917	... ..	70 7	57 2	45 0
Corresponding Week in—				
1910	... ..	30 2	24 2	16 3
1911	... ..	32 4	29 11	18 9
1912	... ..	32 7	29 6	19 10
1913	... ..	31 7	30 9	17 11
1914	... ..	38 3	29 5	23 8
1915	... ..	42 9	39 0	26 4
1916	... ..	59 11	52 6	30 9

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial Bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

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The Department of Commercial Intelligence is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Department supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender, and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, etc., of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport, etc., etc.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the Offices of the Department.

Samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which were sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on exhibition in the Sample Rooms of the Department—see notice on p. 613.

The British Industries Fair, 1917, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, London, from 26th February until 9th March. Concurrently with the London Fair, a Fair was held at Glasgow. It is the intention of the Board of Trade to hold a Fair every year.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly, and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

All applications regarding advertisement rates in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be sent direct to the sole Contractors for Advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Particulars regarding the supply of **Confidential Information** to firms in the United Kingdom may be obtained on application to its Department.

All communications intended for the Department of Commercial Intelligence should be addressed to: **The Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.**

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia.	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, "Combritto."
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address "Austere."

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Cradock, G., & Co., Ltd., Wakefield, England.

Aeroplane Tubes—

Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham.

Albumen and Yolks—

Miller, Jas., Son & Co., 79, West Nile St., Glasgow.

Albums—

Chapman & Sons, 5, 6, and 7, Elizabeth Place, Rivington Street, London, E.C.

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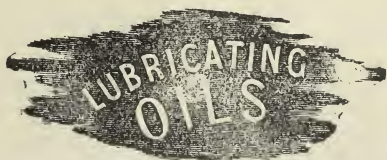
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Art Publishers—

Faulkner, C. W., & Co., Ltd., 79, Golden Lane, London, E.C. 1. Great Thoughts Series, Xmas Cards, Calendars, Post-Cards, etc. Also Pictures, Show-Cards, etc.

Tuck, Raphael, & Sons, Ltd., Raphael House, Moorfields, London, E.C. 2. To their Majesties the King and Queen. Christmas Cards, Postcards, Books, Calendars, Pictures, &c.

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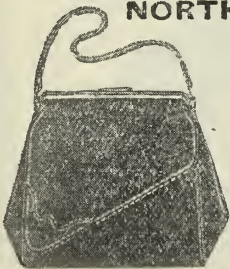
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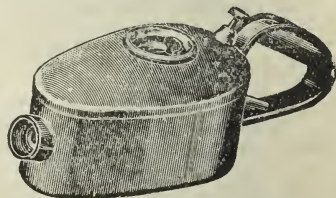


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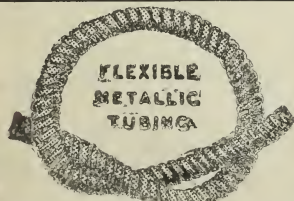
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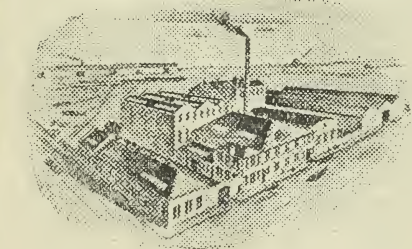
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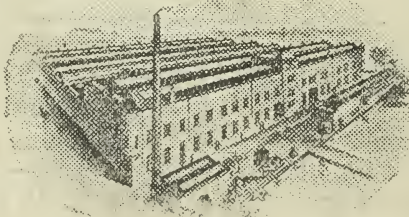


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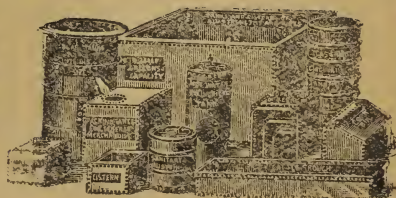
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Vol. XCVIII.

No. 1,087.



The

Board of Trade Journal

Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1917.

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J. IVOR DAVIES,
Chief Constable.

Mold,
5th September, 1917.

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CONTRACTS.

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Contractors will also be prohibited from assigning or underletting their Contracts without the written consent of the Council previously obtained.

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The deposit will in each instance be returned upon receipt of a bona-fide Tender and of the other documents.

Tenders must be enclosed in the envelopes to be provided by the Council, and sent to the undersigned on or before noon on Monday, the 1st October, 1917.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender; and will not accept the Tender of any person or firm who on any previous occasion has withdrawn a Tender after the same has been opened, unless the reasons for the withdrawal were at the time satisfactory to the Council; and the Council, moreover, reserve to themselves the right of dividing the Contracts between one or more of the persons tendering.

By order,
GEO. W. CLARKE,
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Zinc Dust, "Perborin" (Perborate of Soda), Dye and Tan Extracts, Hematine (Crystals and Paste), Ultramarines, Guignets Green and Green Chromium Oxide, Aniline Colours (for Cotton, Silk, and Wool, Paper, Leather, etc.), Starches, White and Brown Sugar of Lead, Tartar Emetic.

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For Socks, Stockings,
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Winders, Card Winders,
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HYDRATE OF BARYTA,
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HIGH TEST SULPHATE of SODA, or SALT CAKE, in Bulk, or Ground and Packed.

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ARSENIC ACID—Liquid and Solid.

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TIN CRYSTALS. STANNOUS CHLORIDE. STANNINE.

EPSOM SALTS. GLAUBER'S SALT.

STANNATE of SODA and POTASH.

ARSENATE of SODA.

WEED KILLER.

SOLDERING CRYSTALS.

POTASH.

"

FLUID.

ARSENITE of SODA.

SHEEP DIP (Arsenical).

ARSENATE of LEAD, Paste and Powder.

WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL . . TUBES

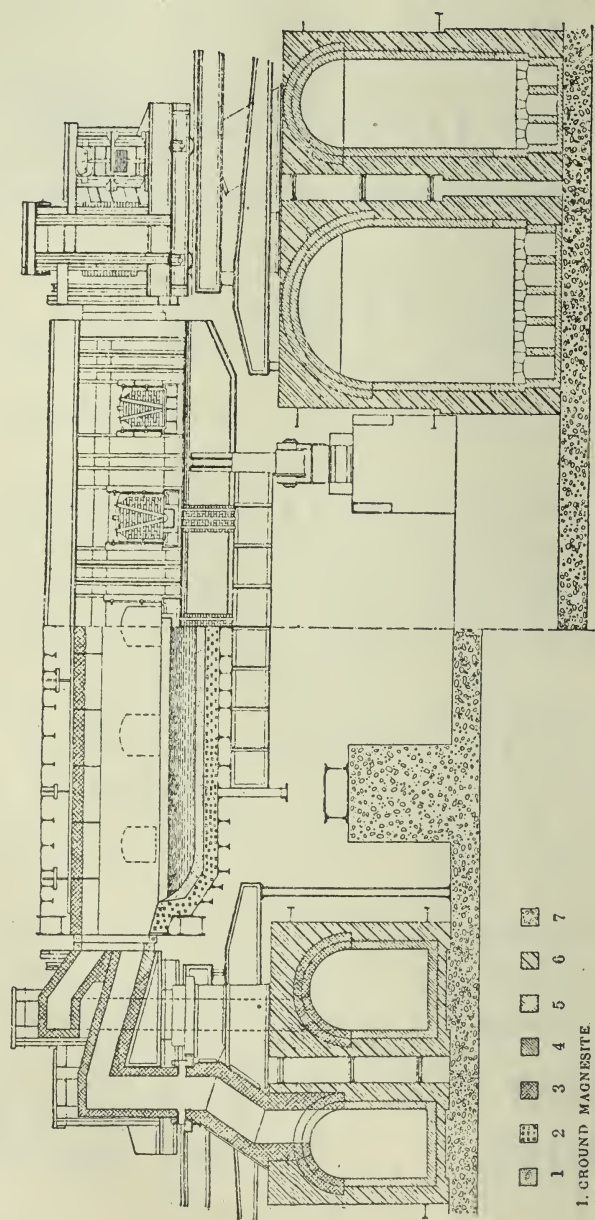
½ inch to 4 feet DIAMETER.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7

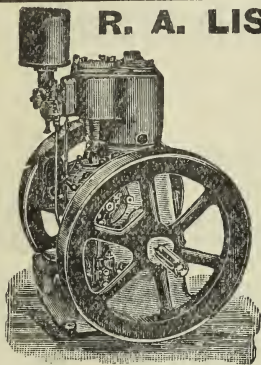
1. GROUND MAGNESITE
2. MAGNESITE BRICKS
3. SILICA BRICKS
4. NO. 1 FIREBRICKS
5. NO. 2 FIREBRICKS
6. RED BRICKS
7. CONCRETE

Longitudinal Section of 160 tons Rolling Furnace, showing relative position of Magnesite Bricks, Chrome Bricks, and Silica Bricks.

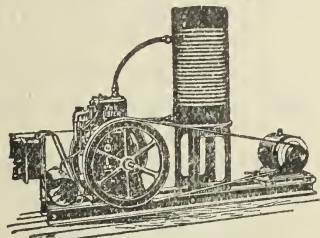
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INDIA HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.

R. A. LISTER & Co., Ltd. (C1 Dept.), Dursley, Glos.

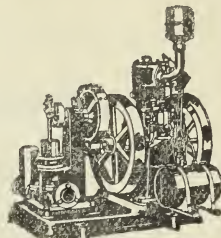
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Automatic Electric Lighting Plant.



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Manufacturers of High-Class Petrol, Oil and Gas Engines,
Pumping and Lighting Sets, etc.

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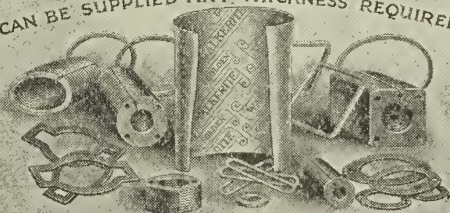
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Telephone: EAST 3084. LONDON, E. Telegrams: LIONCELLE, POP LONDON.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE 44.

PRICE'S

EXPORT

CANDLES

SPECIAL TROPICAL QUALITIES FOR HOT CLIMATES.

NIGHT LIGHTS. SHAVING SOAPS. HOUSEHOLD & TOILET SOAPS.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY LTD.,
Battersea, LONDON; and at Liverpool and Manchester.



Board of Trade Journal.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1917.

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THE Board of Trade Journal.

(Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.)

Vol. XCVIII.]

September 27, 1917.

[No. 1,087

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

TELEGRAMS { "Advantage, Stock, London."
Code :—A.B.C., 5th Edition.

TELEPHONE { London Wall 4713
(5 lines.)

The British Industries Fair Office has been removed from 32, Cheapside to the Head Offices of the Department in Basinghall Street.

The objects and work of the Department are described on p. 709.

OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN ALL COUNTRIES ABROAD.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, the Board of Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1916, 575 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 128,662 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

A small charge is made for the service, *which includes the regular supply of the "Board of Trade Journal."* Firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

The "Journal" itself contains information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Comptroller-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles; British manufacturers or producers of these articles now in a position to supply are invited to make application for the names of the enquirers:—

Articles suitable for the West African Native trade.
Electric-driven floor-polishing machines.
Eucalyptus red gum.
Monochloronaphthalene.
Paper knives, bone and ivory.
Piercing saws for metal.
Soap boxes, metal.
Synthetic essential oil of mustard.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for British goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—see the Notes on pp. 717-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." *In any case of doubt or difficulty concerning the various regulations, information may be obtained, either by letter or on personal application, from the Department of Commercial Intelligence.*

CANADA.

The following enquiry has been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, whence further information may be obtained:—

The representative of a Canadian manufacturer of macaroni, at present in London, would be glad to receive enquiries from United Kingdom importers wishing to purchase supplies. (D.C.I. 37,667.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) reports that a

Hardware, Engineering Supplies, etc.

business man who, until recently, was employed as the manager in New Zealand of a United Kingdom firm, desires to obtain an agency for a United Kingdom manufacturer of hardware, engineering supplies, and kindred lines. The enquirer, who is at present on a visit to the United Kingdom, states that there is a distinct preference in the Dominion for British goods, and that the opportunity for trade is growing. He would prefer to represent one large firm only. [In the case of such of the goods as firms are not able to deliver at present (see *Notice to Exporters above*), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now, with a view to trade when circumstances permit.]

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in New Zealand, may obtain the name and the London address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (340) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 44,526.)

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

Electric Lighting, Cooking and Heating Appliances. See notice on p. 700.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that an engineer in Johannesburg, who has acted as manager in the Union for a United Kingdom firm, now wishes to start business on his own account, and desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned below, with a view to obtaining agencies and establishing a market therefor in the Union of South Africa. The lines in which the enquirer is interested are: *Mining machinery, supplies and material, particularly proprietary articles; and engineering machinery, articles and supplies, including refrigerating machinery and all plant required for slaughterhouses (with their by-products), canning factories, chilling and freezing establishments, dairies, etc.*

The enquirer claims to have a good knowledge of the engineering and refrigerating business. [In the case of such of the goods as manufacturers may not be able to deliver at present (see *Notice to Exporters* on p. 664), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now, with a view to trade when circumstances permit.]

H.M. Trade Commissioner adds that the enquirer could represent a group of industrial machinery agencies, such as he has advocated in his Annual Report for 1916—see pp. 19-20 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th July.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent for South Africa, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (341/137) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 45,063.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Lieut.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) has forwarded a copy of the specification and tender form in connection with a call for tenders by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of 400 Imperial gallons of *grey paint*. (Contract No. 289.)

Grey Paint.

Two sample tins, each containing 1 lb. of the paint offered, must be delivered to the Controller of Stores not later than the time for the receipt of tenders.

Copies of the specification, conditions of contract, and form of tender may be obtained from, and sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received by, the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, up to noon on 5th November. *

A copy of the specification, etc., may be consulted by British paint manufacturers at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, as above. (D.C.I. 45,033.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General in Paris (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A business man at Nice, who states that he travels throughout France, wishes to represent United Kingdom firms for the sale of *various kinds of furniture in bentwood, all kinds and qualities of cords, transmission belts, oils, etc.* (Reference No. 342.) See Note † following.

(D.C.I. 44,218.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and, owing to forms having to be obtained from South Africa, this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—continued.

An agent at St. Gratien (Department of Seine-et-Oise) wishes to act as agent for United Kingdom manufacturers of *general woodworking machinery, and plant for iron and steel works or for the textile industry; or as agent for a United Kingdom exporter of coal.*

The enquirer states that he was formerly a manufacturer and merchant at Lille, and that he proposes, after the war, to visit the principal towns in the north of France and in Belgium. (Reference No. 343.) *See Note † following.*

(D.C.I. 43,848.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of being represented in France, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 664), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

H.M. Consul-General at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a firm in that city desires to get into touch with United Kingdom firms, with a view to making arrangements for the sale after the war of chemicals connected with the dyeing and tanning industries, *potash, and sodas and prussiate of potash.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of chemicals, and exporters of United Kingdom goods, desirous of doing business in Lyons and district, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (344) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 44,640.)

FRANCE (Madagascar).

The Acting British Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. J. H. Smith) reports, under date 27th July, that the following goods are in demand in that district:—*General hardware; enamelled ware; cotton and woollen textiles; cement; shovels (without handles); wire gauze (of 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 and 60 mesh) for screening graphite; boots and shoes; and men's outfits.* [In this connection attention is called to the existing restrictions on exports from the United Kingdom—*see Notice to Exporters on p. 664.*]

(D.C.I. 44,626.)

PORTUGAL.

H.M. Consul at Oporto (Mr. H. Grant) writes that a firm in that town desires to get into touch with United Kingdom dealers and exporters who wish to be represented in Oporto. The goods for which agencies are particularly desired are:—*Iron, tinplates, chemicals, drugs, oils for industrial purposes, supplies for soap makers, and timber.* The firm claims to have a thorough knowledge of business in these lines, and states that the present is an opportune time for United Kingdom firms to introduce their goods into Oporto.

United Kingdom dealers in and exporters of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in Oporto, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, as above. In making application the reference number (345) should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 664), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

(D.C.I. 44,378.)

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN.

According to a report to his Government by the United States Consul at Seville, published in a recent issue of "Commerce Reports" (Washington), considerable interest has recently been aroused in the Seville district in the use of tractors for farm work. A few years ago machinery of this class was unknown in the Seville district. One tractor was imported in 1915 and three in 1916, and trials with these machines have been so successful that twenty-nine were imported in the first five months of 1917; and as they become better known it is anticipated that an increasing market will be found for them. An oil-burning or kerosene engine might, perhaps, be found more satisfactory than one using petrol only.

Tractors are used exclusively for agricultural purposes, and have never been employed for road making or other construction work in the Seville district.

[*Note.*—In reading the foregoing, regard should be had to existing restrictions on exports from the United Kingdom—see Notice to Exporters on p. 664, the information being given with a view to preparation for trade after the war.]

CHILE.

The Acting British Consul at Santiago (Mr. T. Sargent) reports that an agent in that town desires to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *soft goods and haberdashery, particularly Manchester cotton goods and other textiles, Nottingham lace and embroideries, cashmeres and serges from London, and all articles of men's wearing apparel.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of soft goods and haberdashery, desirous of appointing an agent in Santiago, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (346) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 45,014.)

BRAZIL.

Ironmongery and Chinaware. See notice on pp. 678-80.

CHINA.

Machinery, Motor Launches, etc. See notice on p. 680.

CONTRACTS RECENTLY AWARDED.

AUSTRALIA.

The "Victoria Government Gazette" of 10th July publishes the names of contractors for the supply of provisions to Victorian State Departments, from 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918, together with the accepted contract prices. The contracts included *bread, groceries, candles, soap, tea, etc., butter and jams, meat, milk, potatoes and other vegetables, and tobacco.*

The "Victoria Government Gazette" of 11th July contains the names of contractors for the supply of material to the Victorian Railways, together with the accepted contract prices. The material includes *half watt and metallic filament lamps, air compressor spares, and motor equipment spares.*

The issues of the "Gazette" referred to may be consulted by British manufacturers and exporters at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 45,338.)

EXHIBITIONS.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

An Exhibition of samples of goods of enemy manufacture, including many recent additions, is now being held in the new Sample Rooms of the Department of Commercial Intelligence (5th Floor), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Exhibition is open to British manufacturers and exporters of British goods every week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The samples, which number approximately 3,000, are of considerable variety, and are labelled with prices (where available), and the name of the country in which the goods are sold. Certain of the samples represent recent designs from enemy sources, and should be of interest to British manufacturers desirous of obtaining information respecting the new styles of goods at present being manufactured in enemy countries.

The markets represented by the samples are as follows:—United Kingdom, British India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa (South, East and North), Russia, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, France, Portugal, Italy, United States of America, Central and South America, Siam, China, and other Far Eastern markets.

A general list of the samples on exhibition appeared on p. 325 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th August.

* * * *

OTHER SAMPLES ON VIEW.

Attention is also called to the undermentioned samples which are on view in the Enquiry Room of the Department:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Locks and Door Handles sold in Uruguayan and other South American Markets.	6th Sept., 1917	490
Paper manufactured from Henequen Plant in Mexico ...	6th " "	401
Beans (various) from Brazil	23rd Aug., "	492
Mat Bags from China	2nd " "	421
Dyes and Dyed Materials from Corea	12th July, "	535
Zirkite (Zirconia) Ore from Brazil	21st June, "	664
Dye and Dyed Material from Argentina	21st " "	666
Malva Fibre from Cuba	14th " "	610
Illipe Nuts from Dutch West Borneo	12th April, "	86

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CATALOGUES.

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German and Austrian methods of advertising, the Board of Trade have collected over 8,000 specimen catalogues of German and Austrian origin, and these may be inspected at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

A new index has been prepared, in which the catalogues are classified both as regards articles of manufacture and names of manufacturers, thus rendering identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter. Copies of this index may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Complete Lists Available.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence has received from the War Trade Department a number of copies of the List of Goods, the export of which, from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of 10th May, 1917, as amended by the Orders of Council of 22nd June, 13th July, 14th August, and 28th August. The List is thus complete to date, and, within the limits of the available supply, British firms may obtain gratis copies of the List on application, either personally or by letter, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making written application, envelopes should be marked "Prohibited Exports."

PASSPORTS FOR SCANDINAVIA, GREECE AND CHINA.

It is notified that persons travelling to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Greece and China must now be in possession of passports bearing the *visa* of a Diplomatic or Consular Officer of those States respectively.

THE PRIVATE OWNERS' WAGONS (No. 2) ORDER, 1917.

The following is the text of an Order, dated 6th September, made by the Board of Trade for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant:—

"1. Where it appears to them necessary to increase the supply of wagons to any colliery, the Board of Trade may take possession of any private owners' wagons and use them for the purpose of maintaining an adequate supply of wagons at the colliery in question.

"2. Where possession is so taken of a wagon, there shall be paid to the owner for the use of the wagon such amount as may be agreed or as may be determined, in default of agreement, by the Railway and Canal Commission or by an Arbitrator appointed by that Commission.

"3. The Controller of Coal Mines may issue instructions in writing from time to time directing the private owner of a wagon or wagons to place the same at his disposal, and the said Controller may take possession thereof on behalf of the Board of Trade.

"4. The owner of any wagon and any other person affected by directions given under this Order shall comply with any directions so given and give all reasonable facilities for carrying out those directions.

"5. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

"6. This Order shall apply to Great Britain, and may be cited as the Private Owners' Wagons (No. 2) Order, 1917."

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1916.

Enemy Business to be Wound up.

An Order has been made by the Board of Trade requiring the under-mentioned business to be wound up:—

489. The Chicago Raw Hide Company, Limited, Hythe Road, Willesden, London, N.W., Machine Belting Manufacturers. *Controller*: A. Pelham Ford, 4B, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2. 17th September, 1917.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

PRICES OF MATCHES.

In issuing a Schedule fixing the various prices of matches, the Tobacco and Matches Control Board states that a Representative Advisory Committee of manufacturers, distributors and retail dealers has been consulted, consisting of Mr. G. W. Paton and Sir Alexander Maguire, representing the manufacturers; Mr. W. R. Daniel, representing the wholesale tobacconists; Mr. A. W. Stone, representing the retail tobacconists; Mr. J. E. Bennett, representing the grocers in the provinces; Mr. H. S. Salmon, representing the oil and colour trade; and Mr. G. Collier, representing the London Chamber of Commerce.

Manufacturing costs and the rates of profit to wholesale and retail dealers have been investigated by the Board.

The arrangement whereby the resources of the manufacturers are being pooled in the national interest has made it possible for maximum prices to be fixed in excess of which no matches shall be sold, even by those smaller manufacturers who have been forced by local abnormal conditions to charge higher prices hitherto.

The measures taken with a view to the alleviation of the shortage of supplies in those places where it had been most acutely felt, have already proved effective. During the last ten days, more than two boxes per head of the population (men, women and children) have been allocated to London, South Coast towns and other places, in addition to the quantities which would otherwise have been sent into those areas.

It is, however, of great importance that rigid economy in the use of matches should be exercised, both in the household and by smokers. If due care is exercised, the Control Board is satisfied that when the scheme of distribution is fully organised, the supplies available will be adequate for the real needs of the country.

Every endeavour is being made to complete the organisation of the distribution without undue delay.

Instructions to Dealers.

Orders.—On and after 1st October all dealers and others (who have during and since the year 1915 regularly ordered supplies of matches direct from the manufacturers of, from the agents for, or direct importers of, matches) are required to send their orders by post addressed to the Secretary, Match Control Office, Palmerston House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2, or to hand them to a duly authorised representative of the Match Control Office.

Every such order must include a statement of the total quantity of each size of matches held in stock by the dealer at the time of giving such order.

Supplies will be based, as far as possible, on the purchases made direct from manufacturers or importers or their agents during the year ended 31st December, 1915, having regard to subsequent displacement of population.

Orders already accepted.—Orders for the supply of matches, which have already been accepted at the date of this Order (24th September), at a fixed price and without special conditions, shall be executed at such fixed price, or at the price named in the Provisional Schedule, whichever shall be the lower.

Orders already accepted at the date of this Order for execution at the price current at the date of delivery, shall be executed at the Scheduled prices.

Correspondence.—After an order for matches has been accepted by the Control Office, all correspondence relating to despatch and payment must be addressed to the manufacturers to whom the order is allotted for execution. All other correspondence must be addressed to the Secretary, Match Control Office, as above.

In ordering matches, the quantity, size and style (*i.e.*, safety or strike anywhere) required must be clearly stated and the brand preferred may be mentioned, but it will be impossible to guarantee delivery of any particular brand or manufacture, as orders will be passed for execution to the nearest available manufacturer in order to save railway and other transport.

Purchasers must be prepared to take delivery of matches of any manufacture or brand provided they are of the size and style ordered, and orders will only be accepted on this condition.

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***CONTROL OF COTTON PRICES.**

On the recommendation of the Cotton Control Board the Board of Trade have made an Order, dated 21st September, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, providing for the fixing of the prices at which raw cotton shall be bought and sold, and have appointed the American Official Value Committee and the Egyptian Official Value Committee of the Liverpool Cotton Association to be the Committees referred to in the Order.

For the present official values will be fixed daily under instructions issued by the Board of Trade for the following varieties of cotton, viz.:—

Good middling American cotton, fine colour and staple; other grades of American cotton the prices of which are now quoted; grades of Texas cotton 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 and 1 1/8 Memphis River cotton; Egyptian fully good fair and good Sakellarides, Upper and Brown average staple.

The deductions to be made to obtain the official values of cotton sold on c.i.f. terms are also to be quoted.

The following are the operative clauses of the Order above referred to:—

1. A Committee or Committees appointed by or under the authority of the Board of Trade shall fix and notify daily, or at such other intervals as may be determined by the Board, the official values of such classes of raw cotton as shall be specified by the Board from time to time.

2. The spot prices ruling in the Southern States of America in the case of American cotton, in Alexandria in the case of Egyptian cotton, and similarly in the country of origin in other cases, if any, shall be taken as the basis of official value, and to this shall be added approximate cost of transportation, insurance, placing in warehouse in Liverpool, and such profit and such other charge, if any, as the Board of Trade may from time to time allow.

3. No person shall offer or receive for raw cotton a price more than 5 per cent. in excess of the official value of that cotton last fixed unless he satisfies the appropriate Committee, on application to them as provided for by the Instructions under this Order, that the cost to him of the cotton which he proposes to sell, after taking into account the aforesaid costs and charges allowed, exceeds the permitted 5 per cent. in excess of the official value, in which case the Committee may allow such an increase in price as they consider reasonable in the circumstances.

4. No person shall knowingly offer or receive for any growth or grade of raw cotton for which an official value has not been fixed a price which is more than 5 per cent. in excess of what the value of that growth or grade of cotton would be on the day of the transaction if determined on the same principles and in the same way as the official values hereinbefore mentioned, or more than the cotton has cost him when freight, insurance, warehousing, profit and other charges allowed in calculating official values are added, whichever is the higher. Provided that if, on the application of the buyer, as provided for by the Instructions under this Order, the appropriate Committee is satisfied that the price at which the cotton is sold exceeds the higher of the alternative limits of price imposed above, they may reduce the price to the higher of the alternatives and the contract shall be completed accordingly.

5. No person shall wilfully make any false statement or representation or put forward any false document to the said Committees on any such applications as aforesaid.

6. Infringements of the Order are summary offences subject to penalties under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

7. The dealings in raw cotton covered by this Order relate solely to dealings in actual raw cotton and do not cover what are commonly known on the cotton market as dealings in futures.

8. This Order may be cited as the Raw Cotton (Prices) Order, 1917.

9. This Order shall take effect as from the 1st day of October, 1917.

Under the Instructions issued by the Board of Trade, the profit to be added as provided in paragraph 2 of the Order is not to exceed 25 points in the case of American cotton and 75 points in the case of Egyptian cotton, and it is also provided that in reckoning official values of American cotton the Committee shall add so much of the fixed differences between months on the old futures as may seem to them fair in view of all the circumstances.

(D.C.I. 46,211.)

Government Notices affecting Trade.

POSTPONEMENT OF WOOL CONFERENCE.

The Director of the War Trade Department gives notice that the Wool Conference announced on p. 620 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th September to be held on 2nd October at the War Trade Department has been postponed. (D.C.I. 46,234.)

PROHIBITION OF SPLITTING OR SHAVING OF PELTS AND SKINS.

The Army Council have issued an Order, under date 18th September, which has the effect of amending the penultimate paragraph of the notice on p. 111 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th April last, to read as follows:—

No sheep or lamb pelts may be split without a permit issued on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts
and of adding the following paragraph to the notice:—

No person shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, shave any skins taken from lambs killed in Great Britain.

RELEASE OF SOLE LEATHER FOR CIVILIAN PURPOSES.

The Army Council have issued a further Order with regard to the release of sole leather, amending the Order of 16th August (see p. 448 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th August), and releasing certain additional classes of leather controlled by the Order of 6th September (see p. 560 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th September).

Conditions limiting profits on all transactions in the released leather are fully set out in the Order, which is published as a Third Supplement, dated 19th September, to the "London Gazette" of 18th September. Copies of the Supplement may be obtained through the channels indicated on the cover of the "Board of Trade Journal," price 4½d. each (post free).

RESTRICTIONS ON DEALING IN CALCIUM CARBIDE.

The following Order, dated 24th September, has been made:—

1. The Minister of Munitions hereby takes possession, as from the date hereof until further notice, of all calcium carbide, now or hereafter situated in the United Kingdom, except the stocks of persons who do not own more than half a cwt.

2. If any person having control of any calcium carbide to which Clause 1 hereof applies without the consent of the Minister of Munitions, sells, removes, or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any permit that may have been granted in respect thereof, he will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3. No person shall, as from the date hereof, until further notice, buy, sell, or supply, except for the purpose of carrying out a contract in writing existing at the date hereof, enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale or purchase of, calcium carbide situated outside the United Kingdom, except under and in accordance with the terms of a Permit issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

4. No person shall, as from the date hereof until further notice, offer to sell, sell, supply or deliver any calcium carbide situated in the United Kingdom except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

5. All persons shall within seven days from the first day of each month commencing in the month of October, 1917, send in to the Controller of Non-Ferrous Materials Supply, AM2/H, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. 2, monthly returns of:—

(a) All calcium carbide held by them on the last day of the preceding month;

Government Notices affecting Trade.

RESTRICTIONS ON DEALING IN CALCIUM CARBIDE—*continued.*

(b) All calcium carbide purchased or sold by them for future delivery and not yet delivered on such last day;

(c) All calcium carbide delivered to them during the preceding month.

Notwithstanding the above, no return is required from any person where the total stock of calcium carbide in hand and on order for future delivery to him has not at any time during the preceding month exceeded half a cwt.

6. All applications in reference to this Order shall be made to the Controller of Non-Ferrous Materials Supply, as above, and marked "Calcium Carbide."

**RESTRICTIONS ON THE MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF
CERTAIN GLASS AND GLASSWARE.**

The Minister of Munitions has issued an Order, dated 19th September, imposing restrictions on the manufacture and supply of certain glass and glassware. The following is the text of the Order:—

"(1) Every person shall as from the date hereof in the manufacture of glass and glassware comply with all directions and regulations applicable to such manufacture whether of general application or otherwise which may from time to time be given or made by the Director of Glassware Supply on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

"(2) As from the date hereof no person shall manufacture and no manufacturer shall supply or deliver any chemical and medical glass (excluding bottles) or any electric lamp glass or any glass tubing and rod, except—

(a) In fulfilment of an order in writing given by an Ordering Firm (which expression shall include every person, firm or company giving an order) who shall have furnished to the manufacturer a declaration in writing stating that they are the holders of a direct contract from the Admiralty, War Office or Minister of Munitions, and specifying the reference and number of such direct contract, and stating that the glass specified in the order is required for the purpose of fulfilling such direct contract and for no other purpose, or

(b) In fulfilment of an order in writing which has been submitted to and approved by the said Director on behalf of the Minister of Munitions and a copy of which has been received by the manufacturer duly certified by the said Director as so approved, or

(c) Under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the said Director on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

"(3) Every declaration made by an ordering firm for the purposes of this Order shall be signed by a partner, director, manager or other responsible official, and every statement contained therein shall be true and accurate.

"(4) No person shall as from the date hereof buy, sell or deal in any chemical and medical glass, or any glass tubing and rod situated or to be manufactured outside the United Kingdom except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the said Director on behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

"(5) No person shall as from the date hereof buy, sell or deal in any electric lamp glass, whether situated or to be manufactured in or outside the United Kingdom, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the said Director on behalf of the Minister of Munitions; provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to prohibit the supply or delivery of any electric lamp glass by the manufacturer thereof in accordance with the provisions of clause 2 hereof, or any purchase or sale of or other dealing in any electric lamp glass which forms part of a manufactured article the total value of which exceeds four times the value of the electric lamp glass forming part thereof and which is *bona fide* sold with such glass.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF CERTAIN GLASS AND GLASSWARE—*continued.*

"(6) All persons shall furnish to the said Director as and when required by him such returns of glass and glassware at any time manufactured, purchased, sold, supplied or delivered by them at such times and in such form as the said Director shall from time to time direct. All persons heretofore required to furnish returns relating to glass and glassware shall until further notice continue to furnish returns in accordance with such previous requirements.

"(7) Nothing in this Order shall affect any obligation to obtain from the Board of Trade (Department of Import Restrictions), 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W. 1, or otherwise, import licences for the import of glass and glassware.

"(8) For the purposes of this Order the expression 'glass and glassware' shall include all kinds of glass or glassware made at the furnace, in the blow-pipe flame, or by any other process, or any of them; and the expression 'Chemical and Medical Glass,' shall include Resistance, Chemical' and Bacteriological Glassware, Carboys, Thermometers, Miners' Safety Lamp Glasses, X Ray Tubes and Valves, and Glass for X Ray Apparatus, Artificial Glass Eyes, Hospital Glassware and Glass Vessels (graduated or otherwise) manufactured for the purpose of containing Reagents, Drugs, Medicines, Pharmaceutical or Biological Substances or Preparations, or any of them; and the expression 'Electric Lamp Glass' shall include all glass used or intended for use in the manufacture of electric lamps, except glass used or intended for use in lamp caps for insulating purposes, but shall not include glass shades and similar accessories; and the expression 'Glass Tubing and Rod' shall include all glass tubing and glass rod made by the process of drawing, or either of them.

"(9) The Orders of the Minister of Munitions dated respectively the 2nd January, 1917, and 23rd March, 1917, relating to certain classes of glass and glassware are hereby cancelled, but such cancellation shall not affect the previous operation of those Orders or the validity of any action taken under them or either of them, or the liability to any penalty or punishment in respect of any contravention or failure to comply with the same respectively prior to their cancellation or any proceeding or remedy in respect of such penalty or punishment.

"(10) All applications in reference to the above Order should be made to the Director of Glassware Supply, Ministry of Munitions of War, 117, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

"(11) This Order may be cited as the Glass Control (Consolidated) Order, 1917."

[*Note.*—The Orders of 2nd January and 23rd March were published in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 11th January (pp. 97-8) and 29th March (pp. 808-9), respectively.]

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

(a) Subject to any directions or regulations which may be given or made by the Director of Glassware Supply applicable to the manufacture of glass and glassware and to any priority directions, a manufacturer may without licence accept any orders for glass and glassware, other than chemical and medical glass (excluding bottles) and electric lamp glass and glass tubing and rod, and manufacture the glass and glassware required to carry out such orders.

(b) As all chemical and medical glass (excluding bottles) and electric lamp glass and glass tubing and rod are subject to the provisions of Clause 2 of the above Order, no materials of this kind may be manufactured or supplied or delivered by a manufacturer unless the requirements of that clause have been complied with.

(c) In order to obtain the approval referred to under Clause 2 (b) of the above Order it will be necessary for ordering firms to submit their orders in duplicate to the said Director, accompanied by a covering letter setting out the purpose for which the glass and glassware is required. If approved one

*Government Notices affecting Trade.***RESTRICTIONS ON THE MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF CERTAIN GLASS AND GLASSWARE—continued.**

copy of the Order will be forwarded direct to the manufacturer duly certified and the other copy will be retained by the said Director. An advice will be sent to the ordering firm indicating the action taken in respect of such Order.

(d) Licences may be granted to manufacturers under Clause 2 (c) of the above Order to accept and carry out orders from dealers for reasonable quantities of the glass and glassware affected by that clause for the purpose of stock or export. Licences may also be given to manufacturers to manufacture limited quantities of such glass and glassware for their own stock or export. Licences to manufacturers to manufacture for their own stock may be given in such a form as will make it unnecessary to obtain any further licence for disposing of or dealing in the glass or glassware manufactured under such licence except in the case of electric lamp glass. A dealer who has obtained any glass or glassware in compliance with the provisions of clause 2 of the above Order will not require any further licence for disposing of or dealing in such glass or glassware, except in the case of electric lamp glass.

(e) In the case of electric lamp glass to be supplied by a dealer and not by a manufacturer, in order to obtain the licence of the said Director for the purchase or sale of or other dealing in electric lamp glass situated in the United Kingdom, the order on the dealer for which a licence is desired must be submitted in duplicate to the said Director, accompanied by a covering letter setting out the purpose for which the glass is required. If approved one copy of the order will be forwarded direct to the dealer and the other copy will be retained by the said Director. An advice will be sent to the ordering firm indicating the action taken in respect of such orders. No licences to purchase, sell or deal in electric lamp glass situated in the United Kingdom will be granted unless these conditions have been complied with.

(f) No licence is required under the above Order to be obtained for the purchase or sale of or other dealing in glass and glassware situated or to be manufactured outside the United Kingdom other than those types of glass and glassware affected by clauses 4 and 5 of the above Order.

(g) In order to obtain the licence of the said Director for the purchase or sale of or other dealing in any glass and glassware of the types affected by clauses 4 and 5 of the above Order situated or to be manufactured outside the United Kingdom, full details must be submitted in duplicate of the glass and glassware which it is proposed to buy, sell or deal in, accompanied by a covering letter stating the purpose for which the glass and glassware is required and to whom it is to be supplied. If approved one copy of such details will be certified as licensed and returned to the person submitting it, who must be the actual importer of the glass and glassware in question, and such certificate will constitute his authority for the purchase, sale or other dealing. No further licence will be required to dispose of or deal in such glass and glassware except electric lamp glass, provided nothing to the contrary is specified in the licence issued as authority for purchase, sale or delivery. A licence given to an importer to buy, sell or deal in glass and glassware situated or to be manufactured outside the United Kingdom may be in such a form as will make it unnecessary for any further licence to be obtained, whether by the seller or the buyer for disposing of or dealing in such glass and glassware except in the case of electric lamp glass.

(h) A licence to buy, sell or deal in glass and glassware situated or to be manufactured outside the United Kingdom will only be given on condition that the importer renders to the said Director full and accurate returns of his imports, stock and deliveries of glass and glassware in accordance with the directions from time to time given by the said Director.

(i) Special attention is directed to clause 7 of the above Order relating to the necessity of obtaining import and other permits and licences which are or may be from time to time required.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

ACETIC ACID CLASSED AS WAR MATERIAL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Minister of Munitions has ordered that the "war material" to which that Regulation applies shall include glacial acetic acid and acetic acid of a purity of 60 per cent. and over.

All applications and enquiries regarding this Order should be addressed to the Director, Chemical Section, Trench Warfare Supply Department, King Charles Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

[*Note.*—Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A was published on p. 21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October, 1915.]

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.

The Postmaster-General announces that the Government of India have decided that the value of British postal orders paid in India to any one individual on the same day must not exceed £20.

LOSS OF MAILS AT SEA.

The Postmaster-General announces that mails for the United Kingdom from the Belgian Congo and Sierra Leone which left Boma on 10th August, and Freetown on 20th August, and possibly mails from French Guinea and Senegal which left Conakry on 21st August, and Dakar on 23rd August, have been lost through enemy action.

The Postmaster-General further announces that a mail, containing parcels for Jamaica, which reached London or were posted there on 19th and 20th June last, has also been lost at sea through enemy action.

ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD.

The Ministry of Food has issued the following announcements and Orders:—

The Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.

Under the Butter (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, dated 20th September, the following first-hand maximum prices of butter are fixed for all sales by or on behalf of the importer or maker thereof for delivery as on and after 24th September:—French fresh rolls (*ex port*), 26s. per dozen lb.; French Paris, unsalted (*ex port*), 23s. per 112 lb.

Control of Butter Supplies.

The Food Controller announces that he has appointed an Advisory Committee to consider the control of purchase and distribution of butter supplies, and that the Committee is engaged in working out the details of a scheme for the complete control of the imports of butter.

Lord Rhondda has also appointed Mr. W. G. Lovell to take charge of the Department responsible for butter.

All communications in connection with the Advisory Committee should be sent to the Secretary of the Committee, Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

The Cheese (Maximum) Prices Order, 1917.

By the Cheese (Maximum Prices) Order, dated 31st August, the Food Controller has fixed the wholesale prices of all British-made cheese as from 3rd September. In view of the forthcoming advance in the controlled price of milk, and in order to encourage the making of cheese so far as any surplus supply of milk may be available, he has decided that the maximum first-hand price of all whole milk cheese shall on and after the 1st October next be 137s. per cwt. of 112 lb., with the exception of ripened Stilton and Wensleydale cheese, the first-hand price of which shall not be less than 1s. 7d. per lb., and

Government Notices affecting Trade.

ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD—continued.

whole milk Caerphilly cheese, which shall be 124s. per cwt. On and after 1st November next the maximum first-hand price of whole milk cheese with the above exceptions shall not be less than 142s. per cwt., and of whole milk Caerphilly cheese 129s. per cwt. An amended Order embodying these alterations will be issued.

Sale of Sugar by Manufacturers.

The Food Controller has decided that any manufacturer who sells the whole of his output of sugar wholesale may lodge his application for authority to receive supplies of sugar with the Ministry of Food instead of with his Local Food Office, if he so desires. But all applications so lodged must be accompanied by a certificate given by a chartered or incorporated accountant to the effect that all figures given in the application are accurate, and that the applicant is in fact selling the whole of his output wholesale. Such applications, with certificates attached, should reach the Ministry of Food (Sugar Department), 43, Park Street, London, W. 1, not later than 29th September.

The Pickled Herrings Order, 1917.

Under the Pickled Herrings Order, dated 20th September, the Food Controller has fixed the maximum prices for the different grades of pickled herrings. The maximum prices which a fish curer is allowed to charge a wholesale dealer are specified in a Schedule to the Order, and to these may be added 10 per cent. on the occasion of any other sale except in the case of sale by a retail fishmonger or other retail dealer. These prices include cost of barrels or other containers, and packing and packages, f.o.r. or f.o.b. No pickled herrings may be sold by a curer or wholesaler in selections other than those shown in the Schedule.

Purchase of Indian and Ceylon Teas.

The Food Controller has in preparation a scheme for the purchase in India and Ceylon of all tea for export to the United Kingdom. Arrangements for the distribution of tea so purchased after arrival in the United Kingdom are still under consideration. There will be as little interference as possible with regular trade practice. Any statements made unofficially of the settlement of a scheme of distribution are unauthorised, and may be disregarded.

The Bacon, Ham and Lard (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917.

The Food Controller has issued an Order entitled as above, and dated 21st September, respecting bacon of descriptions specified in a Schedule to the Order, imported into the United Kingdom on or after 21st September, 1917. He authorises the sale of such bacon by the importer, manufacturer or curer thereof at any prices not exceeding the prices specified in the Schedule, provided that this authority shall not apply to any bacon imported before 21st September, 1917. The Food Controller may withdraw this authority at any time, if in his opinion the circumstances warrant it; and it is provided further that for the purpose of this authority "importer" shall have the same meaning as in the Bacon, Ham and Lard (Maximum Prices) Order, 1917, dated 30th August, and that bacon shall be deemed to be imported as at the time when the ship is brought to at the place where the bacon is to be unshipped.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

CANADA (Ontario).—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has furnished, under date 31st August, the following notes on trade conditions in Ontario:—

Business conditions in most sections of Ontario were active during August and the prospects are for greater activity during the autumn and winter. Various statistics, such as railway earnings, bank clearings, etc., which to some extent reflect the volume of business, make favourable comparisons with figures of previous years, even as far back as 1913. The generally prosperous condition of Ontario is due to several causes, including heavy production in manufacturing establishments, high wages, greater savings by the people, increasing dividends and interest payments to shareholders and bondholders, high prices received for agricultural and other products, etc.

Manufacturers are working to capacity where war orders are being filled. In normal lines, industrial establishments are also busy. Output in many factories is restricted by the shortage of labour and the difficulty in obtaining raw materials. The manufacturers of Ontario have, generally speaking, placed their finances in excellent condition in order to cope with adverse circumstances which may arise after the war. In numerous instances, the cost of new plant installations purchased for war order work has already been paid for out of surplus profits, a policy which is being followed wherever possible. The plants, in some cases, will be adapted to other forms of production after the war. War orders continue to act as an important contribution to the industrial activity of the Province. This condition may be quickened during the next few months by the receipt of additional orders from the purchasing departments of the United States Government.

Sentiment towards United Kingdom goods is favourable, but, unfortunately, war conditions naturally prevent the large volume of sales of United Kingdom goods in Ontario which otherwise would be made. The great difficulties under which the United Kingdom is carrying on its export trade are generally recognised, but Mr. Field emphasises again the importance of United Kingdom firms, who are unable to sell to Canada at present, keeping in touch with conditions in Ontario, with both old and prospective customers, and with their Canadian agents, and also through advertising in suitable Canadian publications.

Since the United States entered the war, there has been increasing difficulty in obtaining supplies from that country. This fact, to some extent, will help United Kingdom trade in Ontario, as Canadian buyers are not now able to turn, with as much success as hitherto, to United States manufacturers for goods which they cannot purchase at present in the United Kingdom.

Wholesale trade was quiet during August; this is usually the case at this season of the year. Most of the wholesale houses report very satisfactory business for the coming season. Retail trade was also good and buying does not appear to decrease in volume, even although the cost of living continues to increase.

Financial conditions are good throughout the Province. Payments are generally satisfactory and business failures are comparatively few.

The building trades are quiet and there is consequently little demand for builders' supplies. Very few public works are in progress, but it is likely that after the war, should financial and labour conditions be favourable, a number of public works will be instituted, and that those temporarily stopped will be resumed. There will probably be built also a fairly large number of new factories and warehouses. (D.C.I. 44,835.)

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BRAZIL.—The following information respecting commercial conditions in Aracajú, the capital of the State of Sergipe, and Propriá in the same State, has been received from the Acting British Consul at Bahia (Mr. A. Crawford White), who recently visited these towns:—

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Aracajú.

Commercial travellers.—While British travellers seldom visit Aracajú, German travellers, even at the present time, are numerous. Complaint is made that, as a rule, British travellers are not accommodating as regards the particular requirements of prospective customers, and Mr. White is convinced that in many cases a little tactfulness and resource on the part of travellers would promote trade. One firm informed Mr. White that prior to the war it received constant visits from German travellers, that it was buying every year more from Germany and less from the United Kingdom, and that it is also buying largely from the United States at present.

There is a great field for the initiation of business through the agency of travellers in Aracajú, but it is useless to send men who do not speak the language and who cannot, at any rate partially, understand the Brazilian character.

Opening for trade.—With regard to the *ironmongery* stocked at Aracajú, the shovels, picks and axes received from the United Kingdom are much superior to any others, as are also locks; but the cheap German lock is preferred, as buyers cannot afford to pay the high prices asked for the superior British makes. Mr. White does not advocate that British manufacturers should imitate the inferior goods supplied by German firms, but, after comparing the various locks and ironmongery articles sold in Aracajú, he states that British manufacturers could probably turn out very serviceable locks or other ironmongery articles at but slightly higher cost than the cheap German goods, and that once British goods were introduced they would hold the market. Articles to last a life-time are not required, but cheap goods which can be readily replaced.

Packing.—With regard to the packing of German goods, the usual thoroughness is shown in ticketing. Tickets on German goods are the same as are used for sales in Germany, but printed in Portuguese, thus saving shopkeepers a great deal of trouble. British goods are ticketed in English, and the shopkeepers have to make Portuguese translations and gum them on. This extra trouble does not facilitate sales any more than conducting correspondence in Spanish. The language to use is Portuguese. In looking through the correspondence of one firm, however, Mr. White was gratified to find how much of it from British houses was written in excellent Portuguese, though some was written in English, a matter which always creates difficulty as English is not usually understood.

Banks.—The Bank of Sergipe is the National Bank, and until lately there were no others. The Bank of Brazil has lately established a branch which is understood to be doing remarkably well. British banks have, so far, not thought it worth while to establish a branch at Aracajú.

Exports.—The principal exports from the State of Sergipe are sugar, hides, rice, and some salt.

Sugar is by far the most important export. Nearly all of it is sent to the Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo markets, but a little is sold direct to New York and shipped there *via* Bahia or Pernambuco. There are about 300 sugar mills in the State, the machinery for the equipment of which comes almost entirely from the United Kingdom, but there are a certain number of mills which are equipped with German, American and Dutch plants. In 1915 Sergipe exported 6,220,254 milreis worth of sugar.

Exports of *hides* in 1915 were valued at 999,231 milreis. All raw hides and skins from the State of Sergipe are sent to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

Raw cotton has not been exported for the last three years owing to the shortage of crops. Pink worm has made its appearance lately, and there will be a great shortage in the cotton crops this year.

The value of exports of *salt* in 1915 amounted to 179,509 milreis. The salt is obtained by the evaporation process. *Coco-nuts*, *mandioca* and all the usual Brazilian products are exported from Aracajú, but trade in these products is strictly between the State of Sergipe and neighbouring States, so that at present they do not interest the European market.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Cotton industry.—There are eight cotton mills in the State, two of which are situated just outside Aracajú. One of these two mills is the oldest and most important in the State, and all the machinery in it is British. It employs about 800 workpeople, mostly women, and the output per day averages 33,000 metres from 12,000 spindles and 300 looms. Exports of cotton goods from the eight mills in 1915 were valued at 2,840,011 milreis. The State exports only to other States in Brazil, the State of Rio de Janeiro being the largest buyer.

Propriá.

Opening for trade.—British travellers in *chinaware* and *ironmongery* would find it worth their while to visit Propriá. There are also several places around Propriá which are worth a visit. Mr. White states that he has seen Portuguese travellers starting off from Propriá on horseback, with a second horse loaded with samples. They have specially made sample cases for loading on horses or mules. From all accounts they seem to do good business in the villages in the interior.

Exports.—The chief export from Propriá is *rice*, which is grown in fairly large quantities on the marshy lands and on the borders of the river Sao Francisco. Exports all go to the neighbouring States. There are several businesses connected with rice cleaning.

Cotton is also grown in the district, and there is an important mill just on the borders of the town, employing 400 workpeople. Surplus raw cotton is sent to Pernambuco, Aracajú and Bahia.

Banks.—The Bank of Sergipe has a branch at Propriá, and the Bank of Brazil an agency there. (D.C.I. 43,239.)

Milreis (paper) = 1s. 4d. (par rate), present exchange being approximately 1s.

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CHINA (Hangchow).—H.M. Consul at Hangchow (Mr. H. H. Bristow) has furnished, under date 13th July, the following notes on certain industries, and trade in certain goods, in his Consular district in 1916:—

Industries.—The culture, spinning and weaving of *silk* is the most important industry in Hangchow. The primitive hand loom of the Chinese is now being largely replaced by Japanese hand looms of superior construction. Most of the spinning is done by hand, there being only one steam filature in the district. The figures for the export of silk during 1916 were:—Silk, raw, white, not re-reeled and not steam filature, 2,156 piculs; silk, raw, white, steam filature, 564 piculs; silk cocoons, 3,154 piculs; silk cocoons refuse, 596 piculs; silk waste, 9,287 piculs; and silk piece goods, 1,920 piculs.

Cotton.—This is grown, spun and woven in the Province (Chekiang). The chief importance of this industry is the competition of the locally-produced yarn with imported yarn. In 1916 exports of yarn from the local cotton mills amounted to 9,249 piculs.

Tea.—Although famous for tea, Hangchow exports but little, the product being more suitable for Chinese consumption. A feature of the recent export trade has been the diminishing export of green tea from Hangchow to the United States. Exports of tea from the district during 1916 were:—Tea, black, 899 piculs; green tea, 108,343 piculs; tea leaf, unfired, 26,696 piculs; and tea dust, 9,125 piculs.

Machinery, etc.—As indicating the requirements of the district for *machinery, etc.*, it may be mentioned that *electric lighting plants* are already working in some of the larger cities, and others are in process of installation. A *telephone system* has been established at Hangchow. A certain number of small *rice-hulling machines* are in regular use, and in addition to the silk filature above mentioned there is one cotton mill in the district.

The splendid water communication of the district would afford a magnificent opening for *motor launches* were it not for the difficulty experienced in obtaining permits. The few boats in use at present are principally foreign owned.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Foreign imports.—Imports of *kerosene oil* in 1916 were as follows:—800,210 gallons* from the United States, 114,010 gallons from Borneo, and 539,840 gallons from Sumatra.

Imports of *cigarettes* into the district are practically the monopoly of one firm, the figures for 1916 being 438,102,000.

Sugar.—The British article comes from the Hong Kong refineries, while imports from Japan comprise the cheaper qualities of foreign sugar. The import figures for 1916 were:—Sugar, brown, 45,430 piculs, and white and refined, 117,415 piculs.

Soap and candles.—British soaps are an important article of trade in Hangchow. The total import of foreign soaps in 1916 amounted to 2,278 piculs. Candles have a considerable sale in the district.

Bicycle tyres also have a considerable sale. (D.C.I. 42,987.)

Picul = 133½ lb.

CHINA (Hainan and Kwantung).—The Acting British Consul at Kiungchow and Pakhoi (Mr. W. J. B. Fletcher) reports that during April, May and June, and in the three months preceding, a new import appeared at Hoibow (Hainan), namely, Japanese flour, which has been imported in large quantities, and which competes, at about the same price, with the produce of the Shanghai mills.

During the quarter under review 45,688 piculs (about 2,720 tons) of manganese ore were shipped from Pakhoi (Kwangtung) to Wakamatsu in Japan. A considerable increase in the shipments of liquid indigo from Pakhoi took place during the quarter, and there was also an increase during the same period in the export of white sugar from Pakhoi to Hong Kong. (D.C.I. 43,314.)

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MOROCCO.—The following notes on the position of British trade with Morocco are taken from the July issue of the "Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco":—

It cannot be said that Morocco has been badly catered for by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters in the past. With regard to the principal imports, especially those intended for the native trade, British exporters have studied the needs of Morocco very carefully, and with very satisfactory results. Where trade has been lost in an article, as in the case of woollen cloth, it has, as a rule, been entirely a question of price, and not of failure to make exactly what was required. There are, of course, some articles in the supply of which British manufacturers have not shown themselves adaptable, but most of these have been in comparatively small demand, or have only become important in recent years. In the history of British trade with Morocco there is not much evidence of inability to meet the special demands of the market.

In the matter of preparing for trade after the war, there are welcome signs that United Kingdom firms, especially those new to Moroccan trade, are mindful of the need of making preparations in anticipation of the time when they will be able to export much more freely. Nevertheless, more requires to be done in order to keep importers of British goods in Morocco informed of the position in the United Kingdom—of the present difficulties as regards manufacturing and exporting, and of the prospects of manufacturers being able, after the war, to supply Moroccan demands, the filling of which during the war has had to be left to other countries. If the position can be made plain to importers, the temporary arrangements which have had to be effected in order to obtain supplies from other countries will not be so likely to become permanent, and many trade opportunities will thus remain for the benefit of United Kingdom firms.

So far at least as the native trade in Morocco is concerned, cheapness is likely to remain for long a deciding factor. It is most desirable, therefore, that the ability of the United Kingdom after the war to produce cheaply, as well as the willingness of manufacturers to adapt their goods to the requirements of Morocco, should be made known to importers at once.

* The American gallon = 0.833 Imperial gallon, or 6 American gallons = 5 Imperial gallons.

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1916.

According to Volume II. of the Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom in 1916,* which has just been issued, the value of the import trade of this country last year was £948,506,000, as compared with £851,893,000 in 1915, £696,635,000 in 1914 and £768,735,000 in 1913. Of the total imports in 1916 £645,834,000 were from foreign countries and £302,673,000 from British Possessions, as compared with pre-war figures (1913) of £577,219,000 and £191,516,000 respectively.

The United States of America was the chief source of supply of imported goods in 1916, the imports from that country amounting to £291,835,000 or nearly 31 per cent. of the imports from all sources. In 1915 the United States of America sent £237,774,000 worth and in 1913 £141,652,000. Argentina took second place among Foreign Countries with £51,594,000 as compared with £63,877,000 in the previous year and £42,485,000 in 1913. The imports from Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, China, Japan, Java and Chile were larger last year than in either 1915 or 1913, whilst those from Russia, France and the Netherlands were less than in either 1915 or 1913. Amongst British Dominions, India and Canada were the chief suppliers, sending £72,366,000 and £58,529,000 respectively as compared with £62,214,000 and £40,989,000 in 1915 and £48,420,000 and £30,483,000 respectively in 1913. The imports from Australia were less in 1916 than in either 1915 or 1913, the figures in those three years being £36,178,000, £45,190,000 and £38,065,000 respectively.

As regards exports of British produce and manufactures, the total for 1916 was £506,280,000, as compared with £384,868,000 in 1915, £430,721,000 in 1914, and £525,245,000 in 1913. Exports to other parts of the British Empire accounted for £186,176,000 in 1916 as compared with £148,420,000 in 1915 and with a pre-war figure of £195,307,000, whilst the exports to Foreign Countries were valued at £320,104,000 as against £236,449,000 in 1915 and £329,938,000 in 1913.

Increases over 1915 were shown in the majority of cases, particularly to the Allied countries and South American markets and to all Empire markets, but exports were less than in 1913 in nearly all cases except to Allied countries.

The value of the exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in 1915 was £97,566,000 as against £99,062,000 in 1915 and £109,575,000 in 1913.

The United States occupied first place among countries to which Foreign and Colonial merchandise was exported, that country taking goods to the value of £31,853,000, as compared with £30,346,000 in 1915, and £30,159,000 in 1913. £14,767,000 worth were exported to France, £9,353,000 to Russia, £3,565,000 to Canada, and £3,184,000 to Australia.

With regard to the trade of principal ports, London heads the list with a total trade of £547,826,000, followed by Liverpool (£476,186,000), Hull (£86,766,000), Glasgow (£75,879,000), and Manchester (£70,150,000). As an exporting port for British manufactures Liverpool takes first place with £169,306,000, London coming next with £128,036,000.

In addition to detailed tables of imports from and exports to each foreign country and British Possessions or Protectorates, and tables of the trade at principal ports, Volume II. of the Annual Statement of Trade contains particulars of the imports from the various countries *retained for consumption*, details of the amount of Customs revenue received at each port, details of the transshipments under bond of certain articles, an account of the quantities of articles liable to Customs duties remaining in bond, and particulars of the transshipments of free goods on through bills of lading.

* Obtainable through the usual channels—see list on cover of the "Board of Trade Journal." Reference No. Cd. 8,714. Price 4s. 6d. (post free 5s. 2d.).

TRADE OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES IN 1916.

According to the Report for 1916 of the Acting Commissioner of Trade and Customs at Kuala Lumpur, the value of the total trade of the Federated Malay States (exclusive of bullion and specie) in 1916 amounted to 289,564,799 dols., as compared with 221,854,053 dols. in 1915, an increase of 30.52 per cent. Of these totals, imports accounted for 69,621,113 dols. in 1916, as compared with 60,015,935 dols. in 1915, whilst exports were valued at 219,943,686 dols., as compared with the previous year's total of 161,838,118 dols.

The increase of 16 per cent. in the value of the imports in 1916, when compared with 1915, is not entirely due to higher values, as many articles show an increase in quantities as well.

The values of the principal articles of merchandise **imported** in 1916 are given below, the figures for 1915 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1915.	1916.
	Dols.	Dols.
Rice... ..	14,966,401	14,502,712
Tobacco and cigars	2,950,636	3,996,915
Petroleum, including benzine	2,449,048	3,144,796
Cotton piece goods	2,022,955	2,834,472
Opium	1,778,738	1,963,269
Machinery	1,347,751	1,910,889
Sugar	1,601,492	1,874,379
Ironware	1,477,016	1,672,751
Milk, condensed	1,258,006	1,480,544
Apparel, hosiery and millinery	1,067,780	1,368,711
Flour, wheat	1,017,255	1,135,818
Tramway and railway materials	989,717	205,901

As regards the distribution of trade, 47.16 per cent. of the total imports came from, and 49.01 per cent. of exports went to, Singapore in 1916. Direct imports from the United Kingdom were valued at 12.28 per cent. of the total in 1916, as compared with 13.10 per cent. in the previous year, whilst direct exports to the United Kingdom decreased from 17.60 per cent. in 1915 to 16.13 per cent. in 1916.

The Acting Commissioner states that prior to the war the share of Germany in the trade with the Federated Malay States was growing rapidly, but it is undoubted that countries not so much affected by the war are taking advantage of the changed conditions to capture that trade. He adds that it behoves United Kingdom manufacturers to keep in close touch with the special needs of the local markets by adequate representation and investigation, so that they may know the exact conditions they have to meet.

As regards **exports**, the amount of rubber exported (exclusive of re-exports) was 62,765 tons, valued at 147,593,423 dols., as compared with 44,524 tons valued at 93,405,987 dols. in 1915.

The other chief exports (exclusive of re-exports) were as follows:—

	1915.	1916.
	Pikuls.	Pikuls.
Tin and tin ore	785,670	737,014
Copra	234,150	249,038
Rice and padi	289,033	188,827
Tapioca	41,516	29,342
Coffee	8,337	6,206

Dollar = 2s. 4d. Picul = 133½ lb.

GERMAN ECONOMIC ORGANISATION.

Review of Progress in Syndication and Concentration during the War.

The "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" of 27th August follows up its review of the progress made in industrial discoveries and processes in Germany during the war (see pp. 600-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th September) with a review of the progress accomplished in the field of economic organisation in that country in the same period. The chief characteristic of the third year of war has, it is said, been the tendency towards compulsory and voluntary syndication of industrial concerns. Compulsory syndication has been demanded by the Government to secure economy in view of the scarcity of material and the shortage of labour; while voluntary syndication has been suggested and carried out by the parties interested by way of preparation for the prospective economic war, and in order to facilitate the return of peace conditions in the economic sphere, though in some cases this action has been in response to suggestions and hints on the part of the Government. This was the case with the renewal of the coal syndicate, in which all mining firms hitherto remaining outside are now included. The sole reason for the smooth progress of the negotiations was the threat of compulsory syndication in the event of non-agreement.

The great union in the chemical industry, on the other hand, has been voluntary. This combine, which is for a period of fifty years, is primarily of a defensive nature. The constituent works retain complete independence and freedom of action, but profits will be pooled, all manufacturing experiences exchanged, and all products produced in at least two places. This arrangement, it is hoped, will do much to further the exploitation of new discoveries and to promote technical progress, with the result that the position of the German chemical industry in the world market will be strengthened.

Agreements with the same object have recently been made between the dyeing and explosives groups of industries. Details of the compact have not yet been made public. It is only known that an agreement has been made concerning the peace time production and the sale of such articles as have always been produced by both groups. The explosives group consists of a combination of the Dynamite Trust and the powder group, which before the war were accustomed to divide profits according to a definite scale.

Since the outbreak of the war the largest German explosives factory, the Dynamite A. G. Nobel, in Hamburg, has been the centre of German dynamite interests. An examination of the list of firms combining to form the German explosives trust and the powder trust, with those forming the aniline combine, shows that the German chemical industry is closely united.

The same tendency is observable in the central combines of the German wholesale trade, the shipping trade, etc., which have arisen during the third year of the war, and also in the efforts now being made towards the further syndication of numerous small industries, *e.g.*, the rope, leather, iron small wares, and enamel industries. The pooling tendencies do not, however, meet with approval everywhere. In the leather industry, for instance, there is keen opposition between the heavy branches, which are in favour of a trust, and the fine branches, which are against it.

In the iron industry, syndication proceeds slowly but surely, and not without official support. A bar iron syndicate is being formed, but it has not yet won over some important concerns, on whose adherence the permanence of such a combination would depend. Efforts are now being made to re-establish the rolled wire combine, which was dissolved soon after the outbreak of war. Altogether the syndicate idea has gained ground in the by-products industry much more quickly and distinctly than had been expected. But it is not probable that all the recently-formed syndicates will continue after the war, unless Government action is taken to ensure that they should continue, at any rate for the transition period, in the interests of national economy.

In addition to the combines properly so-called, there have been numerous amalgamations and fusions of individual concerns, which are further evidence of the general tendency towards the development of large organisations in German economic life. Numerous individual men of business are retiring into private life, their places being taken, as a rule, by large companies and combines. This concentration has been further promoted by measures taken or proposed within the States, such as the proposal to tax

German Economic Organisation.

turnover. Were such a proposal carried into effect, it would probably give a great advantage to the large enterprises which carry on the whole range of production from the raw material to the finished product, so that the turnover is not subject to frequent charges. Such measures have brought about a similar concentration in trade, as they have resulted in many liquidations of smaller firms.

The role played by the banks in these fusions, amalgamations, and absorptions is much less important than in peace time: firstly, because the undertakings in question have as a rule made such large war profits that they can dispense with the assistance of banks; and, secondly, because the banks themselves are undergoing a process of concentration, which is, however, being carried on below the surface. The chief reason for this tendency towards concentration is that the problems confronting German finance on the conclusion of peace (the problems connected with supplies of raw materials, resumption of issue, reconstruction of credit organisation, etc.) can be accomplished only by institutions of extraordinary capacity and internal strength. The result of this must perforce be a further reduction in the number of medium-sized houses.

In connection with the foregoing it will be of interest to add that, according to the "Berliner Tageblatt" of 31st August, the negotiations for the establishment of a bar iron syndicate in Germany have been successful, and a syndicate has been formed, while the German Steel Smelters' Syndicate is to continue to exist in its present form until 31st March, 1918.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF SIND IN 1916-17.

The following particulars respecting the sea-borne trade of Sind Province during the year ended 31st March, 1917, have been taken from the Annual Report for 1916-17 by the Chief Collector of Customs at Karachi:—

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Province, embracing the trade of the port of Karachi and of the subordinate ports (Kati Bandar and Surganda), amounted to 49,74,72,161 rupees in 1916-17, as against 44,10,04,700 rupees in 1915-16, and 44,35,21,374 rupees in 1914-15. Of the 1916-17 total the foreign trade, inclusive of Government stores, accounted for 38,84,80,615 rupees and the coasting trade for 10,89,91,546 rupees.

The grand total of the entire trade of the Province during 1916-17 showed a rise in value of 5,64,67,462 rupees, or 12 per cent., when compared with the previous year. Foreign trade in 1916-17 showed an increase of 5,37,72,902 rupees, or 16 per cent., when compared with 1915-16.

In the coasting trade there was a rise in imports and exports of foreign manufactures, and a decline in Indian produce and manufactures. This is accounted for by a large demand in Bombay for white shirtings and nainsooks of British manufacture, of which goods Karachi merchants held large stocks; there was also a very heavy drop in imports of Indian piece-goods, and a cessation of receipts of coal from Bengal by sea. The total volume of trade under this heading showed an increase of 26,94,560 rupees when compared with 1915-16.

Generally speaking 1916-17 was a difficult year for business, but import dealers had a distinctly profitable year as the continuous rise in prices enabled them to clear old stocks at profitable rates.

The export trade was affected by shortage of tonnage and transport difficulties, and dealers' profits were curtailed.

Exports.

The total value of exports from the Province during 1916-17 amounted to 28,84,78,282 rupees as compared with 23,25,09,403 rupees in 1915-16.

Imports.

In imports of *grey piece goods* all countries showed a decreased trade during 1916-17, and there seems not much doubt that *Indian greys* are continuing to replace goods of United Kingdom manufacture. Japanese competition in this

Sea-borne Trade of Sind in 1916-17.

trade is handicapped at present by the absence of a through freight rate to Karachi, but with the lower rate of freight, as compared with that from the United Kingdom, competition seems likely to become keen though at present Japanese prices are stated to be higher than the prices of Manchester reys.

The value of imports of *motor vehicles and parts* increased by 1,16,929 rupees when compared with the previous year. The inability of United Kingdom manufacturers to execute orders again diverted the bulk of the trade in motor cars to the United States. Imports of *parts of motor cars and cycles* from the United States increased almost eight-fold as compared with the previous year, and now almost equal imports of these goods from the United Kingdom.

There was an increase of 9 per cent. in the value of imports of *cullery*, and although the United Kingdom supplied the bulk of the goods, the United States nearly doubled its previous year's figures, while Japan supplied goods to the value of 4,376 rupees against nothing in 1915-16.

Imports of *sheet and plate glass* increased by 73 per cent. In these goods the United States increased its trade with Karachi by 277 per cent. over the figures for 1915-16, whilst imports from the United Kingdom increased by 39 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The total value of the foreign sea-borne merchandise (exclusive of Government stores) imported into the port of Karachi* during the year ended 31st March, 1917, was 13,02,01,500 rupees, as against 12,51,67,000 rupees in 1915-16. The following table shows the values of some of the principal items contributing to this trade:—

Value of Foreign Seaborne Imports of Merchandise (excluding Government Stores) into Karachi.

Articles.	Years ended 31st March,	
	1916.	1917.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Cotton piece goods	6,05,42,000	6,05,46,000
Sugar	2,73,97,000	2,95,76,000
Metals and ores	75,96,000	56,73,000
Oils	43,17,000	49,85,000
Provisions and oilman's stores	18,45,000	30,72,000
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits..	20,39,000	30,01,000
Fruits and vegetables	19,88,000	20,60,000
Machinery and millwork... ..	15,33,000	19,56,000
Cotton twist and yarn	17,01,000	14,67,000
Wool	12,71,000	12,92,000
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware..	11,08,000	11,77,000
Tobacco	5,71,000	10,77,000
Chemicals and chemical preparations	9,69,000	10,27,000
Soap	6,48,000	8,76,000
Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof	7,58,000	7,67,000
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts thereof ..	6,33,000	7,50,000
Paper and pasteboard	7,28,000	7,50,000
Apparel, excluding hosiery and boots and shoes	7,25,000	7,39,000
Boots and shoes	5,90,000	6,61,000
Glass and glassware	4,61,000	6,32,000
Matches	9,02,000	6,25,000
Paints and painters' materials	4,97,000	6,22,000
Drugs and medicines	4,28,000	5,03,000
Haberdashery and millinery	4,06,000	4,65,000
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,56,000	4,23,000
Building and engineering materials	4,87,000	4,05,000
Railway plant and rolling stock... ..	6,45,000	2,51,000

15 rupees = £1.

* The whole of the foreign trade of Sind passes through Karachi.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL EXPORT BUREAU IN HOLLAND.

According to the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" of 25th and 31st August, and a recent issue of the "Nederlandsche Landbouw-weekblad," the Upper Chamber of the States-General has passed a Government measure for the establishment of a central export organisation, which is to take the form of a limited liability company, to be known as the Dutch Export Company (*Nederlandsche Uitvoer Maatschappij*).

The Act confers powers on the Government to regulate exports in accordance with the needs of the country, both for home and for foreign products, and to encourage imports in exchange for exports. Where goods whose export is allowable command higher prices abroad than at home, the permission to export such goods may be made dependent on conditions, such conditions to be as uniform as possible, and imposed in accordance with general rules to be fixed by the Government.

These measures are to be carried out through the medium of the Company referred to, the objects of which will be solely to provide for and mediate in export business, and to promote trade in imports in exchange for exports. The decisions of the governing body of the Company will be subject to Government approval. The Company will be liquidated as soon as the Government is of opinion that its existence is unnecessary.

It is the intention of the Government that all export licences will be granted through the agency of the N.U.M. The existing Commissions and Committees are to remain practically as at present. The trade associations, so far as they are engaged in export, will work through the N.U.M.; otherwise, they will be practically unchanged. Their finance is to be placed under official control.

In the opinion of the Netherlands Foreign Minister no important change in foreign relations as regards imports will arise out of the fact that the Netherlands Overseas Trust will now work in conjunction with the new Company.

A centralisation of finance in regard to credit allowed abroad seems to the Government neither necessary nor desirable. The N.U.M. will facilitate export on credit, and that is all that is wanted. The conditions on which the N.U.M. will issue bonds are not yet determined. The interest they will bear will depend upon that carried by the foreign Government paper on which the bonds are based. The bonds will only be issued against exports.

The Act contains a provision that the Netherlands Bank may be guaranteed by the Government, up to 20,000,000 florins, against loss arising from credit given in respect of foreign trade.

When the difficulties of foreign trade caused by the war come to an end a Bill is to be introduced into Parliament to repeal the present Act and to provide for the transition to normal conditions.

Florin = 1s. 8d. (par rate).

BANKERS IN ITALY TO KEEP REGISTERS OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

H.M. Embassy in Rome reports that the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 1st September publishes a Royal Decree to the effect that, as from 1st September, for the duration of the war, banks, banking firms, and, in general, all persons carrying on business in the purchase and sale of bonds and in operations of foreign exchange in Italy, must keep a register of all such operations, subject to the regulations laid down in Article 23 of the Commercial Code. This register must furnish a clear statement, in order of date, of all operations both of purchase and sale, giving the names, nationality and residence of the seller or buyer, and specifying both the character of the bonds and the nature and conditions of the actual operations. The Minister of the Treasury is empowered to have the registers inspected in order to satisfy himself of their being correctly kept, and of the entries being regularly recorded, and also to take cognisance of the operations transacted.

(D.C.I. 44,383.)

CURRENCY IN PORTUGAL.

Silver and Copper Coins of the Old Regime to be withdrawn from Circulation.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 16th August publishes a Decree (No. 32296) to the effect that silver coins of the old régime will cease to be legal currency in Portugal, as follows:—Those of D. Luis I. from 1st November, 1917; those of D. Carlos I. from 1st December, 1917; those of D. Manuel II. from 1st January 1918. These coins will be exchanged for notes of the Banco de Portugal at the head office and branches of that Bank and in the Municipal Treasuries. In the islands adjacent to Portugal the coins above-mentioned will cease to be legal tender on 1st March, 1st April, and 1st May, 1918, respectively.

The Decree also provides that the Government shall issue, in series, by means of the Mint, notes of 10 and 2 centavos which will be furnished in exchange for their equivalent in metal currency. The Lisbon "Santa Casa da Misericórdia" will issue notes of 5 centavos, which will be legal tender throughout the country, in exchange for current money.

Copper coins of the old régime will also be exchanged for the new 1, 2, and 4 centavo-pieces issued under Law No. 679* of 21st April last and for the above-named notes.

RECENT CURRENCY LEGISLATION IN MEXICO.

With reference to the notice on p. 142 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th July, the following further information has been received relative to the currency situation in Mexico:—

New Gold Coin of 20 Pesos.

H.M. Chargé des Archives at Mexico City reports that a Decree, dated 27th June, authorises the striking of a new gold coin of the value of 20 pesos. This coin is to weigh $16\frac{2}{3}$ grammes 900 fine, and will be equivalent to two 10 pesos or four 5 pesos pieces which were issued under the Monetary Law of 1905. (D.C.I. 44,839.)

Size and Extent of Tolerance of Coins.

In this connection H.M. Chargé des Archives has forwarded a translation of a Decree, dated 1st August, establishing the diameter, and the extent of the toleration in the weight, of the gold and silver coins of the Mexican currency, including the above-mentioned new coin,

In a preamble to this Decree it is explained that the Decree is necessary for the following reasons:—(1) That by reason of the improvements introduced in the coinage of money, the permissible range of variation in the weight of parcels of gold or silver coin, as it was fixed in the Monetary System of 25th March, 1905, is now excessive; (2) that this range of variation is also excessive as regards the amount of alloy in the gold coins; (3) that for reasons of simplicity and uniformity it is desirable to modify these variations, per unit, in the coins which are only of limited legal tender.

The above-mentioned translation may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 44,273.)

* See p. 358 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th May last.

CHANGES IN THE COMMERCIAL, ETC., CODES OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

New Laws respecting Foreign Companies and Negotiable Instruments.

H.M. Minister at Panama has forwarded, under date 16th August, five of the six volumes comprising the new Code of Laws of the Republic of Panama. These five volumes are the Commercial, Juridical, Fiscal, Civil, and Criminal and Mining Codes, and contain the new Laws (formulated by a special commission and approved by the National Assembly in 1916) to come into force on 1st October, 1917. A sixth volume, the Administrative Code, to come into force on 1st January, 1919, has still to be published. Of the above-mentioned Codes the Civil and the Criminal Codes have been slightly modified since their preparation, and the Commercial Code has been amended by Law 37 of 1917 (in turn modified by Law 58 of 1917) as regards the obligations of firms and individuals established in the country. Translations of these two Laws have been forwarded by H.M. Minister.

With regard to the two Laws above-mentioned, H.M. Minister remarks that foreign companies engaged in trading with Panama are not required to maintain qualified resident agents or representatives there unless they have a regularly established business in the country, and, further, that no investment in real estate or deposit in coin is exacted. This requirement does apply, however, to foreign assurance companies, who must be legally represented by an agent with full powers, and must invest 50,000 balboas (about £10,250 at par) in real estate, or deposit an equal amount in the National Treasury, before they can transact insurance business in the Republic. Commercial establishments may keep their books and conduct their correspondence in either Spanish or English, but for official purposes a translation into Spanish is necessary when any other language is used.

H.M. Minister at Panama has also forwarded the text and translation of the Negotiable Instruments Law of the Republic of Panama (Law 52 of 1917). This Law includes all the provisions on negotiable instruments suggested by the Hague Convention of 1912, and is similar to the laws in this respect of most of the States of the United States, and the laws of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

The above-mentioned volumes containing the text (in Spanish) of the Codes, and the translations of the Laws referred to, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

[This notice corrects and amplifies the information on the same subject which appeared on p. 594 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th June.]
(D.C.I. 44,295.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES IN VENEZUELA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas) of 4th July publishes a Law (Ley de Bolsa) authorising the establishment of Commercial Exchanges in all the commercial centres of the Republic where there are Chambers of Commerce.

The Law requires that every company having public securities in circulation must be entered on the Exchange Register, the registration tax being fixed at one-fifth per thousand on the subscribed capital. Companies and enterprises which have not complied with this requirement within ninety days of the opening of the Exchanges will have to pay double the tax mentioned.

The Federal Executive is to arrange that the Exchange at Caracas is to be established as soon as possible.

UTILISATION OF SURPLUS STRAW.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is in receipt of a copy of a Memorandum on the Utilisation of Straw, which has been prepared by the Consulting Chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

In anticipation of a surplus production of straw in Scotland next year, amounting to over 420,000 tons, the Memorandum discusses the utilisation of straw for various purposes.

Straw as a Paper-making Material.

The Memorandum states that the use of straw in this country as a constituent in the manufacture of paper has been largely curtailed owing to irregularities of supplies and fluctuations in prices. Prior to the war the supply of esparto was quite regular and ample, and was obtainable at more or less regular and moderate prices. Esparto and wood pulp have been the raw materials most largely used hitherto in the manufacture of cheap writing papers and the better class of printing papers. Paper manufacturers see no reason why straw should not be much more largely used in the manufacture of various grades of paper in the United Kingdom, provided constant supplies can be obtained, and provided also that farmers will take the trouble to keep straw reasonably free from stalks of thistles, etc. Straw pulp may be looked upon as a substitute for esparto, although it does not seem probable that it can ever entirely supersede that product. The best quality of straw pulp could be freely used in the hardening of ordinary writing paper, which is largely composed of wood and esparto pulps, but which could be made entirely from wood and straw pulps.

Experiments have recently been carried out in two Scottish mills for the purpose of determining the yield, and of testing the utility, of straw pulp. Both wheat and oat straw were tested, and fairly satisfactory results were obtained. A yield of pulp was obtained from oat straw equal to 35 per cent. of the weight of bone-dry straw.

Straw for the Manufacture of Straw Boards.

Among possible consumers of straw must be included the manufacturers of straw boards. Up to the present time the United Kingdom has taken supplies of these boards entirely from abroad. The utilisation of straw for straw boards could be effected by paper manufacturers if they cared to augment their present machinery by the special machinery which would be necessary. The cheapest straw boards are made from straw and waste material, and it is these that are imported from abroad. Boards for expensive books are of British manufacture. It may be possible, says the writer of the Memorandum, for United Kingdom manufacturers to turn out suitable straw boards, such as are found on the covers of ordinary books.

Other Suggested Uses of Straw.

The Memorandum also discusses the utilisation of straw for increasing the yield of nitrogen in the soil, and also its utilisation for feeding.

The above-mentioned copy of the Memorandum may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Memorandum No. 2,105B, dated 17th August, 1917, which has been issued by the Canadian Department of Customs, notifying that by an Order (No. 2) issued by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada, the exportation of wheat of the present crop from Canada to the United States is prohibited until further notice, unless the consent of the above-mentioned Board has first been obtained. (C. 14,565.)

Exportation of Wheat to the United States prohibited.

Copy of an Order in Council of the 18th August, 1917, has also been received prohibiting the exportation of wheat flour to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates. It is provided in the Order in Council referred to above, that licences permitting the exportation of wheat flour to countries in alliance with the United Kingdom may be issued under regulations by the Minister of Customs. (C. 14,606.)

Exportation of Wheat Flour prohibited, except to British Ports.

NIGERIA.

An official Notification is published in the "Nigeria Government Gazette" of the 9th August, 1917, to the effect that Palm Oil will not in future be allowed to be exported, except to the United Kingdom. (C. 14,564.)

Exportation of Palm Oil allowed to the United Kingdom only.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Union Gazette Extraordinary" of the 9th July contains copy of the "Customs and Excise Duties Act, 1917" (No. 36 of 1917), which provides that the increases of Customs and Excise Duties, which were imposed by Act No. 22 of 1915, and re-imposed by Act No. 37 of 1916,* shall continue in force until the 30th June, 1918, with the exception of the Customs Duties on the following articles which shall be reduced to the extent indicated below, as from the 1st October, 1917, viz.:—

Article.	Import Duty.	
	Present Rate.	Reduced Rate on and after 1st October, 1917.
Coffee—		
Raw Per lb.	1½d.	¾d.
Roasted or ground "	3d.	2d.
Mixed "	3½d.	3d.
Oils, mineral: illuminating and burning, having a specific gravity of less than 900 at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and a flashing point of less than 150 degrees Fahrenheit Per imp. gall.	3d.	1d.
Tea—		
In packets or tins, not exceeding 10 lb. each in weight Per lb.	7d.	6d.
In larger packets or in bulk "	5d.	4d.

* Full particulars of the amendments to the Customs Tariff effected by Acts No. 22 of 1915 and No. 37 of 1916 were published on pp. 485-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 17th August, 1916.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

The Board of Trade have received copy of the "Agricultural Produce Export Act, 1917" (No. 55 of 1917), which is to come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor-General by Proclamation in the "Gazette." The Act provides that no person shall export, or cause or permit to be exported, any agricultural produce unless such produce has been inspected and branded in a prescribed manner.

No person shall export—

- (a) the produce of any animal which is infected with disease;
- (b) agricultural produce intended for human consumption which at the time of presentation for export is unfit for such consumption;
- (c) agricultural produce which, owing to its condition, is unlikely to be brought to its destination in a sound or a good marketable condition.

All questions affecting condition of produce are to be decided by the inspector designated by the Minister of Agriculture.

The Act provides for the seizure and destruction of diseased animals when the meat thereof is intended for export, and of unfit agricultural produce when intended for export and for human consumption.

The Governor-General is empowered under the Act to prescribe by Proclamation—

- (a) the specific designation under which any particular kind of agricultural produce may be exported, and define such kind of produce;
- (b) the maximum amount of moisture which may be present in different kinds of grain intended for export;
- (c) the maximum amount of moisture, curd, salt or preservative in butter intended for export, and prohibit the export of butter in which such prescribed maximum is exceeded;
- (d) the minimum amount of butter fat in butter intended for export, and prohibit the export of butter in which such prescribed minimum is not present;
- (e) the standards of composition for butter, cheese, cream, cream cheese, condensed milk, margarine and butter substitutes intended for export, and prohibit the export of any such article in which the prescribed standard is not maintained, and to
- (f) prohibit the export of agricultural produce which has been so treated as to give it the appearance of an article of different commercial value.

The Governor-General is also empowered to issue Regulations relating to the inspection of animals for export, the place and manner of inspection of produce, the manner of packing, storage and conveyance of produce, the fixing of grades and the branding of produce, etc. (C. 14,487.)

FRANCE.

With reference to the notice at page 149 of the "Board of Trade Journal"

Exportation of Silk and Silk Goods.

for the 19th July, respecting the restrictions on the exportation of silks from France, the Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a French Customs Circular which notifies that Spain, Portugal, Italy, and extra-European countries have been added to the list of destinations* to which thrown silk (*soies ouvrées ou moulinées*), undyed, and made-up articles of silk tissues may be exported without special authorisation.

The undermentioned classes of silk goods may be exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to any allied or neutral country, other than Switzerland: velvets; plushes; hair-nets; lace; mourning-crêpe; trimmings; braids; ribbons not exceeding 15 centimetres in breadth; furnishing fabrics, embroidered or brocaded; fabrics mixed with gold, silver, or other metal thread; and made-up articles for the exclusive use of women.

* Viz., the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium (uninvaded territory), Japan, Russia, and American countries.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—continued.

The concessions accorded by the Ministerial Decree of the 5th October, 1916, and by the Decision of the Interministerial Commission of the 6th October, 1916, are, moreover, maintained in force.

[*Note.*—By the Decree referred to, the undermentioned goods were allowed to be exported from France, without special authorisation, when destined for the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium (uninvaded territory), Japan, Russia, and American countries. The Decision of the 6th October, 1916 extended the concession to consignments of such goods destined for Italy, Spain, Portugal, and all neutral extra-European countries:—Silk—in the cocoon; raw; thrown, dyed; floss silk; and marine silk (byssus); yarns—of floss silk (*bourre*) and of waste silk (*bourette*); silk yarn for sewing, for embroidering, for trimming (“mercerie” and other); yarns of artificial silk; tissues of silk, of floss silk, alone or combined with other textile materials, and all tissues of artificial silk.] (C. 14,486.)

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice at pages 205–206 of the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 18th January, respecting the Spanish Law of the 23rd December, 1916, which provided for the cessation, on the 31st August, 1917, of the monopoly of the manufacture and sale in Spain of gunpowder and other explosives, and for the levy of a special consumption duty on explosives, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of the Regulations (provisional) which were published in the “Gaceta de Madrid” of the 28th July to give effect to the Law in question. These Regulations (in the Spanish language) may be inspected by British traders interested, on application, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

Article 3 of the Regulations provides that a consumption duty shall be levied on explosive powders and mixtures of all kinds produced in Spain, in accordance with the Tariff established by Article 1 of the Law of 23rd December, 1916. [These rates were shown at p. 205 of the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 18th January, 1917.]

As regards those that are imported from foreign countries, which, as such, are not specially designated in the above-mentioned Tariff, they are to pay the special consumption duty, independently of the import duty, in accordance with the following scale:—

Pesetas.

Blasting powder and powder for pyrotechnical use	0·35 per kilogramme.
Dynamite No. 3, and “safety” explosives of regulated composition (<i>explosivos de seguridad reglamentarios</i>)	0·90 ” ”
Other explosives	1·40 ” ”
Blasting capsules—	
Double	0·55 per hundred.
Triple and quadruple	0·85 ”
Other	1·10 ”
Blasting fuses—	
Single and double	0·85 per hectometre.
Other	1·40 ”
Sporting powder—	
Black	1·65 per kilogramme.
Smokeless	3·30 ” ”
Cartridges, empty	0·85 per hundred.
Percussion caps (primers) for muzzle-loaders	0·10 ”
Percussion caps (primers) “ <i>de recambio</i> ” and others	0·20 ”
Signalling petards and rockets	0·30 each.
Fireworks (including rockets)	0·10 per kilogramme.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SPAIN—continued.

Article 7 contains definitions of certain of the above-mentioned classes of goods, for the purpose of levying the consumption duty; *Article 12* requires that notice shall be given to the competent authority of the proposed importation of explosives into Spain, and, in the case of new explosives, to be placed on the Spanish market for the first time, requires that a special authorisation to import shall be obtained; *Article 13* prohibits the sale of certain explosives after specified periods have elapsed since their manufacture; *Article 15* prescribes rules as to the packing of explosives, and *Article 16* deals with the marking of receptacles containing such goods; *Article 26* relates to the affixing (under Customs supervision) of the stamped bonds (*precintos*), corresponding to the amount of the tax leviable, to packages of explosives which are imported, and specifies the Custom houses through which explosives may be imported; and *Article 27* provides that, for goods to be imported, the revenue bands may be affixed at the place of origin, subject to special authorisation to that effect being obtained. (C. 14,301.)

ITALY.

The following regulations concerning the exportation of certain goods from Italy have been laid down in Notices issued by the competent Italian authorities:—

Regulations concerning the Exportation of certain Articles.

Cotton manufactures.—The export of single and twisted yarns is prohibited, with the exception of those against contracts notified to the authorities by the *Associazione Cotoniera* before the 20th July, and except in the case of yarns destined for France, in quantities corresponding to imports of raw cotton from that country. The exportation of plain grey piece goods, and of bleached piece goods, plain or figured, is also prohibited. The export of plain piece goods, dyed or printed, is permitted during the next six months to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent. of the exports from Italy during the corresponding period of 1916. As regards other classes of tissues and yarns, export is to be permitted within the limits of the amounts exported in 1916, except in the case of sewing thread, in regard to which a decision is not yet notified.

It is understood that no change is made as regards the export of ribbons and tapes, hosiery wares and sewn articles of cotton, in regard to which the Customs officials are authorised, as hitherto, to allow exportation to France, Great Britain, their Colonies, America, and countries beyond the Suez Canal, provided always that the goods are not adapted for military uses.

Table grapes may be exported to allied countries, their Colonies and Protectorates, America, and countries beyond the Suez Canal, without a special licence from the Ministry of Finance.

Books may not be exported from Italy by parcel post unless the *nulla osta* of the competent civil or military censorship authorities has previously been obtained. (C. 14,201; 14,312; 14,292.)

TUNIS.

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the importation of foreign merchandise into Tunis, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Beylical Decree, dated the 20th August and published in the "Journal Officiel Tunisien" for the 1st September, which amends the list of goods covered by the general derogation of the prohibition of import, which may, accordingly, be imported into the Regency without import licences.

[Note.—The list of goods appended to the above-mentioned Decree (*i.e.*

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

goods the import of which is not subject to licence) corresponds to the list annexed to the French Ministerial Decree of the 13th July, which was printed on pp. 193-194 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th July.] (C. 14,414.)

MOROCCO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that an Order of the General Commanding-in-Chief in the French Zone was published in the "Bulletin Officiel" of the 27th August adding *castor oil seed* to the list of articles included in Article 1 of the Decree of the 18th October, 1915 (see the notice at pp. 705-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th December, 1915), the exportation, shipment or transshipment of which is prohibited in the ports of the French Zone. Parcels of such seeds which have been refused by the Service de l'Intendance can, however, be shipped to Allied countries, under the conditions laid down in Article 5 of the above-mentioned Decree. (C. 14,480.)

Restrictions on the Exportation of Castor Oil Seed from the French Zone.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of information to the effect that a Decree, dated 26th July, was published in the "Bulletin Officiel" of the French Zone of the 23rd August, requiring that bottles, recipients or packages containing alcoholic perfumery shall bear an indication, in figures of at least five millimetres in height, of the amount of alcohol (expressed in centesimal degrees) contained therein. (C. 14,291.)

Regulation respecting the Marking of Bottles, etc., containing Alcoholic Perfumery.

JAPAN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Tokio to the effect that two Ordinances have recently been issued prohibiting the exportation of gold and silver coin and bullion from Japan. (C. 14,473.)

Prohibition of Exportation of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion.

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

It is provided in the "Customs and Excise Duties Act, 1917" (No. 36 of 1917), that notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law relating to excise duties, it shall be lawful (a) to use Union spirits denatured to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise as fuel for internal combustion engines without the excise duty on spirits being paid thereon;

Rebate of Excise Duties in respect of Motor Spirits.

(b) to manufacture ether from Union spirits without excise duty being paid thereon, provided such ether is used only for the purpose of admixture with fuel for internal combustion engines;

(c) to remove and sell spirits the produce of the Union specially denatured for use as fuel for internal combustion engines without licence, permit or certificate of removal, and without restriction as to quantity, provided that the process of manufacture of ether and of denaturing of spirits shall be carried out under the supervision of the Excise authorities and subject to such conditions as the Commissioner of Excise may impose for the purpose of safeguarding the revenue, any expenses of supervision being borne by the manufacturers. (C. 14,488.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is prepared, on application, to furnish available information regarding British cargo steamship services trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world. Applicants for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world may also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE BRITISH PRIZE COURTS OVERSEA.

Malta.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is in receipt of copies of the official transcripts of proceedings, and of a judgment given and orders made, in the Prize Court of Malta in respect of part cargo *ex* the steamships "Eleftherios K. Venizelos," "Spetzai," "Maleas" and "Miltiades Embiricos."

The copies of the transcripts referred to may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 45,088.)

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Marine Department of the Board of Trade (7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1) has issued a notice to officers and seamen of merchant ships (Handbill No. 391) relating to the payment of extra wages to seamen from ships sunk by war risks.

Copies of the Handbill may be obtained from the Marine Department, as above.

The Private Owners' Wagon (No. 2) Order, 1917. See notice on p. 669.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is in receipt of copies of notifications (Nos. 73, 74 and 75) issued by the Government of Burma, being Rules in respect of diseases occurring on vessels arriving at or leaving ports in Burma or for the time being in a port therein, and also in respect of death occurring on a vessel not carrying a medical officer. These Rules are in substitution for Rules incorporated in the Burma Commercial Marine Rules Manual (1911 Edition).

The copies of the notifications may be consulted by members of British shipping firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 45,132.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

An extraordinary issue of the "Union of South Africa Government Gazette," dated 21st July, publishes the text of an Act (No. 38 of 1917) to apply a sum not exceeding £1,956,441 for railways and harbours capital and betterment works in the Union during the financial year ending 31st March next. Among the items upon which the amount is to be expended are: New works on open lines, £1,460,389; harbours, £185,040; construction of railways, £179,469; and rolling stock, £25,523.

*Shipping and Transport.***SWITZERLAND. FRANCE.**

With reference to the notice on p. 639 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th March last, and to a previous notice, relative to the projected improvement of the navigation of the Upper Rhone, the Acting British Consul-General at Zurich (Mr. G. B. Beak) has forwarded a translation of an article recently published in the "National-Zeitung" (Bâle), from which the following particulars have been taken:—

It has been generally recognised in Switzerland that the opening up of the Upper Rhone Canal would be of the utmost economic importance to commercial relations between France and Switzerland, and as a means of linking up Switzerland with the Mediterranean ports.

In 1910 the goods handled at Geneva-Cornavin and Geneva-Eaux Vives amounted to 731,776 tons, of which 624,930 tons came from France to Switzerland. About 300,000 tons had been transported to Lyons by water. The French export statistics show what goods, coming from Marseilles or Lyons and imported into Switzerland, could be transported by water as far as Geneva; these consist of French exports to Switzerland such as rice, potatoes, dried vegetables, wood, fodder, wine, coal, oil, metals, minerals and chemical products, which amounted annually to about 262,500 tons. To this amount may be added the similar class of goods coming from French Mediterranean ports in transit to Switzerland, amounting before the war to about 235,000 tons per annum.

The importance of Geneva as a canal port is increased by the fact that it will be at one end of a canal, 287 kilometres in length, stretching as far as the Rhine, and crossing the agricultural and industrial districts of Central Switzerland, until it reaches, by way of the lake district, an extensive provisioning zone.

In order to gauge the economic importance of the canal from the Rhone to the Rhine the Swiss navigation societies have caused investigations to be made as to the traffic which may be expected. These have up to the present not yet been completed for the Cantons of French Switzerland; it has, however, been estimated that the total traffic for the whole Swiss canal from the Rhone to the Rhine will probably amount to 600,000 tons annually. This figure shows sufficiently clearly the great importance for the whole of Switzerland attributed to the canalisation of the Upper Rhone.

Through the canalisation of the Upper Rhone the industrial districts of Lyons would be directly connected with the southern shore of the lake of Geneva. Trade would vastly increase between Lyons and Marseilles and the lower Rhone valley, as well as between Switzerland and these extensive districts and the French Mediterranean ports. A very advantageous addition to this would be the Rhone Canal near Givors, which would connect the River Loire with the valley of the Rhone. It would serve the purpose of transporting coal from the centre of France, as well as for the transportation of goods coming *via* Nantes and St. Nazaire. The canals, which connect the Rhone with Cette and Marseilles, the construction of which has already been sanctioned by the French Parliament, are of special importance for Switzerland's supplies from over-seas countries. (D.C.I. 42,294.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—HAYTI—REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

H.M. Minister at Port-au-Prince writes, under date 10th August, that the Panama Railroad Steamship Line have established a new steamship service between the United States and the Republic of Panama, with St. Marc, Hayti, as a port of call. When the service is fully organised, sailings will be weekly in each direction, while the average duration of the trip between St. Marc and New York will be four days.

St. Marc is four hours' journey from Port-au-Prince by railway, and arrangements have been made for the through transit of goods to Port-au-Prince by rail, and also to other ports of the Republic by the auxiliary schooners of the Haytian Government coast guard service. It is anticipated that a general reduction in freight rates will result from the establishment of this line. (D.C.I. 44,057.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

CANADA.

The following statistics (subject to revision) of the mineral production of Canada during the year 1916 are taken from a preliminary report on the subject issued by the Canadian Department of Mines, Ottawa; the definitive figures for 1915 are added for purposes of comparison:—

	1915.		1916.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metallic—		Dols.		Dols.
Nickel lb.	68,308,657	20,492,597	82,958,564	29,035,497
Copper "	100,785,150	17,410,635	119,770,814	32,580,057
Gold oz.	918,056	18,977,901	926,963	19,162,025
Silver "	26,625,960	13,228,842	25,669,172	16,854,635
Lead lb.	46,316,450	2,593,721	41,593,680	3,540,870
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore ... tons of 2,000 lb.	158,595	1,715,874	115,691	1,328,595
Other metallic products ...	—	1,395,271	—	4,538,356
Total metallic	—	75,814,841	—	107,040,035
Non-Metallic—				
Coal tons of 2,000 lb.	13,267,023	32,111,182	14,461,678	38,857,557
Asbestos "	111,142	3,553,166	136,016	5,133,332
Natural gas 1,000 cu. ft.	20,124,162	3,706,035	25,238,568	3,924,632
Pyrites tons of 2,000 lb.	286,038	985,190	309,411	1,084,019
Gypsum "	474,815	854,929	341,618	730,831
Salt "	119,900	600,226	124,033	668,627
Petroleum barrels	215,464	300,572	198,123	392,284
Cement, Portland "	5,681,032	6,977,024	5,359,050	6,529,861
Clay products "	—	3,914,488	—	4,196,933
Stone "	—	4,244,997	—	3,868,059
Lime bushels	5,047,244	1,015,702	5,482,876	1,089,505
Other non-metallic products	—	3,030,819	—	3,901,899
Total non-metallic	—	61,294,330	—	70,377,539
Grand total	—	137,109,171	—	177,417,574

The value of the metal and mineral output of Canada last year was the highest yet recorded, the previous record being 145,634,812 dols. in 1913.

As regards copper, it is notable that while the output increased by 18·8 per cent. in quantity as compared with 1915, the value increased by 87·1 per cent.

With the exception of a small production in experimental work, there was no recovery of zinc spelter or refined zinc in Canada prior to 1916. In 1915 the shipments of zinc ores to American smelters for reduction amounted to 14,895 tons, valued at 554,938 dols., and containing 12,231,439 lb. of zinc. Assuming a probable recovery of 80 per cent. of the metal, the production of zinc in 1915 from Canadian ores may be put at 9,785,151 lb., valued at 1,294,575 dols. Adding to the result of a similar estimate for 1916 the actual output of zinc at Trail, it would appear that the production of zinc from Canadian ores in that year was 23,515,030 lb., valued at 3,010,864 dols.

[Note.—According to the Report for 1916 of the British Columbian Minister of Mines, the output of zinc from the smelter at Trail in that year was approximately 15,000,000 lb. At the beginning of 1917 the output of the smelter was from 25 to 30 tons per day.]

Dollar = 4s. 1½d. (par rate.)

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***BRITISH INDIA.**

According to "Capital" (Calcutta) of 3rd August, the disappointing quality and quantity of supplies of coal in the North and West of British India have caused consideration to be given to the possibilities of using hydro-electric power as a substitute in industries and undertakings. At Bombay motive power is obtained from the rainfall of the Western Ghats, and in the Punjab it is proposed to obtain water power from the canals. The Bombay undertaking already provides the mills of Bombay with about 40,000 electric horse-power generated from dynamos worked by turbines. The heavy and unfailing monsoon rainfall of the Ghats, sixty miles from the city, is stored in three lakes, and made use of to work the turbines. The undertaking is being extended and is expected to supply all the power required by the Bombay mills, tramways, and Port Trust railway, as well as to provide for the lighting of the city. A capital of two and a half crores of rupees is being employed in the project, which will not only enable industry and transport in Bombay to be independent of coal, but will make the city, together with its surroundings, cleaner and more healthy.

The hydro-electric plant at Amritsar, which has been set up recently by the Punjab Irrigation Department, is a similar project but on a much smaller scale. There are a large number of falls in the canals of the Punjab, due to the high elevation of the sources of irrigation. The falls near Amritsar are utilised by means of turbines and dynamos to generate electricity which is intended to be used as motive power, as well as for the lighting of the city. At present the power is made use of to lift water from wells—which irrigate fields for agriculture—and to drive machinery in one of the workshops of the Irrigation Department. It is expected that this irrigation from wells will reduce at the same time the sub-soil moisture and so make the city less malarious.

Not only is it probable that, in regions where coal is scarce in British India, hydro-electric power will supplant steam to a large extent in the conduct of industry, but, if the price of Indian coal continues to rise as is expected, it is also likely that electricity will be generated from coal on a much larger scale than hitherto in all the large towns of India, and utilised for public and domestic services as well as for industries.

AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 246 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd August, and to a previous notice, relative to the proposed development of shipbuilding in Australia, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded an extract from the local press containing

**Projected
Shipbuilding
Developments.**

an announcement by the Commonwealth Premier regarding the measures undertaken by the Government to alleviate the effects of the scarcity of tonnage on Australian trade. The feasibility of the Government undertaking the construction of ships has been considered by the Cabinet, and, with a view to securing a basis for a building programme, proposals have been formulated with regard to the labour aspect of the question. In the event of the labour proposals being accepted, it is the intention of the Government to take all steps necessary for the immediate inauguration of shipbuilding enterprise. The material to be used in the building of the ships will, with very few exceptions, be produced and manufactured in Australia, so that the industry will be almost entirely Australian. It is recognised that, even under the most favourable conditions, the quantity of shipping that can be constructed in Australia will be but a small part of what is required to transport Australian products; but it is believed that a material addition can be made to the country's shipping resources.

At a Hobart shipyard work is proceeding on a large vessel for the fishing trade. Enquiries have been made as to the laying-down of some fair-sized vessels at Hobart, and a syndicate has decided to proceed with the building of a large three-masted fore-and-aft schooner. The vessel will be constructed entirely of Tasmanian timber.

(D.C.I. 43,686.)

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) writes, under date 25th July, that owing to a recent labour dispute at Wellington, the gas supply for all purposes has been restricted, and this has led to a large increase of orders for the installation of electric lighting, heating, cooking, etc. appliances. Householders and business people turned to electricity as a substitute or stand-by for their various requirements; and electrical engineers and suppliers of electrical goods experienced a rush of business. According to the local press, the sale of electric cookers, heaters, kettles, smoothing irons, etc., constituted a record, and, further supplies of such articles being difficult to obtain, stocks are now low. For some time past the only market open to New Zealand buyers for the purchase of electrical goods has been the United States, but now even that source is becoming uncertain. (D.C.I. 43,128.)

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Bilbao (Mr. A. M. Madden, C.M.G.) reports, under date 21st August, that a company has been formed at that town having for its object the erection of a plant which is ultimately to be capable of producing 300,000 metric tons of iron and steel products annually. The first part of the scheme, it is understood, is to be proceeded with at once, and is to comprise the installation of coke ovens and plant for making by-products, and blast furnaces and rolling mills, etc., to turn out 100,000 metric tons of iron and steel products a year.

Under present conditions, it is stated, this partial scheme would cost from about 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 pesetas. It is contemplated that the scheme will be completed in two further stages, the second bringing the plant up to 200,000 metric tons and the third to 300,000 metric tons capacity. The total cost of the enterprise is estimated to be 100,000,000 pesetas.

Some further particulars regarding the scheme may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

In forwarding the above report H.M. Embassy in Portugal states that it is improbable that the actual construction of the works will be commenced until after the war. (D.C.I. 42,541.)

25 pesetas = £1 (par rate). Metric ton = 2,204.6 lb.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

According to a Report by the United States Geological Survey, quoted in a recent issue of the New York "Journal of Commerce," 221,952 tons (of 2,000 lb.) of crude barytes, valued at 1,011,232 dols., were marketed in the United States in 1916. The marketed production in 1915 was 108,547 tons, valued at 381,032 dols.

The apparent consumption of barytes in the United States in 1916 therefore increased by over 100 per cent. as compared with 1915. This great increase in consumption was due not only to the demand of the new barium chemical industry, but also to the increased manufacture of lithopone, and to the greater use of ground barytes, particularly in the rubber industry. The manufacture of barium chemicals in the United States has been put on a firm foundation in the last two years, and the manufacture of lithopone and ground barytes has been extended. The production of barium chemicals in 1916 increased by 90 per cent. over that in 1915, which was the first year in which any considerable quantity of these chemicals was made. The production of ground barytes increased by 27 per cent., and that of lithopone by approximately 10 per cent., as compared with 1915.

Dollar = 4s. 1½d. (par rate).

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton **imported** into the United Kingdom during the week ended 20th September, 1917, was 35,776

Cotton Statistics. (including 1 bale British West Indian and 237 bales British West African), and the number imported during the thirty-eight weeks ended 20th September, 1917, was 1,996,798 (including 1,880 bales British West Indian, 13,132 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African). There were 50 bales of cotton exported during the week ended 20th September, 1917; the number of bales **exported** during the thirty-eight weeks ended 20th September was 168,566.

For further details see p. 708.

CANADA.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada has forwarded an extract from "Canadian Machinery" (Toronto), of 30th August, which is to the effect that a revival in the flax industries in the Dominion is reported. War conditions

have had the effect of stimulating the industries, and, in addition to a very large acreage being put under flax in Western Canada, Ontario farmers have planted 8,000 acres with flax this year. It is expected that between thirty and forty flax mills will be in operation in the Province next winter. In order to encourage the industry the Government has established an experimental flax mill at Ottawa, where experts are making various tests for the benefit of growers and manufacturers. (D.C.I. 44,837.)

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Bulawayo (Mr. E. C. Baxter) reports, under date 2nd August, that he has been informed by the Secretary for Agriculture for Northern Rhodesia that exports of ginned cotton from that territory in 1916 amounted to 84,696 lb., valued at £1,728, as compared with 126,302 lb., valued at £2,038 in 1915. No unginced cotton was exported from Northern Rhodesia in 1916. The percentage of lint to seed cotton varies from 28½ to 30 per cent. (D.C.I. 45,035.)

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Acting Superintendent of Native Affairs at Zomba (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Protectorate) reports, under date 10th July, that the quantity of ginned cotton exported from the Nyasaland Protectorate in 1916 was 3,177,044 lb., as compared with 3,210,640 lb. in 1915. (D.C.I. 45,291.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 22nd September, 1917, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	70s. 8d.
Barley	56s. 10d.
Oats	45s. 8d.

For further particulars see p. 708.

BRITISH INDIA.

The official "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 17th August publishes a final general Memorandum on the 1916-17 wheat crop of British India. The Memorandum is based on the final reports on the wheat crop of the present season received from local authorities, and relates to 98·5 per cent. of the total reported wheat acreage of India.

The total area under wheat is estimated at 32,940,000 acres, as compared with 30,320,000 acres in the 1915-16 season. The total yield is estimated at 10,158,000 tons (47,404,000 quarters of 480 lb. each), as compared with 8,652,000 tons (40,376,000 quarters) in 1915-16, or an increase of 17 per cent. The figures of both area and yield for 1916-17 are the highest on record.

An addition of approximately 1·3 per cent., or 136,000 tons, should be made to this season's total in respect of areas under wheat for which particulars have not been furnished.

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of June, 1916 and 1917, have been extracted from the official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	June, 1916.	June, 1917.
	Lb.	Lb.
United Kingdom	1,685,389	1,815,582
United States	1,550,234	3,153,275
Other countries	434,819	666,638
Total exports of rubber of domestic production... ..	3,670,442	5,635,495

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports as follows, under date 31st August, respecting crop conditions in Ontario:—

Crop Conditions in Ontario.

For the harvesting of crops in Ontario much labour will be obtained from the cities, and the indications are that substantial crops will be duly harvested.

In some localities much of the *fall wheat* has been cut, while in other places harvesting of that grain began early in August. The yield per acre is likely to be about average. *Winter rye* is also a good crop. Some *barley* has also been harvested; it will be a good crop. *Oats* promise a large yield.

The new fall wheat area is likely to be restricted by the lateness of harvesting generally and the scarcity of labour. The soil has been hard for

Agricultural and Forest Products.

CANADA—continued.

ploughing, owing to heavy rains having pounded the earth during the first part of the season, and the dry and hot weather prevailing for the past few weeks.

Potatoes will be a good crop. *Roots of all kinds* are doing well, more especially *turnips*. The *hay* crop is heavier than was expected, and the quality of the later cutting is good; the main portion of the crop is cut and stored. The second cutting of *alfalfa* was under way in August.

The Ontario Government last spring purchased a number of small farm tractors with a view to assisting agricultural work throughout the Province. A large number of applications were received from farmers for the use of these tractors, far more applications indeed than could be met.

(D.C.I. 44,835.)

SIERRA LEONE.

The Report for 1916 of the Comptroller of Customs at Freetown on the Revenue, Trade and Shipping of Sierra Leone, contains the following particulars regarding the Colony's export trade in palm kernels, palm oil, etc., during that year:—

The total quantity of **palm kernels** exported from Sierra Leone in 1916 amounted to 45,316 tons, valued at £680,705, as compared with 39,624 tons, valued at £504,033 in 1915. But for the scarcity of tonnage the 1913 total (49,201 tons) would in all probability have been exceeded, as at times there have been upwards of 6,000 tons of kernels awaiting shipment at the ports of the Colony. Congestion arising from lack of shipping facilities exists at all West African ports, and it is estimated that from Calabar to Sierra Leone 100,000 tons of kernels were awaiting export in the early months of 1917. The average price in the European market of palm kernels for the whole of the year 1916 was £22 per ton, as compared with the average for 1915 of £16 per ton.

The total export of **palm oil** from Sierra Leone in 1916 was 557,751 gallons, valued at £53,622, as compared with 481,576 gallons, valued at £45,671 in 1915. The average price of palm oil for the year 1916 was the highest on record, viz., £36 per ton; the average price for the preceding year was £30 per ton.

The other principal exports from the Colony during 1916 were:—Kola nuts, 2,484 tons, valued at £302,720; ginger, 971 tons, valued at £25,814; and hides, valued at £6,396.

SPAIN.

According to "Vida Financiera" (Madrid) of 10th August, the Spanish Department of Agriculture has recently published a summary of the results of the 1916 census of livestock from which it appears that there was a total of 27,350,145 in Spain last year, including horses, mules, asses, cows, hogs, goats, sheep and camels. The 1915 figures showed a total of 27,314,812, as against 27,767,465 in 1913.

Cows are especially numerous in Galicia and the Asturias, where there are 1,204,177. The centre of the sheep-raising industry is La Mancha and Estremadura, where there are 2,750,805 sheep; asses and goats in the same regions number 126,490 and 643,338 respectively. The largest number of horses are found in Western Andalusia, namely, 90,832. The camels are almost exclusively in the Canary Islands, where there are 4,793.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SWEDEN.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm has forwarded, under date 13th August, a translation of a Law (No. 338), dated 19th June, containing "certain regulations against unreasonable prices in extraordinary circumstances resulting from war," and a translation of a Decree (No. 339), of the same date, applying the Law. The Law and Decree came into operation on 29th June, and are to continue in force until 30th April, 1918.

The Law, which is generally known as "Ockerlagen" (Profiteering Law), has a threefold purpose, namely: (1) to prevent the prices of necessities being unduly raised, owing to excessive profits being demanded by dealers; (2) to prohibit the hoarding of necessities; and (3) to counteract the practice of goods being passed through a large number of different hands (middlemen).

Section 5 of the Law contains regulations whereby private persons, companies, or societies acting as agents, whose trade is carried on in such a manner as to "counteract State measures with regard to national economy," can be prohibited from carrying on such trade by an Order issued by the Crown.

This new Swedish Law, it is stated, has caused considerable anxiety in business circles, as the definition of the term "unreasonable prices" has not yet been established by precedent, and it is not yet clear whether such commodities as tea, or other goods which may or may not be regarded as necessities, come within the purview of the Law. As regards the former point the legislative authorities appear to hold the view that the Law is aimed at excessive prices as such, no matter whether the dealers' profit is in itself reasonable.

H.M. Minister has also forwarded a translation of a Royal Decree (No. 420), dated 29th June, relating to the "prohibition in certain cases against the use of misleading designations in trade in foodstuffs." The object of the Decree, which is intended to be a provisional Ordinance pending the elaboration of a general Law regarding foodstuffs, is to counteract the prevailing tendency among tradesmen to take advantage of the present food shortage to sell to the public at comparatively high prices inferior goods under misleading designations.

Section 1 provides that in offering goods for sale, or in selling goods as foodstuffs, none of the designations specified in the Decree may be used where the goods differ in composition from the normal composition of the goods signified by such designations. The designations referred to are milk, butter, margarine, lard (or dripping), flour or other synonymous designation, sugar or other synonymous designation, and honey, whether the designation is used separately or in a composite word indicating resemblance in use to the corresponding goods, for example, egg in compounds, such as egg powder, and juice in compounds which indicate the juice to be prepared from fruit or berries. The regulations apply equally to the corresponding designations in foreign languages, and to pictorial representations of goods.

Substitutes for goods are to be clearly designated as such, but the packages of goods already packed at the date on which the Decree came into force (1st August) may be altered to show the character of the goods as substitutes.

The above-mentioned translations of the Law and Decrees may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 44,242.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of August, 1917, have been published, and may be purchased* at a cost of 9d. per copy (post free 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1916 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 6s. (post free 6s. 6d.) for the first volume, and 4s. 6d. (post free 5s. 2d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1912-1916, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal articles consigned from and to specified countries; and in the second volume particulars of the imports from the various countries returned for consumption, details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The "Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 3d.) is published by the Ministry of Labour about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the September issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in August; Empire Settlement after the War; Agricultural Wages; Labour and Industrial Conditions in Russia; Trade Union Congress; Food Control; Employment in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Spain, Austria-Hungary and the United States; Course of the Retail Prices of Food in the United Kingdom, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, the United States, and Vienna; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following Report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 929. Seychelles. Report for 1916. Price 1d. (post free 1½d.).

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Bankruptcy, 1916. Thirty-fourth General Annual Report by the Board of Trade. H.C. 135. Price 3d. (post free 4d.).

This report shows that in England and Wales in 1916 there were 1,557 receiving and administration orders issued, the total amount of liabilities being estimated at £2,731,959, and the assets at £1,005,914. The number of deeds of arrangement was 1,050, liabilities being estimated at £1,465,049 and assets at £751,079. There were decreases in the numbers of failures under bankruptcies and under deeds of arrangement, compared with the figures for the preceding year, of 822 and 602 respectively. The decreases in the number of bankruptcies and deeds of arrangement were also accompanied by decreases in the estimated amounts of liabilities and loss to creditors. Taking both classes together, with a decrease of 1,424 in the total number of failures, the estimated loss to creditors was £1,407,858 less than in 1915.

The report contains statistics of bankruptcies and deeds of arrangement, a

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2., and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

Government Publications.

report by the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy on the general working of the Bankruptcy Act for the year ended 31st December, 1916, and a report by the Solicitor to the Board of Trade upon legal proceedings conducted by him during the year.

Mines and Quarries: General Report, with Statistics, for 1916, by the Chief Inspector of Mines. Part I. Divisional Statistics. [Cd. 8,732.] Price 6d. (post free 8d.).

This return, which forms the first part of the General Report on Mines and Quarries for 1916, contains statistics of the number of persons employed, the output of minerals, and the accidents at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom, arranged according to the inspection districts. The total output of the undermentioned minerals in the United Kingdom in 1916, as compared with 1915, was as follows:—

	1915.	1916.
	Tons.	Tons.
Coal	253,206,081	256,375,366
Iron ore	14,235,012	13,494,658
Clays and shale	8,871,821	6,500,388
Limestone (other than chalk)	11,115,909	10,541,573
Igneous rock	6,085,415	4,843,176
Chalk	3,233,897	2,786,321
Sandstone	2,520,856	1,999,308

Dominions Royal Commission. Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade, and Legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions. Minutes of Evidence taken in the Central and Western Provinces of Canada. Part I. [Cd. 8458] Price 4s. (post free 4s. 6d.).

Imperial War Conference, 1917. Extracts from Discussions at the Imperial War Conference on the Admission of Canadian Cattle into the United Kingdom. [Cd. 8673] Price 1d. (post free 1½d.).

List of certain Commissions and Committees set up to deal with Public Questions Arising out of the War. [Cd. 8741.] Price 2d. (post free, 2½d.).

Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply. First (Interim) Report, with Statement showing the Operations of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply from date of Appointment to beginning of December, 1916. [Cd. 8728.] Price 1d. (post free, 1½d.).

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland: Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Act, with Returns of the Exports and Imports of Animals for the year 1916. [Cd. 8729.] Price 3d. (post free 3½d.).

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 31st December, 1916. Part A—Appendix (A). Particulars of Valuation Returns. H.C. 101—I. Price 9d. (post free 11d.).

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917.

Price of each 1d. (post free 1½d.).

No. 905. Order of Council further varying the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3.

Orders by the Ministry of Food:—

No. 935. *The Seed Potatoes (Immune Varieties) Order, 1917.*

No. 937. *The Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1917.*

No. 940. *The Dried Fruits (Restriction) Order, 1917.*

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and which are available for inspection at the Offices of the Department, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- (1) Notes on the Wine Trade of Italy.
- (2) Notes on the Sugar Industry in Spain.
"Bollettino di Notizie Commerciali"
(Rome), 31st August.

Bean and Pea Crops in the Island of Hokkaido.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
18th August.

- (1) Agricultural Produce in Spain:
Market Prices in August.
- (2) Crop Reports from the various
Spanish Provinces.
"Boletín de Agricultura, Técnica y Económica"
(Madrid), August.

Report for 1916-17 of the Department of
Agriculture of Jamaica.

Supplement to the official "Jamaica
Gazette," 5th July.

- (1) Linseed Cultivation in Uruguay.
- (2) Sugar Beet Cultivation in Uruguay.
"Revista del Ministerio de Industrias"
(Montevideo), June-July.

Produce Markets in Spain: Price Quota-
tions at Barcelona.

"Vida Financiera" (Madrid). 30th
August.

- (1) Potato Cultivation Experiments in
Uruguay.
- (2) Food Supplies in Uruguay: Report on
Stocks of Wheat, Price of Bread, etc.
"Revista del Ministerio de Industrias"
(Montevideo), April-May.

Mining, Metals and Machinery.

Platinum Deposits in Spain.

"Bollettino di Notizie Commerciali"
(Rome), 31st August.

Coal Situation in Canada.

"The Gazette" (Montreal), 25th
August.

Canada's Trade with South Africa in
Iron and Steel Manufactures.

"Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian
Department of Commerce (Ottawa),
20th and 27th August.

Mining in Burma in 1916.

"Weekly Budget of" "Rangoon Gazette,"
23rd July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Cotton Industry Situation in Russia.

"Bollettino di Notizie Commerciali"
(Rome), 31st August.

- (1) Silk Weaving Industry in France.
- (2) The Silk Industry of Bulgaria.
"Informazioni Seriche" (Rome), 5th
Sept.

Shipping and Transport.

Report for 1916-17 on the Jamaica
Government Railway.

Supplement to the official "Jamaica
Gazette," 2nd August.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Spain: Capital Invested in Banks and
Commercial Enterprises: Summary
Statistics.

"Boletín de las Cámaras de Com-
mercio" (Madrid), August.

Egypt: Export Trade in 1916.

"Monthly Journal of British Chamber
of Commerce of Egypt," August.

- (1) British West Indies: Trade of
Dominica in 1916.

- (2) Russia: Foreign Trade, January-
March, 1917.

"Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian
Department of Commerce (Ottawa),
27th August.

Japan: Increased Prices of Commodities.

"Japan Advertiser" (Tokio), 10th
August. (D.C.I. 45,344.)

Miscellaneous.

Motor Car Market in Eastern Greece.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
18th August.

- (1) Fisheries of Canada as a Source of
Food Supply.

- (2) Sardine Industry in Canada.
"Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal),
August.

Confectionery Trade in Australia.

"Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian
Department of Commerce (Ottawa),
20th August.

- (1) Conditions in the Motor Car Industry
in Germany.

- (2) Motor Car Trade in Egypt.
"Bollettino di Notizie Commerciali"
(Rome), 31st August.

Agricultural Equipment for Schools in
British Columbia.

"Agricultural Gazette of Canada"
(Ottawa), August.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 38 weeks ended 20th September, 1917 :—

	Week ended 20th Sept., 1917.	38 Weeks ended 20th Sept., 1917.	Week ended 20th Sept., 1917.	38 Weeks ended 20th Sept., 1917.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	30,711	1,520,044	50	38,898
Brazilian	600	17,860	—	—
East Indian	157	85,128	—	6,680
Egyptian	2,609	230,715	—	120,242
Miscellaneous	1,699*	93,051†	—	2,746
Total	35,776	1,996,798	50	168,566

* Including 1 bale British West Indian, and 247 bales British West African.

† Including 1,880 bales British West Indian, 13,132 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 22nd September, 1917, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

			Average Price.		
			Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Week ended 22nd September, 1917	...	...	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
			70 8	56 10	45 8
Corresponding Week in—					
1910	...	...	30 1	24 4	16 4
1911	...	...	32 6	30 5	19 1
1912	...	...	31 7	29 9	19 5
1913	...	...	31 6	30 1	17 9
1914	...	...	37 6	29 3	23 3
1915	...	...	43 3	39 8	26 1
1916	...	...	59 4	53 3	30 9

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial Bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Department supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender, and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, etc., of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport, etc., etc.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the Offices of the Department.

Samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which were sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on exhibition in the Sample Rooms of the Department—see notice on p. 668.

The British Industries Fair, 1917, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, London, from 26th February until 9th March. Concurrently with the London Fair, a Fair was held at Glasgow. It is the intention of the Board of Trade to hold a Fair every year.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly, and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

All applications regarding advertisement rates in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be sent direct to the sole Contractors for Advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Particulars regarding the supply of Confidential Information to firms in the United Kingdom are given on p. 663.

All communications intended for the Department of Commercial Intelligence should be addressed to: **The Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.**

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcon n."
Commonwealth of Australia.	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, "Combritto."
New Zealand	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address "Austere."

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

These Enquiry Offices are *maintained* in London at the following addresses *by the Governments indicated, viz.:*—

Dominion of Canada	19, Victoria Street, S.W. 1; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2 (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales... ..	Sydney House, 26-7, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	409, West Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia	112, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania	56, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Dominion of New Zealand	413, Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 TO 1916 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decision by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister of Labour hereby gives Notice of the following decision by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

2388. All workmen engaged in making, including welding, stamping and machining, ferrules for water tube boilers.

This decision amplifies decision A 1263 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 30th January, 1913).

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, *e.g.*, 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

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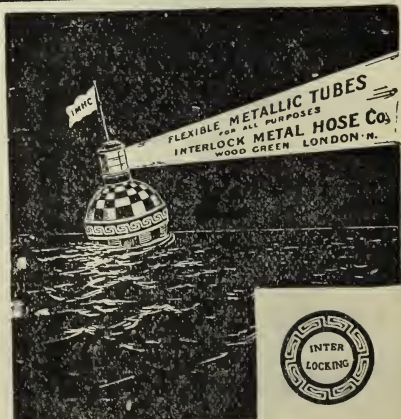
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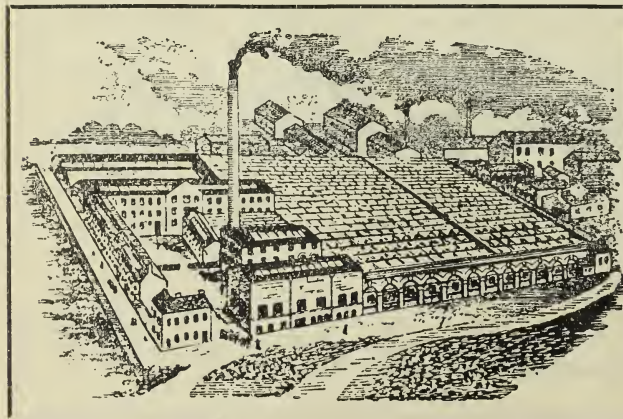
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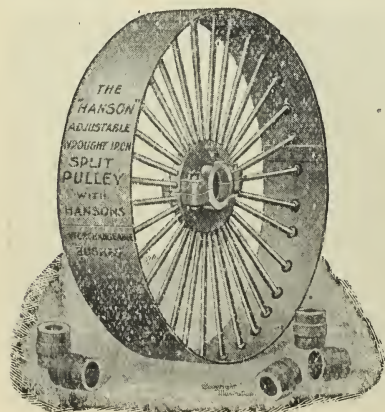
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